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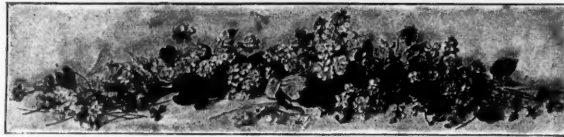
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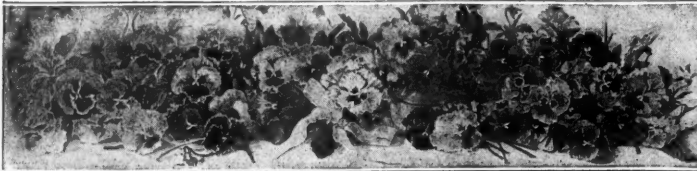
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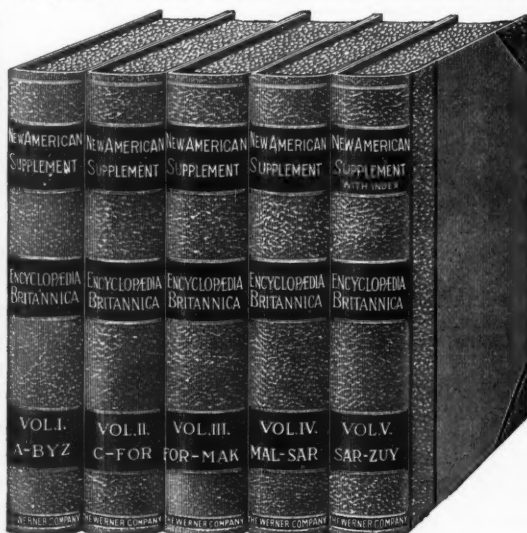
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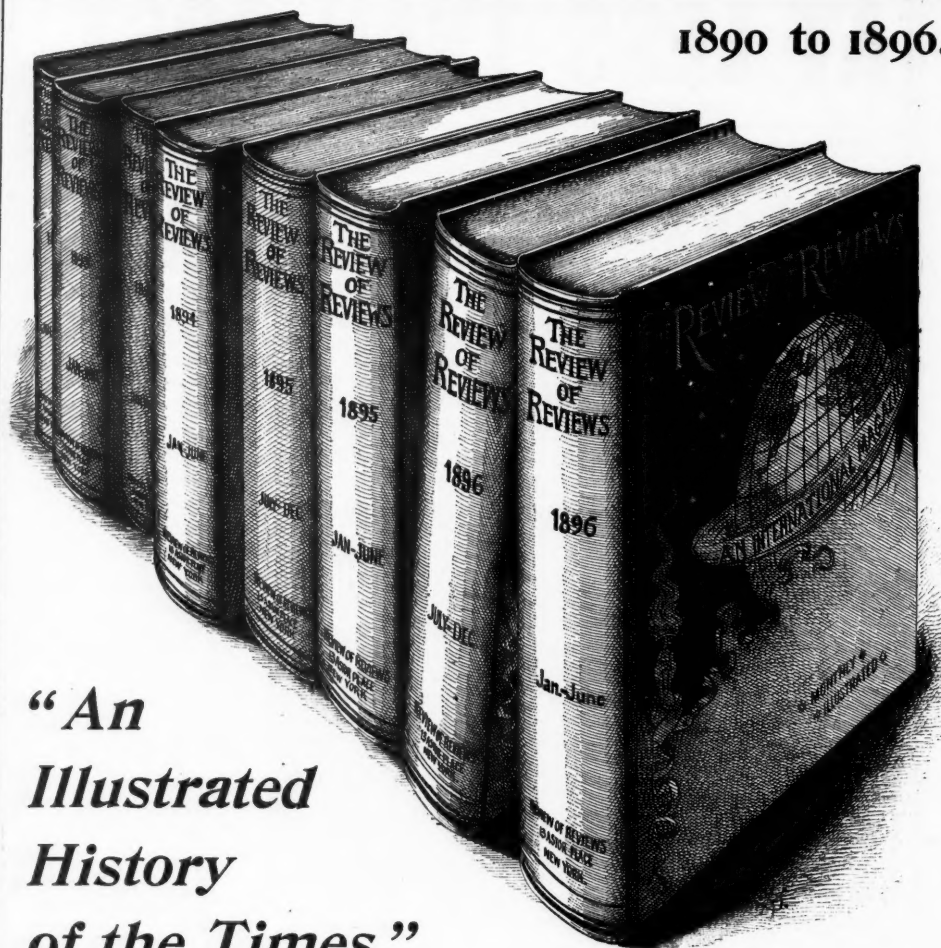
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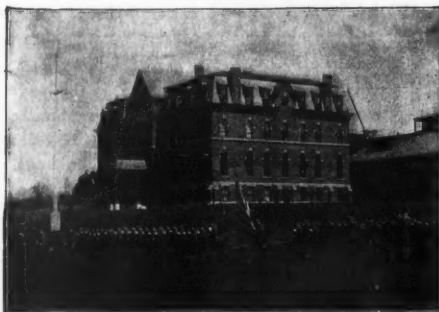
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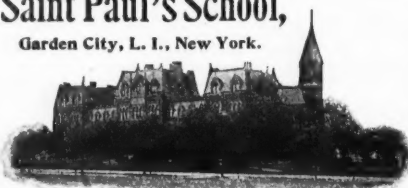
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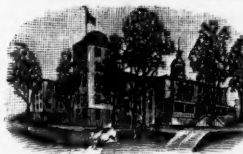
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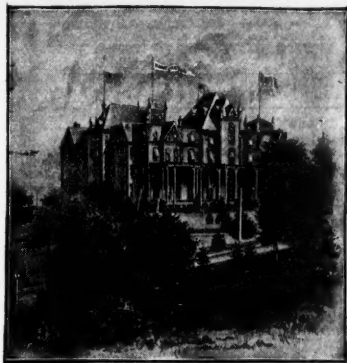
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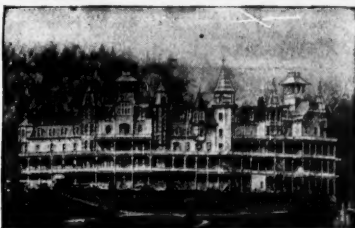
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U. S. : "AND IS THIS WAR?"
From a drawing by C. G. Bush for the *Herald* (New York).

PRESIDENT MCKINLEY'S MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

Official information from our Consuls in Cuba establishes the fact that a large number of American citizens in the island are in a state of destitution, suffering for want of food and medicines. This applies particularly to the rural districts of the central and eastern parts.

The agricultural classes have been forced from their farms into the nearest towns, where they are without work or money. The local authorities of the several towns, however kindly disposed, are unable to relieve the needs of their own people and are altogether powerless to help our citizens.

The latest report of Consul-General Lee estimates that six to eight hundred Americans are without means of support. I have assured him that provision would be made at once to relieve them. To that end I recommend that Congress make an appropriation of not less than \$50,000, to be immediately available for use under the direction of the Secretary of State.

It is desirable that a part of the sum which may be appropriated by Congress should, in the discretion of the Secretary of State, also be used for the transportation of American citizens who, desiring to return to the United States, are without means to do so.

(Signed)

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, May 17, 1897.

THE REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

VOL. XV.

NEW YORK, JUNE, 1897.

No. 6.

THE PROGRESS OF THE WORLD.

*A Step Toward
the Relief of
Cuba.*

Public opinion has been visibly affected by the elaborate article published in this magazine last month, in which Mr. Stephen Bonsal, on his return from a three months' study of the Cuban situation, gave a graphic account of the starving condition of the "pacificos." These non-combatant agricultural folk have been driven from the fields to the towns controlled by Spanish garrisons. Mr. Bonsal's recital of the effects of this policy has enlightened America upon a phase of the Cuban question which had not been sufficiently discussed before. The policy of General Weyler would seem to have taken the form of a deliberate programme of race extermination. The annals of modern warfare have little to show of barbarism and horror that can rival the story told by Mr. Bonsal last month. Although no single American consul has had anything like so good an opportunity as Mr. Bonsal to study the situation, the combined testimony of them all, each speaking for the town or region where he is stationed, must be regarded as having much value; and these consuls have in reply to inquiries from the State Department at Washington fully corroborated the assertions of the correspondents and travelers. Furthermore, the consuls have shown that among the people helpless and in distress there are some hundreds of American citizens. On Monday, May 17, President McKinley sent a brief message to Congress asking for the immediate appropriation of \$50,000, to be used under the direction of the Secretary of State for the relief of such American citizens in Cuba. The Senate took action the same day, and voted the desired amount unanimously. In the House the question was complicated by the desire of the Democrats to couple with the grant of this money the recognition of Cuban belligerency. Final action, therefore, was postponed under the rules; but on the 20th a vote was taken and the money was duly granted. Meanwhile the general condition of Cuba as set forth in Mr. Bonsal's article had been thought to justify renewed efforts to secure some kind of official support for Cuba from this country. The Democrats, both in the Senate and in the House, were eager to force the recognition of Cuban belligerency; but the Republicans were disposed to

await the development of President McKinley's policy, taking the ground that the new administration had been only a short time in office, and ought not to be driven to the hasty adoption of a programme that had in it the possibility of a war with Spain. The precise course that this country ought to pursue is not easy to lay down. Broad grounds of humanity would seem to call for intervention on the part of our government, to alleviate the condition of the Cuban population. It does not become us to permit such barbarities to exist in our immediate vicinity. We have criticised the great powers for tolerating the Turkish atrocities in Armenia, while in the opinion of many European observers we are morally responsible for a situation in Cuba that is more indefensible than anything in the Turkish Empire. Europe has long considered that the island bears a peculiarly intimate relation to the United States, and is destined ultimately to pass from Spanish to American control.

*Other Steps
Must
Follow.*

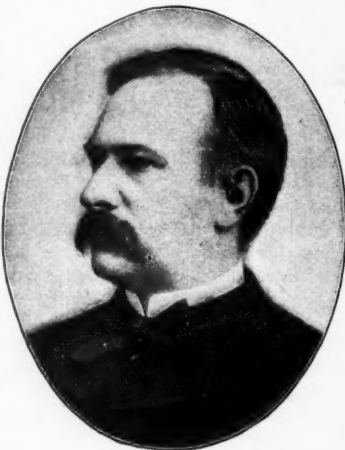
This little message of Mr. McKinley's was altogether inoffensive on its face. There was not a word in it of bluster, nor did it so much as allude to the state of war that exists in Cuba. But the world may find that there is a strong will and a far-reaching purpose behind this request for a granting of money to aid indigent Americans in the ravaged and famine stricken island. The President must by this time see clearly that the cause of Spain is absolutely doomed in Cuba. He sees that a prolongation of the strife is an affront to humanity. Also, what is less important, he notes the needless and outrageous destruction of what was once a great American commerce. In the middle of May an impressive list of great banking houses, transportation companies, manufacturers and merchants, who have been identified with the Cuban trade, made an appeal to the government at Washington to exert its influence to secure peace in Cuba. But peace in Cuba means only one thing, namely, the complete withdrawal of Spain. The insurgents can carry on the rebellion for an unlimited time, while Spain has already made her supreme effort and has failed. It is merely a question whether Spanish evacuation is to await the further desolation of the island, or whether it can be quickened somewhat. It would be a true

kindness to Spain to accelerate the scuttling process; for her further efforts in Cuba involve only a waste of resources, including the lives of thousands of her sons. The Spaniards cannot object to the expenditure by the United States of a sum of money for the relief of American sufferers in Cuba. But an attempt to relieve these Americans must only serve to give the wider publicity to the horrible enforcement of the order which masses the agricultural laborers in the overcrowded towns, where they are without work, are practically shelterless, and are dying by the thousands as victims of starvation and pestilence. Precisely how one step may succeed another it is not easy to forecast. But this message of President McKinley will, in our opinion, of necessity lead by a gradual process,—possibly by rapid stages,—to some kind of peaceable but firm and effective intervention by the United States government.

*The Demand
for
Intervention.*

The debate on Senator Morgan's proposal to recognize the belligerent status of the Cuban patriots, assumed a stage of seriousness and importance on the 19th of May. Senators Morgan and Foraker of the Foreign Relations Committee had been allowed by the State Department to read all the correspondence in the archives, comprising the letters received from our consuls in Cuba, and also the letters which had passed between Secretary Olney and the Spanish government. While not at liberty to make full disclosures, they were permitted to use certain information and cite certain quotations which added greatly to the weight of their arguments for the cause of Cuba. The great speech of the day was made by Senator Foraker of Ohio, who would not rest content with a recognition of Cuban belligerency, but deliberately advocated the early intervention of the United States. Senator Lindsay, whose great ability and general conservatism are well understood in all political circles, surprised the country by the fervor with which he announced his complete repudiation of the policy of inaction hitherto pursued by this country, supposedly with Senator Lindsay's own approval. The debate was ended on the 20th, when Senator Thurston of Nebraska made a strong speech for the resolution, and it was carried by a vote of 41 to 14. It will not do, any longer, to sneer at the American sentiment that demands intervention in Cuba as irresponsible and ill-informed. Nor will it do to denounce the brilliant and able correspondents who have told us the truth about the Cuban situation, as a parcel of common liars. In certain circles which have arro-

gated to themselves something like a monopoly of virtue and intelligence, it has been the custom to treat the Cuban patriotic cause with contempt, and to denounce every American at Washington who favors the cause as a "blatherskite." Yet in these same circles it is also the fashion to bestow unlimited sympathy on the insurgents in Crete and the victims of bad administration in Armenia.



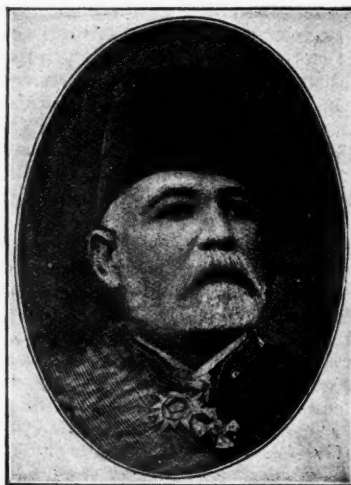
SENATOR FORAKER OF OHIO.

*Crete and
Cuba
Compared.*

The plain truth is that Turkish administration in Crete has been admirable, when compared with Spanish administration in Cuba. Further than that, the programme of home-rule and reform for Crete that the great powers agreed upon last fall,—and that they still intend to put into effect,—goes in thoroughness and genuineness as far beyond the Spanish reforms proposed for Cuba as could well be imagined. The Christians in Crete to-day are in Paradise when compared with the Cubans in Cuba. Extermination is not nearly so imminent for the Armenians under the policy of the Turkish pashas, as it is for the Cubans under the methods of

Weyler. There is dignity and strength of personal character in Osman, Edhem, and other of the Turkish military leaders. Their bravery entitles them to respect. For example, few incidents of the present season have been better worth recording than the manner in which Hafiz Pasha met his death. This brave old Turkish general was

eighty years of age when he led his men in the hard fighting that lasted for four or five days in the Malouna pass. He absolutely refused when twice wounded to dismount from his horse, or to retire from the range of fire, but fought on until instantly killed by a



THE LATE HAFIZ PASHA.

bullet through the head. One must apologize for mentioning the name of the low-bred scoundrel who leads the Spanish forces in Cuba in the same sentence with such manly Mohammedan fighters as Hafiz. Weyler and his clique in Cuba are trying to conquer the island by ruining all its resources and destroying its non-combatant inhabitants, including the women and children. It is believed that they are amassing immense private fortunes by robbing the Spanish treasury. The Spanish officers in Cuba are carrying thousands of false names on the rolls of their regiments, in order themselves to pocket the pay. They are starving the horses, while they sell in the open market for their own private benefit the provender that the Spanish treasury supplies. The methods in vogue among the Turks for the suppression of insurrection are not amiable, certainly; and we are entitled to view them with distress and indignation, quite as all honest and decent people view them in England and France. And perhaps even our government has some small degree of responsibility in that far away part of the world. But the prime responsibility lies at the door of Europe. The situation in Cuba, however, appeals directly to us. England has no responsibility there; and enlightened Europeans, whether or not they express themselves publicly, will have scant respect for us if we allow the year 1897 to pass away without calling a complete halt, and undertaking the rescue of what remains of Cuban population and resources.

*Sugar
as Affecting
Cuba's Fate.*

The fact is that the Cuban question is complicated with many other issues; and the attitude of men toward it is shaped by a surprising variety of motives. Few persons are aware how vast is the influence of the American Sugar Refining Company, commonly known as the Sugar Trust, in the world of finance, of business affairs, and of practical politics. But Cuba heretofore has been looked upon by commercial America chiefly in the light of a great sugarcane plantation, for the supply of raw sugar to the Atlantic seaboard refineries. It is evident that the combination of capitalists interested in the supply and control of the American market for sugar has its eye closely upon the successive movements in the Cuban drama. Furthermore, as everybody knows, the great public question before the government and people of the United States just now is the completion and adoption of a new tariff and revenue bill; and since sugar is to be a great corner-stone of the tariff structure that Mr. Dingley and the Republicans at Washington are proposing to erect, poor Cuba's fate is undoubtedly involved in some fashion in the intricacies of revenue legislation. Instinctively, the farmers of the United States are friends of Cuban liberty. Being believers in a policy of American expansion, they are naturally friendly to the idea of Cuban annexation. But of late the farmers have become enamoured of the idea that it is unnecessary to import sugar,

when the sugar beet might be produced just as advantageously here as in Germany or France. Farmers like above all things to diversify their crops. In large areas of the West, it is believed that it would be profitable both directly and indirectly if the local supply of sugar could be produced from beets grown at home. The farmers therefore are demanding that the sugar schedule of the new



PROTECTION NEEDED—FROM THE TRUST.

From the Herald (New York).

tariff should be so framed as to promote the production of sugar on the American mainland. The great sugar refining interest naturally desires a low tariff on raw sugar, with a good deal of protection on the refined article. This would enrich the Sugar Trust, which controls prices throughout America; but it would not aid in the rapid development of sugar-beet growing in the United States, nor would it restore the prosperity of the cane-growing and sugar-making industries of Louisiana and our Southern coast. A tariff on sugar that would discriminate only to a small extent in favor of refined sugar would be, in the opinion of the farmers, amply sufficient to keep the American refining industry alive, while protecting the public against arbitrary increase of the monopoly prices fixed by the Trust. So great is the production of sugar in Europe, and so keen is the European desire to supply a large part of the American market, that the domination of the Trust can always be met by a tariff so adjusted as to allow foreign competition to act as a wholesome price regulator.

*The Question of
Sugar-Beet
Growing.*

The views of the American farmer are well presented by Mr. Herbert Myrick, editor of the *American Agriculturist*, who contributes an article on the sugar situation to the present number of the REVIEW.

The war in Cuba has almost annihilated the sugar export, and has diverted our sources of supply. Mr. Myrick and those whom he represents believe that it would be wise for us at this juncture to so shape our governmental policy as to stimulate the development of a sugar crop on our own soil, rather than to offer a free market to the West Indies for the sake of nursing the Cuban sugar industry back to its old-time proportions. Certainly so long as Spain controls Cuba it would not be good policy for us to promote the prosperity of Cuban sugar planters at the expense of American farmers, for the simple reason—if for no other—that conditions beyond our control might at any time, as in the past two years, shut off a principal source of supply of one of our prime necessities. It happens that other parts of the world have been able to expand their sugar production enormously on short notice, to fill that part of the American demand which Cuba has been unable to supply. But it would be a more natural and stable arrangement if sugar production were domesticated in this country. Then we should not have to draw our supplies from distant countries, subject to the vicissitudes of war. The American farmer has come to the conclusion that, as respects sugar, he wants neither the so-called "free breakfast-table" nor any scheme of West Indian reciprocity; but rather a protective tariff, so arranged that while for a time giving the government a large revenue on the great quantities of sugar we would still have to import, we should gradually, in the course of a few years, add the beet sugar industry as one of our greatest agricultural and manufacturing interests. This view naturally has the sympathy of the Gulf States, for there is still a large amount of land available for the extension of cane-sugar growing; and a stiff tariff would benefit them beyond a peradventure, whether or not the sugar-beet experiment should prove as successful as the Northern and Western farmers expect. One of the great controversies at Washington in the past month has turned upon the relative merits of the sugar schedule of the Dingley bill as passed by the House, and the sugar schedule as amended and transformed by the Senate committee. Our readers will find the points at issue set forth in Mr. Myrick's article.

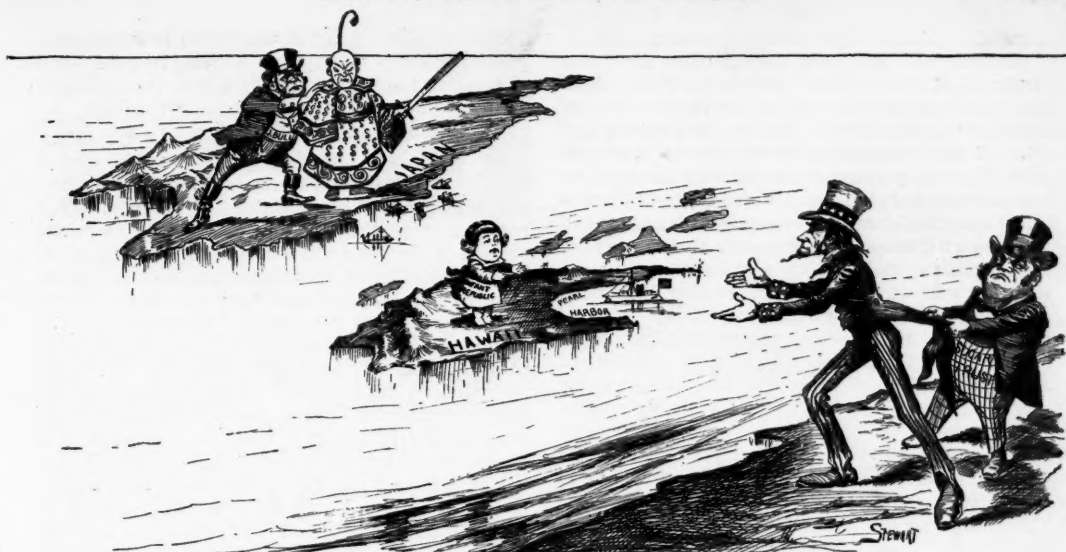
*Hawaii's
Relation to the
Sugar Question.*

The Cuban question is not the only difficult diplomatic issue that is involved in the demand for American-grown beet sugar. As of necessity related to the new tariff scheme, Congress must decide whether to abrogate or to continue the reciprocity treaty with Hawaii. Under that treaty, for twenty years the Hawaiian Islands have sent their sugar crop to the United States without paying duty. This has been greatly to the advantage of the Hawaiian sugar planters. There was a time, also, when it seemed to be to the advantage of the people of the Pacific coast; but a good while ago the sugar trade of that coast became a close monopoly under the

control of Mr. Claus Spreckels. From that time on, the people of the Pacific coast have not been conspicuously benefited by their privilege of importing sugar free from the Sandwich Islands, inasmuch as the monopoly has pocketed the entire margin of the duty. Several years ago Mr. Spreckels and his province were annexed to the empire of the Havemeyers. The sharp decline of sugar production in Cuba has been advantageous to Hawaii, where the output has rapidly increased. The opportunity afforded for the sale of a doubled sugar crop at good prices in the United States, naturally stimulated the demand for plantation labor. Chinese and Japanese coolies were imported in such numbers that they now constitute more than half the population of the Sandwich Islands; and this fact has added a new feature to the political and diplomatic situation at Honolulu. The Japanese, having formed the habit of migrating to the Sandwich Islands, have apparently conceived of the idea of turning a humble industrial movement into one which shall have future political significance. The Japanese government has begun to assume a tone of concern regarding the status of the Japanese colonists in Hawaii, and resents,—with a bitterness loudly expressed in the Japanese newspapers,—the action taken by the alarmed Hawaiian government in checking the further reception of Asiatic laborers. Those interests at Washington which are supporting the demand for a tariff that will promote home grown beet sugar, are improving every chance to denounce the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty. They show by statistical tables that it has deprived the United States treasury of a large amount of revenue, without bringing to the American people any corresponding benefit. Mr. Dingley and his *confrères* in the House oppose the abrogation of the Hawaiian treaty, while the Senate committee seems to take the opposite view. Apparently the sugar question is operating at this moment to lessen the ardor of some of the men heretofore known as enthusiastic believers in the annexation of the Hawaiian Islands.

*Do We
Own Pearl
Harbor?*

The question of the Hawaiian reciprocity treaty has another complication. When that treaty was adopted, one of the determining considerations was the cession to the United States of Pearl Harbor near Honolulu for a naval rendezvous and coaling station. We have never purchased the necessary land or carried out the harbor improvements to make this post valuable for our war ships. We have looked upon it, however, as belonging to us beyond a peradventure. But, it is now claimed that our title to Pearl Harbor is contingent upon our maintenance of the reciprocity treaty. Such a view would not seem to be reasonable upon its face. A great many members of Congress the other day voted in favor of a proposition that we should appropriate a limited sum of money with which to begin dredging work in Pearl Harbor, thus making it evident



HAWAII'S CRY FOR HELP!—From the *Times* (Washington).
John Bull urges on the Japanese, and Uncle Sam is held back by the Sugar Trust.

to the world that we consider ourselves in possession. Mr. Hitt advocated this policy in a strong and persuasive speech. Mr. Cannon, however, took the ground that no such steps were necessary to assert our rights, and the proposal was voted down. It is fair to remember that the Republican party stands before the country committed to the policy of the annexation of Hawaii. That question must in its turn be faced and dealt with, during Mr. McKinley's term. Until our relations with Hawaii are adjusted upon some plan that can be accepted as permanent, whether by annexation or otherwise, it would seem reasonable and just that the existing treaty should be continued in force. Without its hard and fast renewal for a term of years, it might be extended subject to abrogation on short notice by either party.

*A Revived
Tariff
Scandal.*

The country will be greatly relieved when the pending tariff revision can be brought to an end, and it will be extremely thankful, moreover, if scandals can be avoided. The people want to believe that whatever has been done,—whether moderate and wise, or extreme and rash,—has at least been done with a good conscience and with the country's honor and prosperity as the sole determining motive. It affords just uneasiness to feel that in the making of a part of the tariff, such as this sugar schedule, enormous private interests working behind the scenes may be giving the decisive shape to legislation. The country cannot forget the scandals that surrounded the making of the sugar schedule in the Wilson tariff, followed by the Senate investigation which showed that members of that body had been engaged in speculating in the stocks of the Sugar Trust, and which also disclosed the fact that the Sugar Trust had sought political influence by

contributing to the campaign funds of both parties. A New York broker, Mr. Chapman, who was summoned before the committee, refused to give the names of senators who had dealt in sugar stocks through his firm. He was prosecuted for this contempt of the Senate's authority, and after a long delay his conviction and sentence have taken effect. He went to Washington quite in the spirit of a popular hero on May 17, to serve a term of thirty days amid surroundings of ostentatious luxury, boasting meanwhile of his faithfulness in keeping the secrets of his senatorial clients. Among



"Stone walls do not a prison make, nor U. S. Bars a cage."
From the *Telegram* (New York).

MR. BUSH'S COMMENT ON MR. CHAPMAN'S PUNISHMENT.

many New York business men, Mr. Chapman's "punishment" has been looked upon as a fine stroke of advertising that will surely bring much business to a firm of brokers that protects its customers so scrupulously. But in our opinion this view of Mr. Chapman's offense betrays a serious lack of moral perception among business men. It was determined by the United States Supreme Court that the Senate investigating committee had the authority to demand an answer to its question. It is against public morals that senators who are shaping tariff schedules and are creating a condition of fluctuating markets while they delay their decision, should make use of their inside knowledge as legislators for purposes of private speculation. Mr. Chapman's punishment in that ideal society where "the punishment fits the crime," would be confinement at hard labor for a term to end on any day when he might answer the question that the Senate's investigating committee had the right and authority to ask,—and never to end until then. His thirty days of comfortable and widely advertised detention in the custody of the jailer at Washington, only gives new emphasis to that contempt of public authority of which he was guilty.

*Corporations
and Money
in Politics.*

Mr. Chapman was not the only recalcitrant witness before that senatorial committee. Mr. Havemeyer and Mr. Searles, as the great men of the Sugar Trust, were asked to state the amounts of contributions made by the Trust for political purposes. They absolutely refused to answer the question. Their trial for this refusal has been postponed, but will probably begin in June. It may very likely be found, as their lawyers claim, that they cannot be punished, inasmuch as the question they refused to answer does not of necessity involve the dignity and privileges of the United States Senate. Nevertheless, we have reached an extremely unfortunate stage in our political life when great corporations can with impunity make secret gifts to the political funds of the opposing parties, and can defiantly refuse, when on oath before a committee of the United States Senate, to give the facts. It cannot be a right thing in public ethics, nor ought it to be possible under the law, for a corporation to contribute to the campaign funds of any political party. It is worse rather than better for a great corporation to contribute at the same time to the funds of opposing parties. Such conduct would seem to indicate a purpose to poison all political and public life at the very sources. When great corporations like the Sugar Trust stand ready to pour out vast sums of money for purposes of political influence, a premium is at once placed upon the control of politics and legislation by bosses and machines. The existence of these secret funds supplied by corporations that can afford to pay fabulous amounts for favorable legislation, causes great uneasiness among honest men. Hardly another situation so fraught with danger has arisen since the founda-

tion of the Republic. It cannot be that rich men who will thus promote their selfish interests at the expense of the dignity and honor of the state, are entitled to be considered good citizens.

*Money as the
Root of
Political Evil.*

We have fallen into vicious ruts in these latter days. The expression of honest and manly sentiments as regards a question like that of Cuba is sneered at. The redemption of the country must lie in the public opinion of the West and South. The East has fallen under the bad spell of money; and even the pulpit takes its tone largely from those elders and vestrymen and pillars of religion and philanthropy who do business in Wall street. It is a hard truth and one shocking to the sensibilities; but true it is nevertheless, that there is often a more genuine ring of patriotism and a higher sentiment for national honor in Tammany Hall itself than in Wall street. There may be little choice between the men who contribute the funds that keep our politics rotten at the core, and the men who receive the money. But the practical politician of the machine variety is, after all, a better figure in politics than the franchise-grabber, bribe giver, and deliberate corruptionist, whose whole study is to break down every vestige of that personal integrity that availed in the past to protect public rights and the general good against private greed. The head of the Sugar Trust, while admitting that his company had been accustomed to make gifts to influence politics in various states, testified that this was merely what all other corporations in this country were constantly in the habit of doing. Doubtless he is in a position to know whereof he affirms. It is not cheering or agreeable to remember that the sources whence flows this steady stream of corruption to poison our politics, are also sources whence emanate influences for the control of public opinion. Nor is it pleasant to observe that the pulpit and the university are at times susceptible to those influences, and join only too readily in expressions of distrust or contempt for what are really virile and genuine sentiments touching questions of public policy. It is well to value aright the tides of opinion that sweep eastward from the great Mississippi valley, reinforced by the warm currents of chivalrous sentiment that set in from the South.

*The Senate
Tariff
Bill.*

The tariff bill as reported by the Senate Finance Committee left Mr. Dingley's handiwork scarcely recognizable. So extensive and fundamental were the changes made that the Senate committee may be said to have suppressed the House bill and substituted a measure of their own. The Senate's bill was prepared in secret conference by the Republican members of the Finance Committee, with Mr. Aldrich of Rhode Island and Mr. Allison of Iowa as the conspicuous draftsmen. These Senators found that they could not accept Mr. Dingley's estimates as to the revenue-producing qualities of the House bill. They decided that it was not at all feasible



THE TAX IS ON TEA.

For \$1.00 the giver of tea parties will be compelled to put up with less of the beverage after the Dingley bill becomes law.—From the *Journal* (New York).

to retain the *ex post facto* clause; and the enormous anticipatory importations had to be kept in mind as very largely lessening the amount of income to be expected during the first year or two of the new tariff. The senatorial committee decided, therefore, to increase the internal revenue tax on beer from \$1 to \$1.44 per barrel, and to levy an import duty of ten cents a pound on tea, both these taxes to be for a limited period. It was estimated that the additional tax on beer would produce about seventeen million dollars and the duty on tea about eight millions,—altogether twenty-five millions. Both these items ought to commend themselves to the country. The tea tax will operate beneficially in excluding the enormous quantity of refuse and sweepings, unfit for use, that has been dumped upon our market because shut out from all other countries by the operation of their duties on tea. The tax will greatly improve the average quality of the tea sent to this country, without correspondingly affecting the retail price of the article.

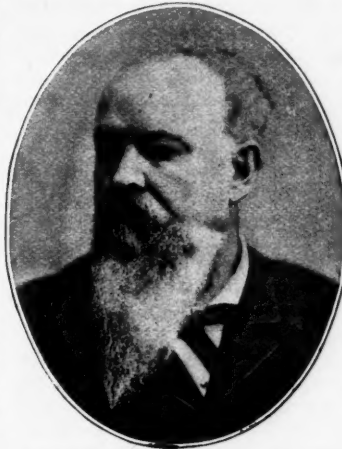


SENATOR MORRILL'S COMMITTEE PROVIDES A REVENUE LADDER TO LIFT MR. DINGLEY OUT OF THE HOLE.
From the *Journal* (New York).

Mr. Jones Exactions.

The Senate committee is so evenly divided between the parties that a bill could not have been reported to the House without the aid of one man not ordinarily classed as a Republican. The particular gentleman who was thus enabled to hold the balance of power was Senator Jones of Nevada. Mr. Jones did not scruple to exact the full price of his acquiescence in the Republican bill. In the interest of the cattle-growing and grazing regions of the far West he demanded the imposi-

tion of a protective duty upon hides, and gained his point against the protests of the New England leather and shoe manufacturers who have for more than twenty-five years enjoyed the benefits of the free import of hides from South America. Mr. Jones also demanded a change in the Dingley wool schedule, with a view to the increased protection of the low-grade, coarse, carpet wools which are produced on our sheep ranches of the far West and Southwest. The Senate committee acceded to Mr. Jones' demands in this respect, and at the same time made concessions to the Eastern clothing



SENATOR JOHN P. JONES OF NEVADA.

manufacturers by diminishing the Dingley rate on high-priced wools. In the Senate's sugar schedule the farmers fare even better than in the Dingley bill, while the sugar refiners are benefited enormously by the change. It will be a good many weeks before the Senate will complete its tariff debate, and we shall

doubtless have only too many occasions in future numbers of the REVIEW to revert to the subject.

The Gas Question in New York.

Our readers were apprised, two or three months ago, of the bill pending in the New York legislature for the reduction of the price of gas in New York city from a dollar and a quarter to a dollar per thousand feet. It may be well therefore to recall the fact, now that the legislature has passed into history, that a reduction bill was actually passed and has within a few days been signed by the Governor. It is a bill which the gas companies finally permitted to be made a law. It provides for gradual reduction, at the rate of a five-cent drop every year, until the price of one dollar is reached five years hence. The inventors of this palliative are entitled to credit for their ingenuity. It was argued by nobody that the cost of producing gas would be less five years hence than at present. Therefore this bill tacitly confesses the conclusiveness of the arguments for the immediate reduction of the price of gas to one dollar. But by the plan of a gradual reduction a great many millions of dollars of surplus profits will be saved by the gas combination; and it is believed by the psychologists who study the phenomena of public opinion in the interests of trusts and monopolies, that the spectacle of a gradually declining

gas rate will so mollify the people who have gas bills to pay that they will not be disposed to make trouble again for a long time. Meanwhile the margin above one dollar will help to pay the contributions that the political machines of both parties will now of course demand from year to year, for insurance against bills to upset the gradual reduction plan in favor of an abrupt drop to a dollar. Such is legislation as bought and sold in the Empire State in the closing years of this nineteenth century.

The Civil Service Law.

This same legislature enacted an enormous number of laws under circumstances which gave the public no opportunity to judge of their merit. Except for a small handful of men at Albany, nobody in the state was aware of one-half of the important legislation which had been accomplished, the bills being rushed through at a lightning rate in the closing days of the session. The truth compels us to say that some of this legislation was highly meritorious, while a great deal of it was extremely objectionable. In the opinion of men who stand pre eminently for the purification of our political life, the worst piece of law-making of the entire year was the passage of the bill to which we referred last month that radically alters the nature of the examinations for places in the civil service, state and municipal, of New York. The reformers had succeeded in embodying in the state constitution a clause requiring the use of the merit system,—that is, of competitive examination for office,—wherever practicable. The new law allows the civil service commissioners to perform half of the examination, and leaves the other half to the appointing officer. It is easy to see that he may in all cases so exercise his fifty per cent. of discretion as to give the places to his own favorites or to the party's henchmen, as against the best men secured under the Civil Service Commission's examinations for merit. The Civil Service Reform Association asked for a hearing, before Governor Black signed the bill. An impressive deputation was headed by the Hon. Carl Schurz, who made a noteworthy argument against the bill. Inasmuch, however, as the bill had been originally promoted by the Governor himself, it was of course promptly signed. Its constitutionality ought to be stoutly contested in due time before the courts. The purpose of this law is evasion of the well-understood meaning of the constitution. The courts, however, may refuse to annul it upon broad considerations.

The Enlarged Metropolis.

The Governor's signature to the Greater New York charter was a matter of course. The new scheme of government will take effect with the beginning of next year, and the elections for the first municipal government of the Greater New York will occur in November. The form of this new charter makes the mayoralty the one office of supreme importance. The Citizens' Union has announced its intention to proceed at an early day to select an independent

ticket. President Seth Low of Columbia College has been more generally spoken of than any one else as the citizens' candidate. Mr. Roosevelt, whose acceptance of a position in the McKinley administration at Washington left vacant the presidency of the New York Police Board, has been succeeded by Mr. Frank Moss, a well known New York lawyer, who was associated with Mr. Goff in the investigation of the police department before the Lexow Committee, and who has been especially identified with the work of Dr. Parkhurst's reform movements. Mr. Moss, as the new president of the board, has shown himself tactful and conciliatory, and has already become remarkably popular with the men in uniform. The small vignette portrait of Mr. Moss on the opposite page is reproduced from a drawing made by a *Journal* artist. Almost the first of Mr. Moss' official duties was to try (for petty offenses) a large number of patrolmen against whom charges had been brought. The left-hand border of the artist's design represents these culprits approaching Mr. Moss with great anxiety upon their countenances. The right-hand border shows them withdrawing in delight over Mr. Moss' good-natured readiness to grant general amnesty. A number of the administrative departments in New York City have declined to avail themselves of their privileges under the new civil service act, and have voluntarily surrendered to the Civil Service Commission the exercise of all their newly acquired power to exercise favoritism under pretext of "practical fitness."

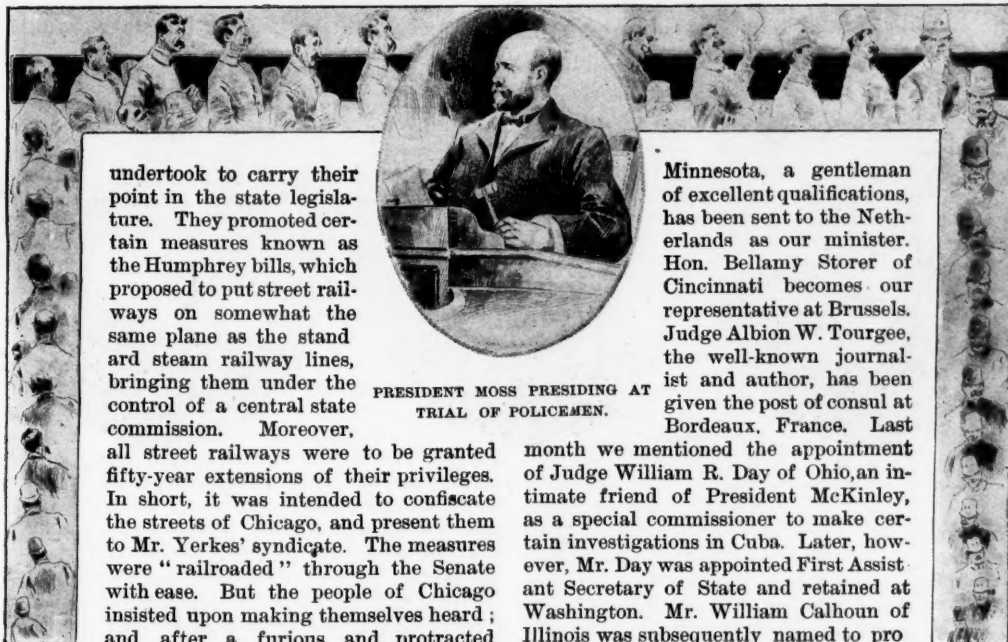
Municipal Questions Elsewhere.

The great municipal issue in the West has been the contest before the Illinois legislature over the future of the Chicago street railway franchises. Those exceedingly profitable grants have only a few years longer to run. The Chicago Board of Aldermen is now, for the first time in many years, controlled by a majority of upright men, approved by the Municipal Voters' League and headed by the intrepid Mr. Harlan. Realizing the difficulty of obtaining the desired franchise extensions from the Board of Aldermen, the Chicago street-railway monopolists



MR. YERKES THANKS THE OBLIGING STATE SENATORS FOR PASSING THE HUMPHREY BILLS.

From the *Record* (Chicago).



undertook to carry their point in the state legislature. They promoted certain measures known as the Humphrey bills, which proposed to put street railways on somewhat the same plane as the standard steam railway lines, bringing them under the control of a central state commission. Moreover,

PRESIDENT MOSS PRESIDING AT TRIAL OF POLICEMEN.

all street railways were to be granted fifty-year extensions of their privileges. In short, it was intended to confiscate the streets of Chicago, and present them to Mr. Yerkes' syndicate. The measures were "railroaded" through the Senate with ease. But the people of Chicago insisted upon making themselves heard; and after a furious and protracted struggle in the lower House, the rights

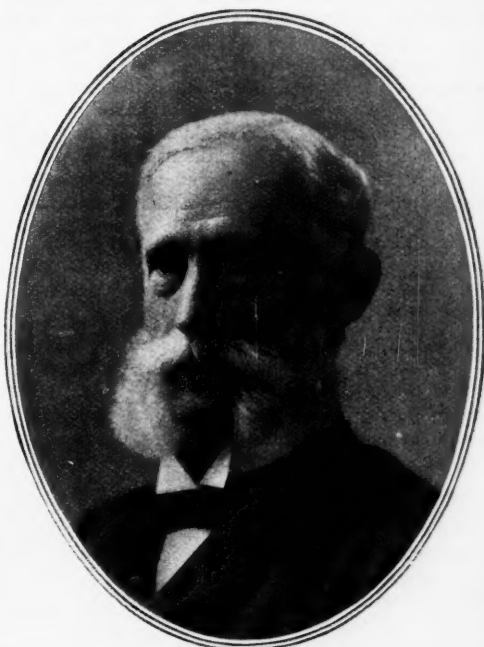
of the public have prevailed against the machinations of an infamous monopoly. The National Municipal League, early in May, held its yearly conference for good city government at Louisville. This organization is of great value and importance. Its permanent secretary, Mr. Woodruff of Philadelphia, made an exceedingly instructive report upon the progress of municipal reform throughout the country, and the three days' programme included many papers from representative men of many cities. The League is doing sound, practical work.

Some Recent Appointments.

The Hon. John W. Foster, who was made a special ambassador some weeks ago to deal with the question of the fur seals, has been instructed to proceed to Russia. There is reason to believe that the government at St. Petersburg is entirely ready to enter into arrangements with the United States for a greatly improved arrangement to protect the seals of the Behring Sea. A very notable appointment is that of Mr. Harold M. Sewall of Maine to be United States minister at Honolulu. Mr. Sewall was formerly a Democrat, and is the son of the gentleman whose name was associated with Mr. Bryan's on the Democratic ticket last fall. But instead of supporting the Bryan and Sewall ticket, Mr. Harold Sewall stumped Maine for McKinley. He was once consul in Samoa, has spent much time in Hawaii, is a champion of the annexation policy, and is in the highest sense *persona grata* with the present Hawaiian government. Mr. Stanford Newell of

Minnesota, a gentleman of excellent qualifications, has been sent to the Netherlands as our minister. Hon. Bellamy Storer of Cincinnati becomes our representative at Brussels. Judge Albion W. Tourgee, the well-known journalist and author, has been given the post of consul at Bordeaux, France. Last

month we mentioned the appointment of Judge William R. Day of Ohio, an intimate friend of President McKinley, as a special commissioner to make certain investigations in Cuba. Later, however, Mr. Day was appointed First Assistant Secretary of State and retained at Washington. Mr. William Calhoun of Illinois was subsequently named to proceed to Cuba in Judge Day's stead. The postmastership at New York City, a position of importance to the whole country, has been con-



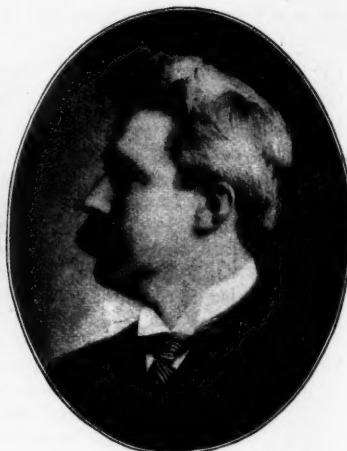
HON. JOHN W. FOSTER.



HON. THOMAS RYAN,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.



HON. W. B. HOWELL,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.



HON. FRANK VANDERLIP,
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

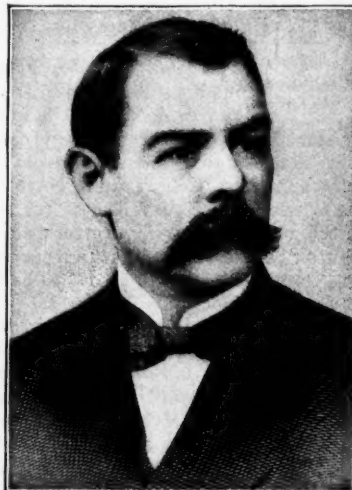
ferred upon Mr. Cornelius Van Cott, who held the same position under President Harrison, and is therefore well acquainted with the duties of the office. We mentioned last month the promotion of Mr. Howell to be an assistant secretary of the treasury, after many years of service in the department. The remaining assistant secretaryship in that department has now been conferred upon Mr. Frank Vanderlip of Chicago, whose fitness is pre-eminent. Mr. Vanderlip was formerly the editor of the *Economist* of Chicago, and came to Washington with Secretary Gage as his personal assistant and secretary. Mr. Gage is to be congratulated on the excellence of the organization now under his control. President McKinley has now made nearly all his more prominent nominations to office, and the high average excellence of his selections is admitted by every one. His remarkably wide acquaintance has given him a knowledge of the character of the applicants such as none of his predecessors ever had.

*The Fate of
the Arbitration
Treaty.*

The men of the West and South have in the past month had to face a good deal of opprobrium for the final defeat of the general arbitration treaty with Great Britain. All the amendments intended to meet the objections originally raised in the Senate, were unavailing. The necessary two-thirds majority could not be secured for ratification. The question came to a vote on May 5. Forty-three Senators voted for the treaty, and twenty-six against it. Those favorable to the treaty were for the most part Republicans. Those opposing it were chiefly Southern and Western Democrats and free silver men. The silver question had something to do with the rejection of the treaty. The public opinion represented by the vote for Mr. Bryan last fall is not very cordial toward Great Britain. But if the truth were laid

bare and naked, it would be found that very few members of the United States Senate, whether silver men or gold men, really at heart cared much for the treaty. In private conversation these Senators say that whenever an occasion for arbitration arises, it will be entirely easy to provide a special tribunal. They do not see any urgent practical necessity for the treaty, and they have regarded much of the talk in favor of it as mere gush. Viewed as a mark of special intimacy between England and the United States, or of the beginnings of something like an alliance between the two English-speaking powers, the treaty was rather distasteful than otherwise at Washington; for the plain fact is that the political representatives of the American

people do not cherish any sentiments of enthusiasm or affection for the Tory government of the British Empire. In Russia there is a universal detestation of Lord Salisbury, the present head of the British government, that amounts to something like an article in the



HON. ALBION W. TOURGEE,
U. S. Consul at Bordeaux.

religious creed of the nation; and if the real feeling of the American people could be clearly expressed on that single point, it is probable that the Americans and Russians would find themselves in striking harmony. The noble Marquis is not appreciated here.

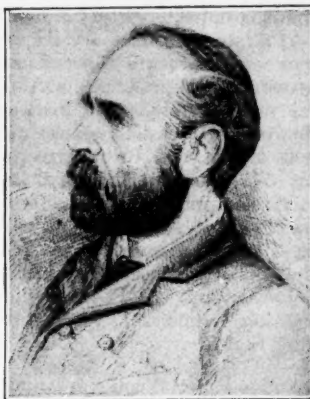
*How Ireland
Helped to Defeat
the Treaty.*

The English oppression of Ireland,—which has driven considerably more than half of the people of Irish blood from the beautiful isle of Erin to the United States,—must account for a large part of this anti-English feeling. American sympathy for Ireland has always been intense and sincere. England has made the mistake of supposing that the American professions of regard for the Irish cause were merely an election device, to catch the Irish-American vote. But about some matters the English perceptive faculties are not keen; and the English have never understood American public opinion. The feeling for Ireland remains, as heretofore, clear and strong. In spite of all witticisms and criticisms directed against the Irish as a race, the Hibernian element in our American citizenship has contributed splendidly to the development and progress of the United States. Much interest has been attracted this year by the large contingent of new arrivals from the Emerald Isle, these being in great part the daughters of Irish farmers who have come in response to the demand for domestic servants. The New York newspapers have given these Irish girls,—many thousands of whom have landed within the past few weeks,—an amusing but highly complimentary welcome. These girls have the sense to see how much better off they are as domestic helpers in good families than as factory workers. All the duchesses and high-born women of the haughty sister island of England could scarcely surpass, in bright eyes, rosy complexions, high spirits, and quick minds, a considerable proportion of the humble Irish lassies who have



landed on Ellis Island this season. They have found a great Irish Fair in progress at New York, and such a kindly welcome awaiting them as perhaps no other

large contingent of emigrants ever received in America before. They will do well in this country, and make themselves respected for their honesty and their scrupulous regard for the teachings of their parents and their church. They will put money in the savings bank, besides the regular sums they will send back to the old folks in Ireland, and their weekly offerings toward supporting and building the churches of their faith. For many years past, the money that such industrious and good-tempered



HON. MICHAEL DAVITT,
(Who was in Washington and congratulated Senators on the defeat of the arbitration treaty).

Irish girls send back to the old island from America, has paid a large proportion of the rent exacted by the absentee landlords in England. The morality, industry, and personal qualities of the Irish people will certainly suffer nothing in comparison with those of their English rulers. It happens that we in the United States have always been able to appreciate the

Irish, while England has not. And it is undoubtedly true that until England learns to do justice to Ireland there will be something lacking in that cordiality toward Great Britain that Englishmen would like to find in the United States.

*Effect of Imperial
Policies upon the
Fate of the Treaty.*

Possibly the real ground of the defeat is to be discovered in that distrust of England which is now felt in all parts of the world, by reason of the total change that has come about in the theory of the British Empire. Nothing so novel or so formidable has made its appearance in the large arena of world politics since Napoleon undertook to realize his dream of universal empire, as the new, aggressive, insatiate, imperial spirit that has taken possession of the English like some magic spell. In his corre-



FROM A NEWSPAPER DRAWING OF IRISH GIRLS WHO LANDED AT NEW YORK IN MAY.

spondence with Mr. Olney regarding the Venezuela question, Lord Salisbury assumed, as all Englishmen now do, that this country is in a static condition,—that its boundaries are finished, and that it has no right to concern itself greatly with anything beyond its frontiers. It was tacitly assumed on the other hand that Great Britain's condition was dynamic rather than static,—that it had a right, for the protection and development of its present interests, to assume new positions anywhere and everywhere. Scarcely a month goes by in which the map of the so-called British Empire is not altered to comprise some new extension. Private companies are being used in various directions to procure concessions and establish claims which may gradually, at the opportune moment, give color for a new British conquest. The people of the United States see no prospect of differences with Great Britain except such as may grow out of acts for which Great Britain is responsible. This is in no sense the fault of the average English citizen; who is very much the same sort of a man as the average American citizen. But it all grows out of the theory and policy of the so-called "Empire;" and this "Empire" is the product of a governing system totally different from that of the United States.

*Royalty as
the Essential
Factor.*

The aggressive imperial policy is bound up with those cherished institutions—the Throne, the House of Lords, the privileged condition of landed estates, and the maintenance of a vast navy. Mr. Stead, who is himself, of all British journalists, perhaps the most ardent and unrestrained supporter of the aggressive imperial policy, is entitled to the credit of having shown in recent writings that the tremendous expansion of the British Empire during the present reign is due to the influence of royalty more than to any other element or factor. Here lies the fundamental difference between the British government and our own that would render absolutely impossible any such thing as an alliance, and that makes hopelessly unattainable any such scheme of inter-citizenship between England and the United States as Mr. Dicey proposed a month or two ago in one of the great English reviews. It has been the fashion with a certain school of political writers in recent years to minimize the influence and position of the Queen and the institution of royalty in Great Britain, and to assert that England is even more democratic in her government than the United States. As respects strictly domestic affairs, and the working of local government, the British democracy is to a considerable extent a ruling fact. But the policy of aggrandizement that has taken and held India, that has seized and now retains Egypt, and that, under the device of Cecil Rhodes' Chartered Company, is conquering South Africa and deliberately plotting to destroy the independent Boer republics, does not in any true sense belong to the plain people of England. It is the outgrowth of the

institution of royalty and the existence of an aristocracy and a ruling caste. It was this policy, persevered in for fifty years,—the plain people of England being totally unaware of it,—that endeavored to use the possession of three little trading points on the Guiana coast as an opportunity by gradual encroachment to develop a South American empire. It was this same policy which, with the starting point of a transient right to obtain firewood and water on the Nicaragua coast, grew into a pretended protectorate over the Mosquito country and its native tribes, and assumed to dispute with the United States the right of political control over the future inter-oceanic waterway. The people of the United States do not believe that the present policy of the British Empire makes for the well being of the world. Even those Senators who did not express themselves with blunt frankness in discussing the arbitration treaty, do not approve either of the methods or the spirit of the British imperial policy. It is the belief in the United States that the Armenians in Turkey have been sacrificed ruthlessly to this British policy. It is also the belief here, as among the Gladstonians in England, that Crete and Greece are also the victims of this insatiate policy for the aggrandizement of the British Empire,—a policy that has no scruples, and looks upon all weak states as possible acquisitions.

*British Policy
and the
Eastern Question.*

The British government could not afford to make any honest exertion in behalf of the true solution of the questions between Greece and Turkey, because there was "nothing in it for England." Nothing was involved for England, indeed, except honor and international morality and good faith. But the imperial policy which has made Victoria Empress of India, and has made those Asiatic dominions the brightest star in her imperial crown, has also, as they say frankly in England, made the Queen and the Sultan the "two great Mohammedan



A CASE OF TIT FOR TAT.—From the *Times-Herald* (Chicago).
UNCLE SAM: "Here goes that arbitration treaty."
JOHN BULL: "All right. Here goes that Monroe doctrine."



JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN AS THE ANGEL OF PEACE.

"I Want Peace."—From the Westminster Budget (London).

rulers." *England* forsooth calls itself a Christian country. But the *British Empire* is not Christian, in its policies or its spirit. The metallic idols that Her Majesty's heathen subjects in Asia are encouraged to worship are, under the fostering policies of the imperial government, made in Sheffield and Birmingham. It might have injured the susceptibilities of the great Mohammedan population of India—who are this month expected to join in the celebration of Her Majesty's long reign of sixty years,—if England had used any disagreeable pressure against the Sultan to protect the Armenian Christians from Mohammedan rapacity, or had done anything to deliver the Cretan Christians from massacre at the hands of Mohammedan soldiery. Further than that, England does not intend to get out of Egypt; and the great majority of the Egyptians are of the Mohammedan faith. The British imperial policy has always been to support Turkey as against the Russians, and to aid in the dismemberment of Turkey only where positive acquisitions from the Turkish Empire,—such as Egypt, the Suez canal, and Cyprus,—can be made by England itself. The people of the United States have looked on at the recent exhibitions of British policy, and have not found their hearts drawn any nearer to a government that conducts itself on such lines. It is well known in this country that Russia, after the war of 1877, would have made adequate provision at least for the protection of the lives and property of the Armenians, if England in the Berlin Congress had not defeated Russia's plans. It is also well known that England's dishonorable grab of Cyprus at that time was accompanied by the assumption of a responsibility for the protection of the Christian subject races in Asiatic Turkey.

British Policy and the Transvaal.

But we have seen the British government cynically disregard those obligations. What is more than that, we have seen clearly the determination of the British imperialists to take advantage of the present absorption of the Continental powers in the Turkish question, to expedite the schemes in South Africa by which the Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary, proposes to make sure what he calls the "paramountcy" of Great Britain. "Paramountcy" can mean nothing, in the imperial jargon, but the intention of Great Britain, sooner or later, to take possession of everything that it desires. The position of the Boer republics is heroic and pathetic in the extreme. The Boers were the original European settlers of South Africa. The British have driven them from one place to another. When they set up the Orange Free State and the Transvaal republic, they withdrew far from British settlements, and believed they had a right to their own independent existence. But England has acquired an insane thirst for African dominion; and the Transvaal is the Naboth's vineyard that the imperial Ahab has set his heart upon possessing. The Matabeles have been massacred and driven back; but the gold that the British hoped to find in what they now call "Rhodesia" is not as yet revealed. In Naboth's vineyard, however, it happens that there is much gold. The adventurers have rushed to the Johannesburg diggings from all parts of the world. British speculators are in control of the gold-mining interests, and they seek, for their own ends,—in conjunction with the British colonial and imperial authorities and Mr. Rhodes' Chartered South African Company,—to get full possession of the Transvaal. They have clamored much about their hardships at Pretoria. We must beg to reiterate our deliberate opinion that the so-called Uitlander grievances will not bear honest inspection for a moment. One of their principal complaints has concerned itself with the Transvaal naturalization laws. The impudence of this particular claim against the Boer government lies in the fact that not a single Englishman at Pretoria has the slightest intention of renouncing his proud position as a British subject.

Can Germany Save the Transvaal?

In view of all that has happened, President Krüger's government would be amply justified in announcing the abrogation of the peculiar treaty relations which give England the color of a right to interfere in whatever affects the international position of the South African Republic. The feeling in Germany on this question has lost none of its bitterness or intensity. That feeling would seem to supply the key to Germany's otherwise unreasonable attitude against the Greeks and in favor of the Turks. Russia discountenanced the aggressive action of Greece, because such action might have led to the premature partition of Turkey. Russia prefers to let matters drift, with the idea that the Turkish Empire in its integrity will gradually come under a Russian pro-

tectorate, by means of which all population elements can be protected, and Russia's peaceful access to the Mediterranean secured beyond a peradventure. Germany has been eager to cement good relations with Russia, and thus secure the Czar's moral support for the German anti-British policy in Africa. It would appear, also, that Germany has been trying to arrive at a better understanding with France. It has been rumored, though upon no official authority, that the great Continental powers will support Germany in proposing an international conference on South African affairs, and that the real object of this conference will be to emancipate the two Boer republics altogether from England's claims of over-lordship, and to secure their absolute independence under European guarantee, in order to check the rapid growth of the British rule on the African continent.

Whatever may be the unpublished motives, there are numerous evidences of an understanding among the Continental powers. The antagonism between Vienna and St. Petersburg, in other days, was sharp and undisguised. This was due to a supposed conflict of interest in the future of the Balkan regions. But it is now



GERMANIA ARMING KRUGER.—From *Punch* (London).

"The *Vossische Zeitung* chronicles with satisfaction the recent arrival at Lorenzo Marquez, on board the German East African liner *Kaiser*, of 1,650 cases of war material for the Transvaal, including a whole battery of heavy guns, and states its conviction that the Transvaal and the Orange Free State are 'determined to maintain their independence.'"—*Globe*, London.

officially announced, both at Vienna and Budapest, by prominent cabinet members, that there is complete harmony of view and purpose between Russia and Austria-Hungary, respecting all the Danubian and Balkan countries. It would seem, furthermore, that this understanding has been promoted, if not altogether brought about, by the diplomacy of the Emperor William of Germany. France, presumably, is in general acquiescence. It has been said that the basis of the understanding between Russia and Austria is the *status quo*, with something like an assignment of the respective spheres of influence of the two great powers. Thus Austria-Hungary would concede to Russia the superior influence in Bulgaria, with a prospective claim upon what remains of Turkey in Europe to the eastward of Salonica, while Austria-Hungary would be free to exercise as much influence as she could gain in Serbia, while also using her present footing in Bosnia and her control of the railway line to Salonica for the purpose of gradually extending her authority in Albania and western Macedonia. The Emperor Francis Joseph visited the Czar in St. Petersburg a few weeks ago, and all signs point to a revival of the "Kaiserbund,"—the alliance for certain specified purposes of the three European Emperors. If one of its purposes is not the isolation of Great Britain, and the checking of its present policies, all outward signs are misleading.

Irrespective of the precise nature of the new agreements among the great Continental powers, it is at least evident enough that they have, all through the brief and disastrous war between Greece and Turkey, determined to preserve the nominal integrity of the Turkish Empire and to make the Greek campaign unavailing. The military disasters that overtook the Greeks fell thick and fast upon the unfortunate army that had assembled with so much of eagerness at Larissa. The true history of this war has yet to be written. The Greeks obviously were face to face with immensely superior forces. The Turks had been well trained by German officers, and were especially well supplied with the most approved patterns of Krupp's field artillery. It must be remembered that Turkey has always relied upon the maintenance of military prowess, either to repel outside enemies or to keep down the subject races that form the great majority of the population of the Turkish Empire. The Turks, however, went into this war with scant enthusiasm, while the Greeks were possessed of an immense ardor. The Greek disasters were therefore not altogether due to Turkish superiority in numbers and equipment. Nor was the trouble wholly with the better science and strategy of the military leaders of the Turkish forces. The routs, panics, and successive disgraces of the Greek armies are not to be laid primarily at the door either of the soldiers or of their officers.

The Deceitfulness of Kings.

The chief trouble lay in the vacillating conduct of the royal family. At the outset of the war, the whole conduct of the campaign was transferred from the executive offices of the Greek government to the royal palace. The general command of the army in Thessaly was assumed by the Crown Prince Constantine. The King was at one moment impelled by the force of Greek national sentiment, and at the next moment dominated by secret instructions that came to him from other personages of royal rank at the great courts of Europe. King George has always been in close communication with his numerous royal relations. The reigning family of Greece is part and parcel of the handful of people who intermarry among themselves and have a monopoly of the reigning business throughout Europe. Thus the King of Greece is the son of the King and Queen of Denmark; he is the uncle of the Czar of Russia and his sister is the Russian dowager Empress; he is the brother of the Princess of Wales; his wife is the daughter of a Russian grand duke, and a scion of the imperial Russian family; his son and heir Constantine, named for the Queen's father, is married to the sister of the wife of the Emperor William of Germany. These are merely a few of the points at which the royal family of little Greece is bound by ties of blood or marriage to the royal families of the great nations of Europe. Furthermore the King of Greece desires to be on the best of terms with his more powerful relatives, because if, for any reason,—by his own will or by that of the Greek people,—he should step down from the throne, he has secured an arrangement under which he will be comfortably pensioned by the great powers whose influence secured him his throne at the outset.

What Might Have Been.

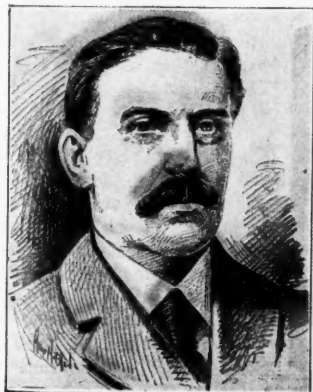
At the opening of the campaign in the north, the Greeks might have won at least many temporary victories. There was a moment also when their fleet could readily

have captured Salonica, and they could have cut off the base of the Turkish supplies. With due energy they could have been completely successful beyond Arta in the Epirus region. But every move that their army or fleet should have taken in those first days was prevented, not by the action of the Turks, but by orders to retreat rather than to advance, which came to the Crown Prince Constantine from the palace at Athens. It is said that secret threats



CROWN PRINCE CONSTANTINE.

from England prevented an attack upon the Turkish ports of Salonica and Smyrna, and that in like manner the campaign by land as well as by sea was made a complete farce through the timidity with which the palace at Athens was open to secret advice, instructions, and threats from England, Russia, Germany, and elsewhere. At length the people of Athens rose in wild indignation against the King and the palace, led by a prominent member of the parliamentary opposition named Ralli. He had personally inspected the situation at the front, and came back to Athens to denounce the mismanagement of the Crown Prince, and to demand a total change of leadership, both political and military.



M. RALLI, GREEK PREMIER.



GEN. SMOLENSKI, GREEK COMMANDER.

The Thessalian Campaign.

The result was that M. Delyannis, the old prime minister, all his life a blunderer in emergencies, who had improperly allowed the King and the palace

clique to usurp authority, was obliged to resign. And King George, in fear of a rude dismissal from Greece, called upon Ralli to assume the reins of authority as prime minister. Changes were made in the command of the army, and a new spirit was put into the campaign. But the vacillation and misconduct of the previous weeks had made victory impossible. Edhem Pasha, after his scaling of the Milouna passes, had readily enough advanced to Larissa. Reinforcements and supplies were forwarded with energy by the Turks, and the Greeks could only fall back from one position to another, fighting bravely enough, but completely overpowered. In due course the Turks had gained possession of Valestino and Volo, which points commanded the Greek base of supplies by sea. At Pharsala the Greek army made another stand, only to be routed again by the victorious Edhem Pasha. Next the Greeks fell back upon Domokos, and were ready enough to ask for peace. M. Ralli's government appealed to the powers to intervene and asked for an armistice. The powers agreed to use their influence with Turkey to bring the war to an end, on condition that the Greeks would withdraw from Crete and accept such terms as the powers might be able and willing to arrange. To these conditions the Greek government gave its prompt assent. The brave Colonel Vassos gathered his troops together thereupon, and withdrew from Crete. This ought to have been the end of bloodshed.

*Turkey's
Peace
Conditions.*

But the Turkish government,—some-what intoxicated by its victories, and urged on by the fanatical "Old Turk" party, which for the time being had the ear of the Sultan,—kept Edhem hammering away, and evidently proposed to march straight to Athens. Turkey allowed it to be known that she would grant peace to the Greeks on condition that the great northern province of Thessaly should be ceded to Turkey, that a war indemnity amounting to forty or fifty millions of dollars should be paid, that the Greek fleet should be turned over to Turkey to hold while the indemnity remained owing, and that among other concessions the Greeks should no longer have in the Turkish Empire that status under the so-called "capitulations" which the citizens of all other nations enjoy,—such privileges, for instance, as those that entitle Europeans to the benefit of their own consular courts. These demands were obviously preposterous. Nevertheless, the European powers went about their task of arguing with Turkey in the most leisurely fashion, while the Turks kept up the fighting with great loss of life and destruction of resources on both sides.

*An
Armistice
at Last.*

At length on the 17th of May a great and destructive battle was fought at Domokos, in which about fifty thousand Turks, at the cost of great slaughter, stormed and took the well-fortified positions of an army of perhaps thirty thousand Greeks, driving the Hellenic forces back

toward Lamia and the pass of Thermopylæ. Whereupon Russia concluded that the war had gone far enough, and called upon the Turks to halt. The Sultan was informed that, under the influence and advice of Russia, the Bugarian army would be immediately mobilized against Turkey. Then it was that the government of the Sultan saw a new light and telegraphed to Edhem Pasha to cease hostilities; and thus the war seems to have come to an end. The Turkish government had presumed too much upon the seeming friendliness and encouragement of the great powers. Their apparent hostility to the Greeks was due, in no sense, to a preference for the Turks. It was merely to give emphasis to their disapproval of the campaign, and their determination to prevent any shifting of relative advantages among the Balkan states. It was not the purpose of the great powers that Turkey should gain any Grecian territory, nor was it the will of Europe that the Turks should exact an impossible indemnity. Nevertheless, this war will have had the effect of putting a new spirit of hope and fervor into the whole Mohammedan world, and will probably retard considerably the process of disintegration in the Turkish Empire that must some day in any case work out its logical results.

*Greece
and Its
Future.*

On the other hand, the war has made a military people out of the Greeks. As a nation they have conducted themselves with heroism, and they are entitled to high credit. Their modern career, far from being ended, is only beginning. The *New York Tribune* of the 20th of May accurately stated the facts concerning the Greek population in the following sentences:

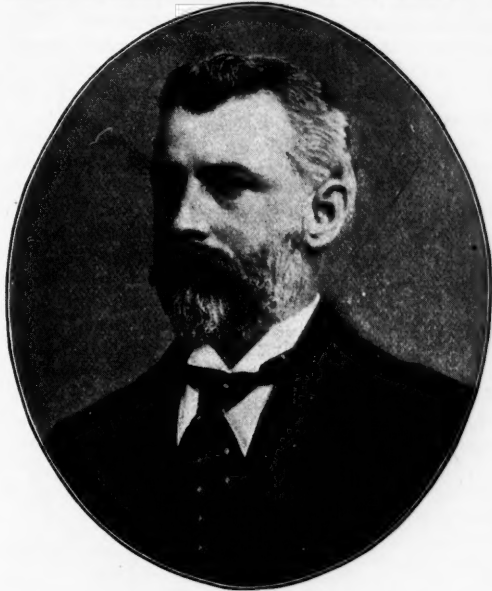
There are five million or six million Greeks in the Ottoman Empire. They form nearly one-third of the population of Constantinople itself. They form a majority of the population of Chalcis, of the Ægean coast of Thrace, of the European coast of the Sea of Marmora, of the Black sea coast from the Bosphorus to Varna, and of Smyrna and the whole western coast of Asia Minor, while they form nearly all the population of the islands from Samothrace to Rhodes.

The Greeks are anything but a declining race. They are the rich and prosperous men of Alexandria, Smyrna and many another great town of the Orient. They send their sons to the University of Athens to be educated, and their power and position as an ethnic factor in the life of the Levant make constant gains. This little war is embarrassing for the treasury of the Greek kingdom, and it has cost the Greeks the lives of some thousands of brave young men; but as for the Greek race, as a whole, the effect of the war will not have been disheartening. The present seems to be with the Turks; but the future is inevitably against them. The Greek race will find its expression some time in a government really representing the wealth, power, intellectual force and rapidly developing population of the Greek nationality. That government ought by all means to be a republic.

*The Queen's
Jubilee.*

Abroad, the great event of the present month of June will be the celebration on the 22d of the completion of the sixtieth year of Queen Victoria's reign. The occasion is an extremely interesting one, and the congratulations of the whole civilized world will be offered without grudge or mental reservation. Americans may be pardoned if they do not grow very enthusiastic over the institution of royalty, as such; but they honor Queen Victoria for the greatness of her character, for the beneficial personal influence she has exerted over two generations of English men and women, and for the dignity, wisdom, and skill that have characterized her official conduct as head of the most extensive and most widely dominant of modern empires. The occasion is to be celebrated in London by a royal procession. For weeks in advance preparations have been making all along the chosen route, and fabulous prices have been asked and paid for the use of windows which will command a view of the parade. The governing authorities of the widely scattered British colonies have been particularly invited to attend the celebration, and from Canada, Australia, South Africa, and divers other lands, and the islands of the sea, the representatives of British colonial government will come together this month at the center of the empire of whose greatness they are naturally so proud.

The Australian premiers set out for London leaving their task of federation incomplete and postponed for a further consideration next fall. Canadians will be received with almost overpowering attentions and compliments by way of reward for the new Canadian tariff, the first colonial tariff in the history of the British Empire that can be said to extend preferential rates to the mother country.



HON. W. S. FIELDING,
Canadian Finance Minister.



A DECIDED PREFERENCE.—From *Punch* (London).

JOHN BULL (to Miss Canada): "Thank you, my dear! Your favor is as welcome as the flowers in May!"
("The immediate point is that Canada has decided to shift her main market from the United States to the United Kingdom."—*Times*, London).

*Canada's
Jubilee
Tariff.* The outburst of enthusiasm in England because the Canadian tariff was said to give marked advantages to British trade as against the United States, was of itself a most interesting manifestation of the new imperial spirit with which almost everybody in England has become infected. The cold facts about the new Canadian tariff would perhaps scarcely warrant the almost hysterical delight expressed by the London newspapers. Mr. Kipling, who is not living in Vermont at present, but in England, immediately justified his title as "Laureate of Greater Britain" by sending a poem to the London *Times* entitled "Our Lady of the Snows." His lines praise the loyalty of Canada, as expressed in the new tariff, with a warmth that ought to give "Our Lady of the Snows" a tropical summer. It is good poetry, of course, and good sentiment too, and this is the way it runs:

A nation spoke to a nation,
A Queen sent word to a Throne,
"Daughter am I in my mother's house,
But mistress in my own.
The gates are mine to open,
As the gates are mine to close,
And I abide by my mother's house"
Said our Lady of the Snows.

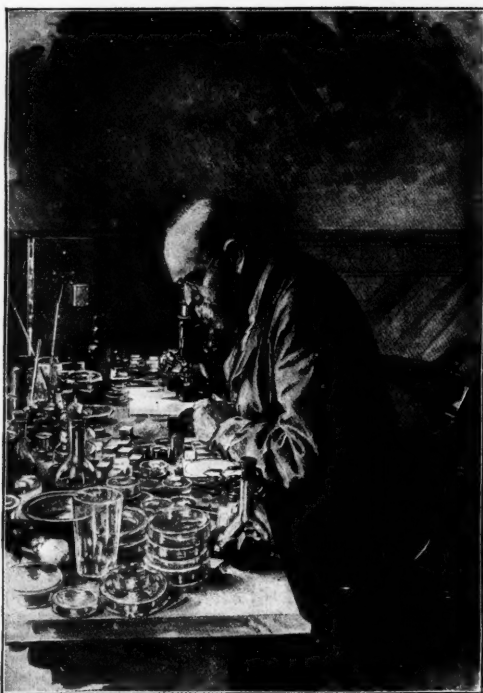
Mr. Fielding, the Liberal finance minister in Mr.

Laurier's cabinet, is quite the hero of the day in the British press. But the new tariff must be judged by its practical workings; and careful experts in Canada have informed the American newspapers that in spite of the maximum and minimum arrangement,—which on the face of the schedules would benefit England as a free trade country,—the rates have in the main been so adjusted as to make it probable that the relative growth of American trade in Canada will be more rapid than ever. The analyses that we have seen of the new tariff would seem to indicate that if the Fielding measure is pro-British in sentiment, it is pro-American in substance.

Science versus the Rinderpest in Africa. While the German politicians have been so intent upon their schemes to diminish the growth of British power and influence in South Africa, the great German scientist, Dr. Koch, has been in the employ of the British authorities in Cape Colony, earnestly endeavoring to find a way to overcome the ravages of the rinderpest, the most fatal disease that has ever been known among cattle. It is reported that he has not yet succeeded in isolating the distinctive bacillus of the rinderpest; but he has accomplished something of far greater importance, for he has discovered a way to render cattle immune from the pest. He has experimented with inoculation on the principles of Jenner and Pasteur, and has been completely successful in finding a vaccinating substance that is warranted to meet the plague successfully.

Science versus the Rabbits in Australia.

While Dr. Koch has been endeavoring to isolate the microbe which has destroyed the cattle of a continent, it is interesting to observe the fact that the people of Australia have gone seriously into the business of cultivating a deadly bacillus with the view of saving their continent from the devastations wrought by millions upon millions of rabbits. The war against the rabbits has been going on for a number of years. The government of New South Wales has within the past seven years expended considerably more than \$4,000,000 in attempts to exterminate the rabbit pest. This sum of course makes no account of the amount expended by private citizens and land owners; and it is a trifling sum as compared with the losses that the rabbits have inflicted. The Minister of Public Lands for New South Wales says that since 1890 the government has spent a quarter of a million dollars in building a little less than one thousand miles of rabbit-proof fencing, a sort of "trocha," as our Spanish friends would say, against the insurgent rabbits. But the rabbits increase and multiply, and the problem is far from solved. A conference of delegates from all parts of New South Wales has lately been held in Sydney, for further consideration of this obstacle to the colony's prosperity. It is in the colony of Queensland that the experiment of enlisting the microbe has been entered upon. It is the bacillus of chicken cholera, as isolated by



DR. KOCH STUDYING RINDERPEST AT CAPE TOWN.

Pasteur, that they are cultivating in Queensland and scattering over the country where the rabbits prevail, "concealed in pellets of pollard." It would not appear as yet that any great measure of success has attended this scheme. Dr. Koch, fresh from his scientific triumphs in Africa, should now be sent by the British government to aid in the extermination of the Australian rabbits.

Science and Diplomacy versus the Seal Poachers. It is not rinderpest or rabbits, but the threatened extermination of the fur seal that concerns the people of the United States. It would be a great relief if the sealing fleet of British Columbia could only be induced for two or three seasons to give the herd a chance to recuperate. These enterprising hunters might meanwhile go to Australia for rabbit skins. We shall probably hear some news before long touching international arrangements for the protection of the seal life of the Behring Sea and its coasts and islands. Mr. John W. Foster, Ex-Secretary of State, has proceeded to Russia with the rank and credentials of a special ambassador, and with full authority to enter into treaty arrangements for improved sealing regulations. Meanwhile President Jordan and his associates have been instructed by the United States government to continue their scientific studies and experiments in the Pribyloff Islands, and we have by no means heard the last of the plan of branding the young female seals.

The Disaster at Paris.

Few disasters in recent times, apart from war, have caused the sudden death of so many persons highly connected and well known, as the fire last month in Paris. A fashionable bazaar was in progress for the benefit of certain religious charities; and its promoters were numbered among the most aristocratic ladies of France. The bazaar was housed in a flimsy wooden structure, built eight years ago as an annex to the great Exposition, its design being to reproduce a bit of the old Paris of mediæval times. The fire of May 4 originated in the explosion of a lamp, and spread almost instantaneously throughout the place, which was full of inflammable materials. The building was crowded with people at the time, ladies predominating. More than a hundred persons were burned to death, and many others have since died from their injuries. The list of those whose lives were sacrificed contains the names of a



THE LATE DUCHESS D'ALENÇON.

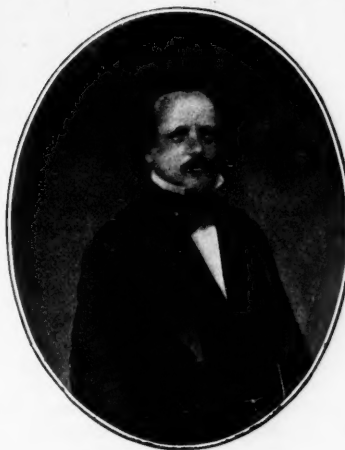


THE LATE HON. W. S. HOLMAN.

great number of women belonging to the families of the old nobility. The most distinguished was the Duchess D'Alençon, the sister of the Empress of Austria. Several men of the same social circles, and of illustrious lineage, also perished.

The Month's Death Roll.

The shock of this great disaster and the death of his sister, the Duchess D'Alençon, proved fatal to the most distinguished of the sons of Louis Philippe, namely, the Duc D'Aumale, who died of paralysis at the age of 75, on May 7. He was eminent as a soldier, a statesman, and a historian, was one of the wealthiest men of France, and was the most highly esteemed, perhaps, of all the scions of former French reigning families. Among American public men there is to be noted the death of the Hon. William S. Holman and the Hon. S. M. Miliken, both distinguished Congressmen. Admiral Meade, who retired a year or two ago from the navy, died on May 4. He was a mighty man of valor and a sturdy



THE LATE MAX MARETZEK.

patriot, and his name will live in the annals of the American navy. On the 20th of May the Hon. Horatio King died at Washington, having lived to the great age of 86. He was for a time Postmaster-General in Buchanan's administration. Among other names

in our obituary list are to be found those of Ex-Governor Porter of Indiana, Mr. Samuel Colgate, the wealthy benefactor of education, and Mr. Theodore Havemeyer, the retired sugar refiner, whose brother is at the head of the sugar interests of this country. Mr. Max Maretzek, who died in May at the age of 75, came to New York from Austria about fifty years ago, and opened the Astor Place Opera House, so long the home of music in New York, on the spot where now stands the building in which are the offices of this magazine. For twenty-five consecutive years Max Maretzek gave Italian opera in the United States. He brought to this country many eminent singers, and gave the first production in America of at least thirty operas. He married a famous prima donna, and his widow and their children still survive him.

RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.

(From April 19 to May 20, 1897.)



HON. WILLIAM CALHOUN,
Special Commissioner to Cuba.

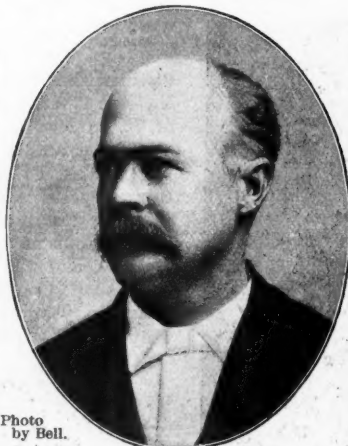


Photo
by Bell.

HON. STEPHEN R. MALLORY,
New U. S. Senator from Florida.



HON. WILLIAM J. DEBOE,
New U. S. Senator from Kentucky.

PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

April 19.—The Senate passes the Indian appropriation bill.

April 20.—The Senate passes the agricultural appropriation bill.

April 21.—The closure resolution introduced in the Senate by Mr. Mason (Rep., Ill.) is referred to the Committee on Rules by a vote of 32 to 24.

April 22.—The Senate passes the Nelson bankruptcy bill by a vote of 49 to 8.

April 23.—The House disagrees to the Senate amendments to the Indian appropriation bill, and the bill is sent to conference.

May 3.—The Senate resumes consideration of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty....The House, by a vote of 124 to 52, sustains Speaker Reed's course in declining to appoint committees at the present session.

May 4.—The Senate passes the free homestead bill. The tariff bill is reported, with important amendments, from the Finance Committee.

May 5.—The Senate votes on the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, 43 votes being cast for confirmation, and 26 against; failing to receive the necessary two-thirds vote, the measure is rejected. Mr. W. J. Deboe (Rep., Ky.) takes his seat.

May 6.—The Senate passes the sundry civil appropriation bill with an amendment suspending President Cleveland's forest reservation order....The House, by a vote of 101 to 83, adopts a resolution providing for sessions only on Mondays and Fridays.

May 10.—The Senate discusses Mr. Morgan's Cuban belligerency resolution....The House considers the Senate's forest reservation amendment to the sundry civil appropriation bill.

May 11.—The Senate debates the Morgan resolution for Cuban belligerency....The House refuses to concur in the Senate amendments to the sundry civil appropriation bill concerning President Cleveland's forest reservation order and making an appropriation for the improvement of Pearl Harbor.

May 12.—In the Senate Mr. Allen (Pop., Neb.) introduces a resolution requiring E. R. Chapman to appear at the bar of the Senate and purge himself of contempt in refusing to answer questions relating to the sugar trust.

May 13.—Mr. Allen's resolution relative to the case of E. R. Chapman is referred to the Judiciary Committee of the Senate....The House adopts the conference report on the Indian appropriation bill.

May 17.—A message from President McKinley asking an appropriation for the aid of suffering American citizens in Cuba is read in both branches; the Senate unanimously passes a resolution appropriating \$50,000 for the purpose named....The House sends the Indian appropriation bill back to conference committee.

May 18, 19.—The Senate debates the Morgan resolution for the recognition of Cuban belligerency....The House is not in session.

May 20.—Senate passes Morgan resolution by 41 to 14, and House unanimously votes the \$50,000 for aid in Cuba.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—AMERICAN.

April 20.—Governor Black of New York signs the bill amending the Raines liquor-tax law.

April 21.—The New York Senate adopts a resolution ordering investigation of the office of Public Buildings.

April 22.—Mayor Strong of New York City appoints Frank Moss to succeed Theodore Roosevelt as Police Commissioner.

April 23.—Judge Saowalter of the U. S. Circuit Court

enjoins the enforcing of the three-cent street car fare law in Indianapolis.

April 24.—The New York Legislature adjourns....A United States Senate committee begins an investigation of the federal civil service law....At the annual dinner of the Reform Club in New York City speeches are made by ex-President Cleveland, ex-Secretary Carlisle and others.

April 28.—Mayor Harrison of Chicago removes from office the heads of all but one of the city departments....The Kentucky Legislature elects William J. Deboe (Rep.) United States Senator on the 112th ballot....Charges against the Dawes Indian Commission are preferred in the Indian Territorial Court before Judge Springer.

April 30.—Governor Black of New York begins a personal examination of the accounts of the Public Buildings Department.

May 5.—Governor Black signs the charter of the Greater New York.

May 7.—Governor Black of New York signs the anti-trust bills passed by the last legislature....The Hon. Wilkinson Call withdraws from the race for United States Senator in Florida.

May 10.—The New York State Superintendent of Public Works, in taking charge of the completion of the capitol building at Albany, dismisses clerks whose salaries amount to about \$80,000 a year.

May 11.—The progressive inheritance tax law of Illinois is declared constitutional by the Supreme Court....The Liberals win a sweeping victory in the Quebec elections.

May 12.—The Humphrey street railway bills are overwhelmingly defeated in the Illinois Legislature.

May 13.—The Delaware Constitutional Convention decides to prohibit gambling by constitutional provision.

May 14.—Stephen R. Mallory (Dem.) is elected to the United States Senate by the Florida Legislature.

May 17.—Elverton R. Chapman, convicted of contempt in the Senate sugar trust investigation, is incarcerated in the District of Columbia jail.

May 18.—Governor Black of New York signs the anti-ticket "scalpers" bill.

NOMINATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

April 19.—John W. Foster, special Ambassador of the United States to Great Britain to negotiate an agreement to prevent the destruction of the Behring Sea seal herds.

April 20.—Cornelius Van Cott, Postmaster of New York City.

April 22.—Harold M. Sewall of Maine, Minister to Hawaii.

April 26.—William R. Day of Ohio, First Assistant Secretary of State; Bellamy Storer of Ohio, Minister to Belgium.

April 29.—William J. Calhoun of Illinois, Special Commissioner to Cuba to investigate the Ruiz case.

May 3.—Robert F. Patterson of Tennessee, Consul-General at Calcutta; Stanton Sickles of New York, Secretary of Legation at Madrid.

May 5.—Stanford Newell of Minnesota, Minister to the Netherlands; Henry A. Castle of Minnesota, Auditor for the Post Office Department.

May 11.—Albion W. Tourgee, Consul at Bordeaux.

May 12.—Brig.-Gen. James W. Forsyth, U. S. A., a major-general.

May 17.—Frank A. Vanderlip of Illinois, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; Brigadier-General Zenas R. Bliss, to be a major-general.

May 18.—Judge William M. Morrow of California for the U. S. Circuit Judgeship made vacant by the appointment of Judge McKenna as Attorney-General.

POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT—FOREIGN.

April 20.—A convention of prominent Parnellites at Dublin declares for a co ordinate Irish Parliament, and for many other political reforms....Proposal favoring land nationalization is defeated in the Australian Federal convention by a vote of 21 to 13.

April 21.—The special tax on Polish property is abolished in nine provinces by Russian imperial order.

April 22.—The Irish Financial Reform League is formed in Dublin.

April 24.—Dr. Peters, the African explorer, is tried in Berlin and dismissed from the German colonial service.

April 28.—Herr Bebel, in the German Reichstag, demands the criminal prosecution of Dr. Peters.

April 29.—King George of Greece demands the resignation of Premier Delyannis, and a new ministry is formed, with Demetrius Ralli, the opposition leader, as Premier... The budget statement made in the British House of Commons gives rise to sharp debate on the government's policy in South Africa.

May 1.—Twenty-six anarchists are sentenced to death in Barcelona for committing a bomb outrage in June, 1896.

May 3.—The Volksraad of the South African Republic is opened by President Krüger....The German Reichstag discusses the effect of the Dingley bill in the United States on German interests.

May 6.—The Transvaal Volksraad repeals the immigration law.

May 8.—The lower house of the Austrian Reichsrath, by a vote of 203 to 163, rejects the motion to impeach the ministry for authorizing the official use of the Czech language in Bohemia....The Queen Regent of



"COME, GENTLEMEN, LET US TAKE A NAP UNTIL ONE OF THEM ASKS US TO INTERFERE."

(Count Muravieff in the Russian note to the powers asks that there shall be no intervention until one of the belligerents shall petition for it).—From the *Westminster Budget* (London).



FIELD MARSHAL EDHEM PASHA (with two of the Sultan's aides de camp).

Spain issues a decree authorizing the raising of about \$40,000,000, to be secured by customs duties, to pay military expenses in Cuba and the Philippines....President Zelaya of Nicaragua signs the law abolishing capital punishment.

May 10.—The Italian Chamber of Deputies discusses Italy's interest in the American Dingley bill.

May 11.—The Danish Cabinet resigns; ex-Premier Estrup is summoned by the King....The revolution in Honduras is ended.

May 12.—The German Reichstag rejects Herr Bebel's motion for the repeal of the *lèse majesté* clauses in the penal code.

May 18.—The German Reichstag adopts a bill allowing associations to combine.

May 19.—The German Reichstag passes the emigration and oleomargarine bills....Ex-Premier Sagasta, Spanish Liberal leader, attacks the Cuban policy of the Canovas government.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

April 19.—M. Skouzes, Foreign Minister of Greece, denies that his government is responsible for the outbreak of war with Turkey.

April 22.—The Mexican Senate ratifies the treaty with Great Britain providing for the settlement of the dispute concerning the Honduras boundary....The Cape Colony Assembly discusses the best means of maintaining peace with the Transvaal Republic.

April 27.—The Cape Colony Assembly passes a "peace motion" by a vote of 41 to 32.

April 28.—A commercial treaty between Germany and the Orange Free State is signed at Berlin.

April 30.—In the Cape Colony Parliament a resolution of want of confidence in the ministry relative to its at-

titude toward the Transvaal Republic is rejected only by the casting vote of the Speaker of the House.

May 3.—Ambassador Hay, representing the United States, presents his credentials to Queen Victoria at Windsor Castle.

May 4.—The Spanish government orders the trial of the *Competitor* cases to proceed at once.

May 5.—The Universal Postal Congress is organized at Washington, delegates from 55 countries being present.

May 6.—The pact of the powers constituting the Triple Alliance is renewed for a period of six years.

May 12.—The reply of the Transvaal Republic to Great Britain's ultimatum suggests arbitration.

THE GRECO-TURKISH WAR.

April 19.—The Greeks are generally successful along the frontier; at Nezeros the Greeks repulse Turkish assaults on positions already taken; at Reveni a division of Greeks 14,000 strong, under General Smolenitz, repulses the Turks, who are concentrated in strong force; the whole of the Melouna Pass falls into the hands of the Turks; the Greek forces cross the river Arachthos near Arta, and march through Epirus in the direction of Janina.

April 20.—The Turks are in possession of all the heights commanding the route to Larissa, and begin the attack on Tyrnavos; the Greek troops continue their advance in Epirus, and take several villages in the vicinity of the Gulf of Arta; the Turkish fleet leaves the Dardanelles, and a Greek squadron sails from the Piræus with sealed orders; Greece invites Ricciotti



MAIN POSITIONS IN THE CAMPAIGN. (Crescents show lines of Turkish advance to armistice of May 19; crosses show main Greek positions May 20.)

Garibaldi to come to Athens at once with Italian volunteers.

April 21.—The Turks occupy the posts of Ligaria and Karatsali, north of Tyrnavos, and the Greeks take the hill of Slati; the Turks try to take Mount Kritire, on the road to Tyrnavos, but are unsuccessful, and in the attempt of the Greek forces to storm the Turkish position Major-General Djelai Pasha is killed; the Greek Eastern squadron bombards Platamona, in the Gulf of Salonica, and Leftokarya, an inland town; the Turks



HAMLET AT ATHENS.—From *Punch* (London).

KING GEORGE (Prince of Denmark):

"The time is out of joint; O cursed spite!
That ever I was born to set it right!"

abandon Filiipiada in Epirus, after setting fire to it, and the Greeks take possession of the town; 3,000 more troops leave Athens for the frontier.

April 22.—Rapsani, on the Peneios River, is taken from the Greeks; in the fighting at Mati, a charge of Turkish cavalry is repulsed by Colonel Mastropas' brigade, with considerable loss; the Greeks continue to advance in Epirus; the Greek fleet bombards Fort Karabournon, at the entrance of the Gulf of Salonica.

April 23.—The Turks retire from both Nezeros and Rapsani; Kritiri is still held by the Greeks; the Turks attack Mati, and after a fight lasting six hours the Greeks fall back on Tyrnavos; the Greeks destroy Marshal Edhem Pasha's stores, ammunition and provisions at Katerina and Litochorion, in the Gulf of Salonica, and at Hagii Saranda, opposite Corfu; the Turkish fleet returns to the Dardanelles.

April 24.—All the Greek positions on the Thessalian

frontier are either in the hands of the Turks or abandoned.

April 25.—Larissa is occupied by Turkish cavalry; Greek successes on the west coast continue.

April 27.—There is fighting near Pentepigalia in Epirus, where the Greeks occupy strong positions; the Louros valley is abandoned by the Turks.

April 28.—The first division of the Turkish army occupies Trikkala; the Greeks fall back on Pharsala.

April 29.—Volo is almost completely evacuated by the Greeks; the Turks occupy Zarkos, an important position to the southwest of Tyrnavos.

April 30.—At Velestina, between Volo and Pharsala, the Turks are repulsed by 15,000 Greeks, of whom about 100 are killed and wounded; Turkish losses estimated at 800.

May 1.—The Turks make another rush toward Velestina, and are again repulsed by the Greeks.

May 5.—The Greeks win another victory over the Turks at Velestina....The Turks finally succeed in taking Pharsala, after severe fighting.

May 8.—The Greek fleet withdraws from the harbor of Volo, and Turkish forces occupy the town.

May 12.—A Turkish steamer with troops and supplies is captured by Greek war vessels off the coast of Asia Minor.

May 14.—The opposing armies are engaged in severe fighting at Griboro and Nicopolis.

May 15.—Turkish cavalry threaten the Greek position at Domokos.

May 17.—The Turks are victorious in an attack on Domokos, driving out the Greeks and occupying the position.

May 19.—An armistice goes into effect as a result of a request made by the Czar of Russia.

INDUSTRIAL, COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DOINGS.

April 22.—The largest window-glass manufacturers of the United States agree on an advance of 5 per cent in prices throughout the country....The American Federation of Labor memorializes President McKinley for legislation to relieve distress among workingmen....The Western railroads sign a new passenger agreement.

April 26.—The new Western passenger traffic agreement goes into effect on eighteen railroads.

April 28.—A new passenger traffic association is formed by representatives of leading Southern railroads, to be known as the Southeastern Passenger Association.

May 1.—Six thousand coal miners in Kentucky and Tennessee strike because of a reduction of 18 per cent. in their wages.

May 3.—Employment is given to about 3,000 men by the starting of the Maryland Steel Company's plant ... About 1,200 plumbers at work on Chicago buildings go on strike....The J. B. Wheeler Banking Company of Manitou and Aspen, Col., makes an assignment, and the banks operated by the company are closed.

May 10.—The United States Supreme Court decides the Berliner telephone patent valid....Electric power is successfully used on the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad between Hartford and New Britain.

May 11.—The Northern Trust Company of Chicago buys the plant of the Calumet Iron and Steel Company under a decree of foreclosure for \$374,088.

May 13.—The steel beam pool is dissolved.

May 14.—The Attorney-General of New York begins proceedings against the so-called coal trust under the new state law.

May 15.—The wreckers of the National Bank of Illinois are indicted in Chicago.

May 17.—About 20,000 tailors in New York City and vicinity go on strike.



Photo by
Bell.

THE LATE CONGRESSMAN S. M. MILLIKEN OF MAINE.

IMPORTANT MEETINGS AND COMMEMORATIONS.

April 27.—President McKinley, his cabinet and many other distinguished persons attend the imposing ceremonies connected with the dedication of the tomb of General Grant at Riverside, New York City; the militia of many states take part in the parade.

May 1.—The Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville is successfully opened.

May 2.—A seven days' celebration of the bi-centennial anniversary of Trinity Parish, New York City, is begun.

May 5.—The National Municipal League meets at Louisville.

May 7.—Princeton wins the Yale Princeton debate at New Haven....Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, begins the celebration of its semi-centennial jubilee.

May 10.—The Brussels Exposition is opened.

May 15.—The Washington monument erected in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, by the Society of the Cincinnati, is unveiled, President McKinley making an address and reviewing the parade.

CASUALTIES.

April 19.—Floods do great damage in the Napier district of New Zealand....There is another break in the Mississippi levees below Natchez.

April 23.—A series of severe earthquakes begins on the Leeward Islands, W. I.

April 26.—An explosion wrecks a car of the London underground railway and injures many passengers.

April 27.—Fire at Newport News, Va., destroys property to the value of \$2,000,000.

April 28.—A terrible flood, probably caused by a cloud-burst, sweeps away a large part of West Guthrie, Oklahoma, and destroys many lives.

April 29.—An earthquake shock lasting forty seconds, on the island of Montserrat, W. I., demolishes many houses, burying the inmates in the ruins.

May 3.—Fire in Pittsburgh, Pa., causes a loss of \$3,000,000.

May 4.—At a fire in a Parisian charity bazaar more than 150 people perish.

May 9.—Rosse Hall, Kenyon College, Ohio, is burned....The ship *Frances* burns to the water's edge off Little Egg Harbor, N. J.

May 12.—A break in a Louisiana levee causes valuable sugar lands to be submerged.

OBITUARY.

April 19.—Andrew F. Bunner, a well-known American landscape and marine painter, 56.

April 21.—Gen. R. W. Johnson, U. S. A., retired, 70.

April 22.—Hon. William Steele Holman of Indiana, 74.

April 23.—Samuel Colgate, manufacturer and philanthropist, 75....Louis Pascal Casella, F. R. A. S., 86.

April 24.—Antonio Maximo Mora, successful claimant against the Spanish government.

April 25.—Prof. Cyrus Morris Todd of Williams College, 70....Sir Edward Newton, 64.

April 26.—Theodore A. Havemeyer, 58....Dean John Raymond French of Syracuse University, 72.

April 27.—Prince Louis William August of Baden, 68.

April 28.—Col. Jesse E. Peyton, known as "the father of centennials," 81.

April 29.—Dr. Traell Green of Lafayette College, 84....Geo. W. Biddle, prominent Philadelphia lawyer, 79.

May 1.—Charles E. Butler, a leading lawyer of New York City for more than fifty years, 79.

May 2.—Ex-Judge Ormond Hammond of Baltimore, 71....Sir William C. F. Robinson, former Governor of West Australia, 62.



THE LATE ADMIRAL R. W. MEADE, U. S. N.

May 3.—Ex-Gov. Albert G. Porter of Indiana, 73....Ex-Congressman John J. Perry of Maine, 86....Rev. Dr. Edward Fairfax Berkeley of Missouri, 84.

May 4.—The Duchess D'Alencon and many other members of the French aristocracy, victims of the Charity

Bazaar fire....Rear-Admiral Richard W. Meade, U. S. N., retired, 59.

May 5.—Ex-Congressman Elbridge Gerry Spaulding, known as "the father of the greenback," 88... Mrs. George Linnaeus Banks, English poet and novelist, 76.

May 6.—James Theodore Bent, English traveler and author, 45.

May 7.—Henri Eugene Philippe d'Orleans, Duc d'Aumale, 75.

May 10.—William T. Best, English organist and composer, 70.

May 12.—C. C. Baldwin, Naval Officer of the Port of New York, 63.

May 14.—Ex-United States Senator Richard Coke of Texas, 68....Judge John Lowell of Boston, 73....Alfred P. Edgerton, formerly United States Civil Service Commissioner, 82....Max Maretzek, musician and operatic manager, New York City, 76.

May 16.—Rt. Hon. Charles Robert Barry, Lord Justice of Appeal of Ireland, 72.

May 20.—U. S. Senator Joseph H. Earle of South Carolina....Ex-Postmaster-General Horatio King, 86.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS.

The dates of some of the important university and college commencements of 1897 are given below :

May 26.—Leland Stanford Junior University.

June 1.—Lincoln University.

June 2.—Rollins College, Boston University and the University of North Carolina.

June 3.—Bryn Mawr, Evelyn and Teachers' Colleges, Blackburn and Howard Universities, the Universities of Colorado and Minnesota and the Case School of Applied Science.

June 4.—The United States Naval Academy and the University of Missouri.

June 8.—Swarthmore College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

June 9.—Barnard, Dickinson, Earlham, Tabor and Vassar Colleges, Columbia, De Pauw, Lake Forest Purdue and West Virginia Universities, the Universities of Georgia, Illinois, Kansas, Mississippi, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, Tennessee and Utah and the Catholic University of America.

June 10.—Carleton, Elmira, Franklin and Marshall, Hampden-Sidney, Illinois, Knox, Monmouth, Pennsylvania State and Racine Colleges, New York and Syracuse Universities and the Universities of Iowa, Nebraska and Wooster.

June 11.—Haverford, and Johns Hopkins University.

June 12.—United States Military Academy.

June 15.—Rutgers College.

June 16.—Colorado, Delaware, Hanover, Iowa, Kalamazoo, Norwegian Lutheran, Roanoke, Tufts, Wabash, Washburn and Whitman Colleges, Brown, Colgate, Indiana, Lehigh, Ohio Wesleyan, Princeton, Vanderbilt, and Washington and Lee Universities, the Universities of Rochester and Texas, and the Rensselaer Polytechnic.

June 17.—Drury, Marietta, Olivet, and Randolph-Macon Colleges, Cornell, Denison, Miami and Northwestern Universities, the University of Virginia and the Stevens Institute of Technology.

June 18.—Tulane University and the University of North Dakota.

June 22.—Smith College, Georgetown and Western Reserve Universities.

June 23.—Antioch, Berea, Hobart, Lafayette, Mt. Holyoke, Niagara, Oberlin, Ripon, Williams and Yankton Colleges, Lawrence, St. Lawrence and Washington and Jefferson Universities.

June 24.—Allegheny, Beloit, Bowdoin, Dartmouth, Hamilton, Hiram, Kenyon, Trinity, and William and Mary Colleges, the College of the City of New York, Alfred University and the University of Wisconsin.

June 29.—Union College.

June 30.—Amherst, Middlebury, Pomona and South Carolina Colleges, Harvard, Wesleyan and Yale Universities.

July 1.—Bates College and University of Michigan.

August 5.—The University of the South.

OTHER FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

THE NEW YORK UNIVERSITY CONVOCATION.

The annual convocation of the University of the State of New York will be held at Albany on the last Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of June. The principal topics for discussion will have reference to college and university interests.

In a session devoted to the subject of teaching of science, Prof. William Morris Davis of Harvard will open a discussion on "The Present Friend of Geography."

MANUAL TRAINING.

The next meeting of the American Manual Training Association, an organization now in its fourth year and rapidly growing in importance, is to be held at the Boardman Manual Training High School, New Haven, Conn., July 1 and 2. Principal Mather of the Boardman School will preside.

In connection with the meeting there will be probably the most extensive exhibit of the work of manual training schools ever held in this or any other country. It will comprise work of grammar and high schools in all departments, for both boys and girls, contributed by many schools from Texas to Maine.

The Summer School of Manual Training will be conducted this year, as last, at Morningside Heights, New York City, under the auspices of the Teachers' College.

ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE.

In our announcement last month of the British Association meeting at Toronto in August we may not have stated as distinctly as we should that the American body of like name and purpose will hold its regular annual meeting at Detroit, beginning August 7 and continuing through the week following, thus permitting members to attend all the sessions and still have ample time to reach Toronto before the 18th, when the meeting of the British Association begins. Many American scientists will avail themselves of this very rare opportunity to be present at both gatherings the same year.

TRANS-MISSISSIPPI COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

The ninth convention of the Trans-Mississippi Commercial Congress is to meet at Salt Lake City, July 14. The objects of the Congress are "to secure such national legislation as is calculated to promote the business interests and development of the resources of the states and territories lying west of the Mississippi River; to increase reciprocal trade among them; to discuss such questions as are naturally suggested by its objects; to cultivate acquaintance, fraternal feeling and hearty co-operation among the various commercial bodies be represented." The president of the Congress is the Hon. William Jennings Bryan.

CURRENT HISTORY IN CARICATURE.

MR. BUSH AND HIS CARTOONS.

OUR cartoons are this month selected in great part from the latest drawings of Mr. Charles Green Bush. His effective work is very familiar to the regular readers of this periodical, for it has been requisitioned by us to a greater or less extent every month for a number of years. Mr. Bush's work appears every afternoon in the New York *Telegram*, and almost every morning in the New York *Herald*,—the *Telegram* being in fact the evening edition of the *Herald*. No cartoonist of the present day in America would for a moment think of claiming a higher place than Mr. Bush, who is by unanimous consent the leader of them all. Nor has

he in our judgment an equal in England or on the European Continent. Mr. Bush takes his profession very seriously. He is a profound student of American political conditions, and his daily drawings, as a rule, carry the clearest and timeliest editorial lesson that can be found in the New York papers. It is his intention to make his drawings lay bare the very heart of a situation, so that the man on the street may understand. His felicity in applying the pictorial method to the explanation of a principle, the enforcement of a doctrine, or the exposure of a wrong, is in large part a natural gift. He is a cartoonist born rather than made. But, on the other hand, a large part of his success is due to careful training in the principles and technique of his art.

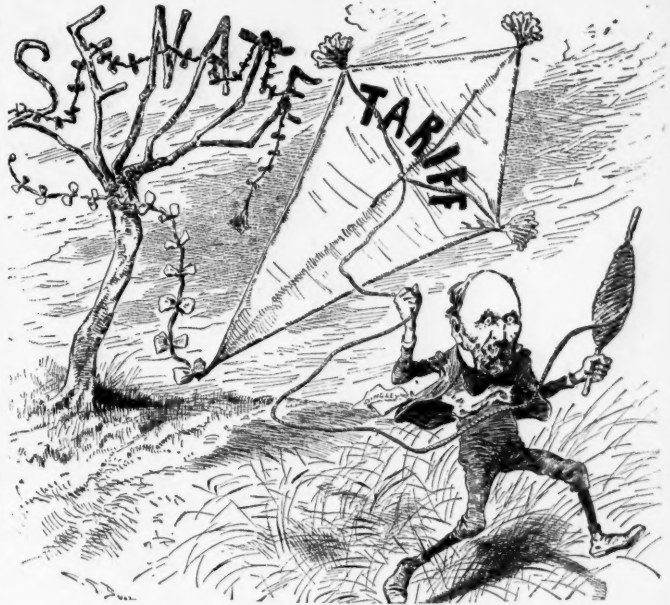


UNCLE SAM'S CURE FOR AVARICIOUS SENATORS.

From the *Herald* (New York).

Mr. Bush was born in Boston in 1842. His father being United States consul at Hong Kong, a portion of his boyhood was passed in China. Subsequently he studied in the Naval Academy at Annapolis, but gave up the idea of a career in the navy to follow his strong bent for art. He was for a time an acceptable illustrator for the house of the Harpers. Afterward he went to Europe to continue his art studies, and was for some time at Paris under the instruction of Bonnat. For the past seven or eight years he has been working steadily on the staff of Mr. James Gordon Bennett's papers, the *Herald* and the *Telegram* of New York.

Mr. Bush's technical skill as a draughtsman is amazing. No other living artist, so far as we are aware, can produce such drawings as his so rapidly. They are drawn upon large sheets about two and a half feet long by two feet wide. Our photo-engraved reproductions are not made from the newspaper prints, but from the large original drawings. The average of Mr. Bush's work is decidedly superior to that of the two famous cartoonists who draw regularly for *Punch* of London; and it must be remembered that he conceives and executes from ten to fifteen of these remarkable drawings—dealing with the greatest variety of subjects—every week. Sometimes, indeed, he makes them at the rate of three in a single day. Tennial of *Punch*, the spirit of whose work, in its serious bearing upon essential public questions, is quite the same as that of Mr. Bush, is ex-



A "TALE" OF A KITE,—MR. DINGLEY'S TARIFF IN THE SENATE.
From the *Telegram* (New York).



SPEAKER REED'S BUSY DAY IN THE HOUSE
OF REPRESENTATIVES.

From the *Record* (Chicago).



"I look forward to an epoch when a court recognized by all nations will settle international differences, instead of keeping large standing armies as they do in Europe."—General Grant.—From the *Herald* (New York).

pected to furnish only one drawing a week for *Punch*, Mr. Sambourne also having to do only his regular weekly picture. Mr. Bush deplors the haste under which he is obliged to draw; for he believes that, with such leisure as the men enjoy who are drawing for weekly publications, he might conceive his designs more carefully and execute them with better effect. But, as matters stand, he is doing magnificent work.

To spread out a pile of his drawings, covering, let us say, his work for any given fortnight, is to feel a fresh surprise and admiration in view of the remarkable range



MR. PLATT GETS THE PEN WITH WHICH GOV. BLACK SIGNED THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER; BUT TAMMANY CLAIMS A MORE SUBSTANTIAL TROPHY.
From the *Telegram* (New York).

of the topics covered, the simple directness of the composition, and the firmness, strength and technical excellence of the workmanship. Mr. Bush is aware that he is drawing from day to day for a constituency made up chiefly of the people of New York and vicinity. A great many of his themes, therefore, are strictly local. When dealing with such matters, his work is quite as brilliant and powerful as when directed toward the elucidation of national or international subjects. Mr. Platt and the machine politicians are favorite figures with him, and his Uncle Sam has attained a just celebrity. It is unnecessary to comment specifically upon those pictures of Mr. Bush's which we have selected for the present month. Our frontispiece, on the Cuban situation, is one of them, and two or three will be found in the "Progress of the World" department, besides the seven that accompany these remarks.



AS PLATT WOULD LIKE IT.—From the *Journal* (New York).
(If the municipal election can be fought on national party issues, Mr. Platt's machine has hopes of success.)



GOV. BLACK, RIDING HIS "CIVIL SERVICE" HOBBY TO DESTRUCTION.—From the Telegram.



CHAPTER THE FIRST, GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.—From the Telegram.

THIS PAGE IS
DEVOTED TO
THE TURK AS
HE APPEARED
IN MAY.



From the Times-Herald (Chicago).



TURKEY: "I am certainly unwell, but I shall by no means permit myself to be dissected."—From *Der Floh* (Berlin).

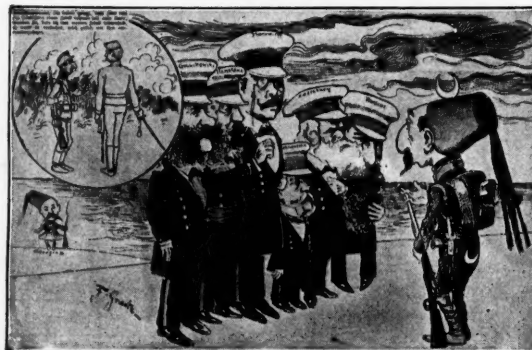


DEGENERATION.

Twelve hundred years ago Europa repelled the Moslems and protected the Christians. 1897 Europa attacks the Christians and protects the Moslems.—From *Judge* (New York).



GREEK VASE PAINTING, A.D. 1897.
From *Life* (New York).



THE CONCERT OF EUROPE.

THE TURK: "My dear admirals, please let me get at my enemy. I wish to settle with him myself."—From *Der Floh* (Berlin).

SUGAR—THE AMERICAN QUESTION OF THE DAY.

BY HERBERT MYRICK, EDITOR OF THE "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."



AN EAST NEBRASKA BEET FIELD IN JUNE.*

"TO sugar or not to sugar" seems to be the present issue in the United States Senate. The vastness of the agricultural and industrial interests involved has been obscured of late by the complicated way in which the Senate Finance Committee's tariff bill seeks to specially favor the sugar refiners' trust. The case is really a simple one, and has only to be made plain to win support irrespective of party.

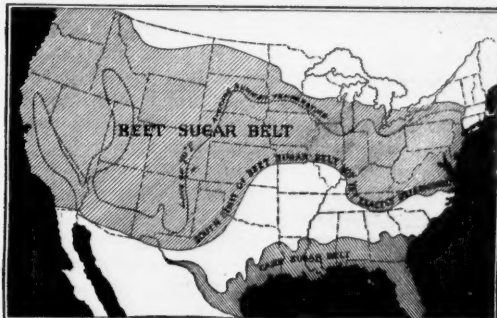
The war tariff of four to five cents per pound was a revenue measure that had comparatively little influence in stimulating the cane sugar industry of Louisiana. Nearly twenty years and the rebuilding of levees at a cost of over \$20,000,000 were required to reclaim the plantations after the ravages of war. By that time the act of 1883, reducing duties nearly one-half, and an era of low prices, brought about a condition of affairs that would have ruined an industry of but ordinary vitality. But Louisiana planters revolutionized their methods, at great cost introduced the central factory system and established at their own expense a sugar experimental plantation, laboratory and school. By 1878 Louisiana had got back to her product in the forties—115,000 tons of sugar; and by 1891 the product was doubled. Then came the McKinley bounty of 2 cents per pound on domestic sugar, under the influence of which the production jumped from 165,000 tons in 1892 to 324,000 tons in 1895-6, and plans were perfected for a still more rapid development, when brought to a standstill by the Wilson bill, which led to the failure of numerous Louisiana plantations and a falling off of one-third in the sugar product in one year.

* All illustrations in this article are made from photographs copyrighted in 1897 by the Orange Judd Company.

ARREST OF THE BEET SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Sporadic efforts to establish the manufacture of sugar from beets were made in New England, New York, New Jersey, Wisconsin, Illinois and California during the twenty-five years following one of the earliest attempts in 1863. But other crops were more profitable; farmers did not know how to raise beets; no preliminary experiments had been made to test adaptability of soil and climate to this crop; the early factories were improperly located and poorly managed, and the enterprise was practically a failure. Then came the sorghum craze, during which federal and state governments co-operated at large expense to enthruse farmers with the idea that sorghum (which is worked by machinery like corn instead of requiring the intensive culture of beet farming) could be utilized as a sugar crop over a large part of the country. This, too, was a fizzle.

But a few farmers and scientists, conversant with the wonderful development of the industry in Europe, stuck to sugar beets. The pioneer factory at Alvarado (California) finally proving successful, Claus Spreckels established a beet sugar factory at Watsonville, Cal., in 1888. The Oxnards became prominent in the industry at the same time and built their first factory at Grand Island, Neb., in 1889-90. Declining prices of other produce forced the sugar beet to the front. The industry was persistently advocated by one or two leading agricultural journals. Many farmers and Experiment Stations, also the United States Department of Agriculture, tested the crop, and the result was the McKinley bounty law of 1890. Factories were at once built at Norfolk, Neb.; Lehi, Utah; Chino, Cal., and great enterprises for further and vast development of the industry were under way when Democratic victory in the national elections of 1892 stopped all enterprise by insuring an overturn of government policy toward sugar.



MAP SHOWING POSSIBLE BEET SUGAR AND CANE SUGAR AREAS IN THE UNITED STATES.



SHOVELING BEETS INTO SLUICWAYS TO BE CARRIED BY WATER TO FACTORY, ALVARADO, CALIFORNIA.

Existing factories employed the best machinery and encouraged the best methods in culture, so that the production of beet sugar in the United States rose from 5,000 tons in 1891 to 20,000 tons in 1894, and 40,000 tons in 1896. These practical results, and the outcome of a remarkable amount of work done by the State Agricultural Experiment Stations and by the United States Department of Agriculture, created a public sentiment favorable to the development of our domestic sugar industry, to which in no small measure was due the election of President McKinley.

EFFECT OF THE MCKINLEY AND WILSON TARIFFS.

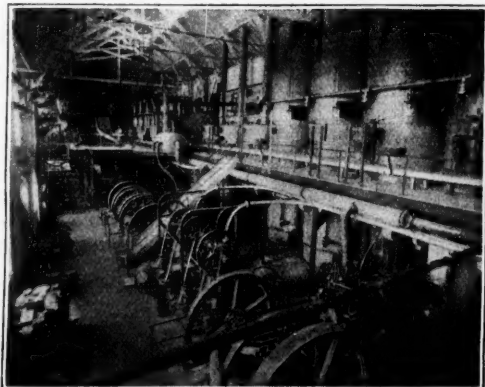
It will be seen that the bounty act started what would have been a decided "boom" in America's sugar industry but for the Wilson tariff of 40 per cent. ad valorem, which was foreshadowed by the elections of 1892, yet the free admission of foreign sugar under the McKinley tariff was an economic error second only to the utter folly of free admission of sugar from Hawaii since 1876. Before favoring free sugar seven years ago, the Washington administration was assured by the German government that such a policy on the part of the United States would be followed by the abolition of state aid to Europe's beet sugar industry, and that Germany would lead off in this reform. The moment this country was opened to free sugar, however, the whole sugar producing world entered upon a mad scramble for this market. Germany, France and other European nations added to their direct subsidies and export bounties, and enormously increased the production of sugar. The Wilson tariff would have been a damper on this policy abroad, but the Cuban war afforded another stimulus, and the decline of about 1,000,000 tons in Cuba's annual sugar export was more than made up by the extraordinary increase in European beet fields and in the cane plantations of Hawaii, the Orient, China and Egypt.

THE DINGLEY BILL TO THE RESCUE.

It was shown during the hearings on the Dingley bill, in December last, that "it required every pound of wheat and flour exported by the United States during the fiscal year 1896 to pay for the sugar imported." That for the past fifteen years the imports of sugar had averaged nearly \$100,000,000 annually. That reasonable protection against highly fostered foreign sugar was the one thing needed to enable this country to produce its own sugar. That the agricultural and scientific problems involved had been so far solved that it was only necessary to insure the American market to American sugar in order to induce the speedy development of the industry, especially as American machine shops and engineers were abundantly able to equip and operate the sugar factories needed. The Dingley rates did not give quite as much as was felt to be necessary for the best interests of agriculture, and indorsed a continuance of Hawaii's unfair and unjust competition; but they heavily reduced the trust's special favors and were generally recognized as an attempt in good faith to give farmers a reasonable chance, with due regard to consumers' interests.

THE SENATE'S SUGAR SCHEDULE.

The changes made in the sugar schedule by the Senate Finance Committee bear on their face evidences that should and will cause their rejection. As a concession to agriculture the Senate bill increases the duties on raw sugar, but so slightly as to be of little practical benefit. The bill points to abrogation of Hawaiian reciprocity, but this was admittedly a subterfuge to capture Senator Jones' vote. Free admission of sugar machinery for two years was inserted at Mr. Spreckels' request, as it would save him large sums upon the plant for the biggest beet sugar factory in the world, that he is now building at Salinas, Cal. The vicious feature of the Senate bill lies in the extraordinary favors guaranteed to the sugar trust, and the complication

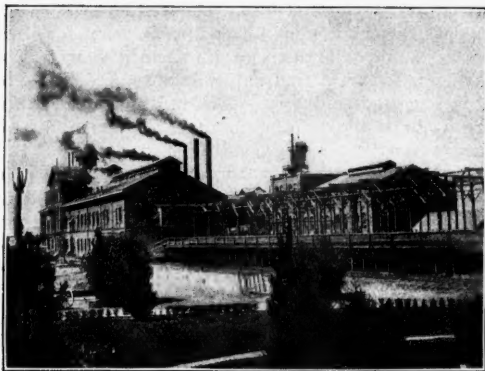


INTERIOR OF BEET SUGAR FACTORY AT GRAND ISLAND, NEBRASKA.

of phraseology and rates by which it is sought to befog the public upon this point while the bill is pending.

WHAT THE FARMERS WANT.

Our farmers wage no war upon sugar refining as an industry, but they want a policy that will so commend itself to the sober popular judgment as to stand for a period of years. They would be content with the Dingley schedule if the duty of 1 cent per pound began on sugar testing 73 degrees by the polariscope, so as to stand at $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per pound on the product of domestic cane and beet sugar factories which averages 90 degrees test; the



CHINO VALLEY BEET SUGAR FACTORY, LOS ANGELES CO., CALIFORNIA.

Dingley rate on this grade is now 1.45 cents. Let the rest of the Dingley schedule stand, except to strike out continuance of Hawaiian treaty, and the eight-tenths of 1 per cent. discount on "reciprocity" sugar. Then all raw sugar imported would pay a duty of $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents (varying as to test), and refined $\frac{1}{8}$ cent additional. This would encourage our domestic industry; it is a simple proposition, the law could not be evaded, and the rights of consumers would be jealously taken care of. This plan is favored by both sugar cane and sugar beet growers, and possesses the further advantage that it would command a majority in the Senate and House. This plan is also close to the basis advocated by the sugar trade for both revenue and protection.

PROBABLE EFFECT OF THIS POLICY.

Numerous large factories would be established in time to work up the 1898 crop of beets and cane; it is too late to affect this year's crop. Farmers are so eager to grow beets at \$4 per ton that the agricultural question involved is no longer the uncertainty it was formerly, when factories could not get the beets. Conservative judgment is that with favorable seasons the United States sugar product would jump from less than 300,000 tons last year to 500,000 tons in 1898, and 800,000 tons the next year, while the crop of 1900 should make nearly 1,000,000

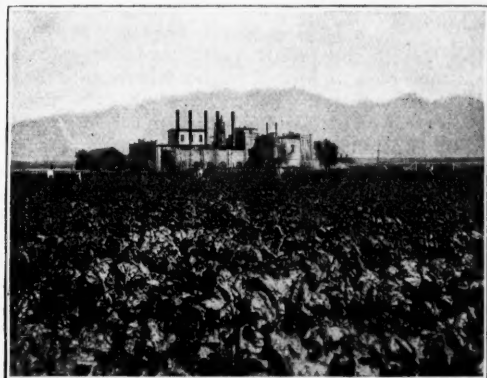
tons, or half this nation's consumption. Further development would be governed by prices, but the close of the first decade of the new century should see this nation producing the bulk of the sugar it consumes.

Nor does such development mean enhanced cost to consumers. European sugar will cut prices in the vain attempt to hold this market, and with an increasing domestic supply, competition at home and abroad will prevent any marked increase in prices. It is shown that even with a duty of 2 cents per pound the average selling price of vacuum-pan Louisiana sugar would be fully 1 cent below the price under that duty prior to 1890. The consumers' price, around 5 cents per pound, should not be materially affected. The proposed duty in the United States on raw sugar and approximate retail prices compare with Europe as follows:

Countries.	—In cents per pound.—	
	Duty on raw sugar, standard grades.	Retail prices, granulated.
United States.....	1 to $1\frac{1}{2}$	5
Germany	4 to $4\frac{3}{4}$	9
France.....	5 to 7	10
Russia.....	6 to 8	13
Italy.....	5 to 8	14

PAST AND FUTURE CHANGES IN THE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

European countries impose a heavy tax on sugar consumed at home in order to raise the \$25,000,000

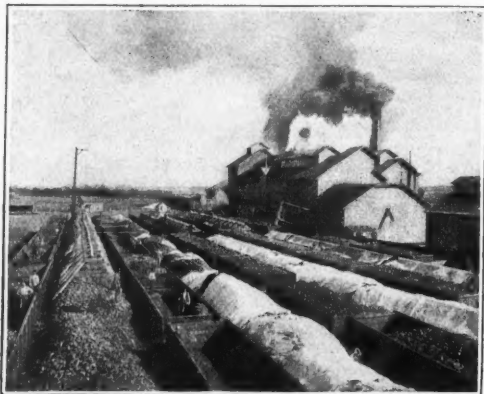


BEET SUGAR FACTORY NEAR LEHI CITY, UTAH (WITH BEET FIELDS IN FOREGROUND).

they pay annually in subsidies to promote their export trade in sugar. This and prohibitive tariffs account for the high prices abroad. But our plan of countervailing duties equal to foreign export bounties neutralizes the advantage heretofore enjoyed in this market by export bounty sugars. By this artificial stimulus, aided by science to a degree that is a wonder and delight, Europe has nearly doubled her beet sugar product since 1880, until it is now about 5,000,000 long tons annually. The world's cane sugar supply, including Cuba in a nor-

mal state, has grown only half as fast of late years, and is now about 3,000,000 tons. It is quite likely that this year's production of sugar from beets will be twice as great as from cane, whereas conditions were just the reverse about twenty-five years ago.

This accounts for United States imports of sugar from Europe increasing from 150,000 tons four years ago to 550,000 tons last year, meanwhile decreasing one-half from "the countries to the south of us"—from 1,300,000 tons in 1892 to 700,000 last year.



RECEIVING BEETS BY RAIL AT THE BEET SUGAR FACTORY, NORFOLK, NEBRASKA.

Indeed, only the yellow races have been able to hold their own against Europe's highly subsidized beet sugar industry. Yet so quietly has this application gone on of degraded labor to the sugar cane that it is astonishing to find United States imports of sugar from Hawaii, the Orient and Egypt jumped from about 250,000 tons in 1892 to 700,000 tons last year. The Sandwich Islands' product has nearly doubled in the four years, during which so enormous has been their importation of coolie or yellow labor that Chinese and Japanese now comprise more than half the male population. This result has been fostered by our treaty of reciprocity with Hawaii, under which that sugar has had free admission to this market since 1876. While we have thus remitted over \$61,000,000 in duties on her sugar—practically amounting to a direct bounty of this sum to a few of her planters at the expense of the United States Treasury and the retarding of our domestic sugar industry—we have also paid the islands \$140,000,000 for sugar, while they have taken but \$56,000,000 worth of our exports. Such an absolutely one-sided and illogical treaty was never before maintained by a government of reputed sanity.

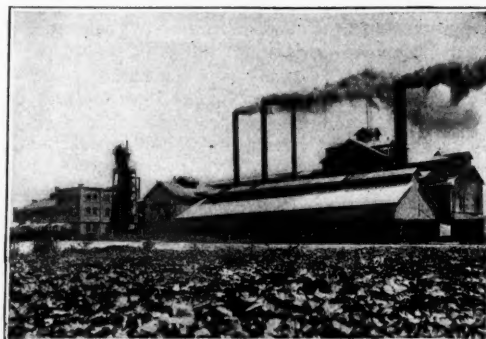
WHAT A SUPPLY OF DOMESTIC SUGAR MEANS TO THE UNITED STATES.

First and most important, it means a new and profitable crop for American farmers, occupying

many thousands of acres, and yielding a net profit of \$10 to \$25 per acre after paying in cash all expenses of the crop. Contrast this with profits of 10 cents to \$1 per acre on corn and wheat, though many farmers deny that even this small margin of profit exists on these grain crops. The expense in beet culture is mostly labor. And this labor is largely a class that is now unemployed—children, unskilled help, etc. An immense army of laborers and workers would be required to man the sugar factories, machine shops, foundries, transportation and other industries needed to build and operate the hundreds of big plants that will be required to make this sugar. It will take some \$250,000,000 of capital to equip these sugar factories. The \$100,000,000 now sent abroad each year for imported sugar will then go into the pockets of the farmers, laborers and capitalists engaged in our domestic sugar industry. The indirect benefits accruing to people in other branches of farming and business will be correspondingly great, while the industry is too widespread to be manipulated by any trust. It would also help to solve the money problem to keep at home the vast sums that now go abroad for sugar. Moreover, America's sugar trade increases about 6 per cent. annually, so that its present enormous proportions will be doubled ere many years.

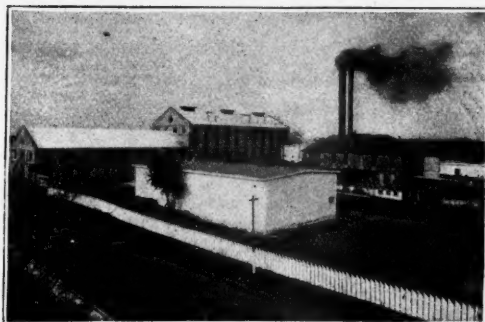
NO LONGER AN EXPERIMENT.

Results already achieved in field and factory on a commercial scale during the past six years, to say nothing of many thousands of farm and laboratory tests, demonstrate beyond question two things: (1)



CHINO VALLEY BEET SUGAR FACTORY.

That the sugar beet can be grown in profitable quantity and quality over a sufficient area in the United States to furnish the world's supply of sugar, and (2) that the cane sugar industry can also be largely developed. So true is this that it is now recognized, by all well informed about this new industry, that California, Iowa, Nebraska and any one of several other states could alone supply



CAFFERY CENTRAL SUGAR CANE FACTORY, NEAR FRANKLIN, LOUISIANA. CAPACITY, 100,000 TONS OF CANE PER SEASON.

the United States with all the sugar she consumes. Once firmly established, American genius will so improve upon present conditions that in due time the United States will be an exporter of sugar. For experience has shown that, once established, the beet can more than compete with cane.

No reasonable effort is too great to enable the United States to reap the full benefit of a sugar industry, herein but imperfectly sketched. To this end our farmers are justified in asking as much help as Europe has given her beet sugar industry. But, authorized as I am to speak for two millions of them, let me say that our farmers ask hardly one-third as much as Europe has done, and we ask it in a form that means no added burden to any of our people, but which insures untold benefit to the whole nation. And notice is hereby given that the administration which fails to heed this patriotic, reasonable, sensible and businesslike demand is foredoomed to repudiation by an indignant people.

The differential duty on refined, or the amount of special protection to the domestic refiner of im-

ported raw sugar, was half a cent per pound in the McKinley tariff.

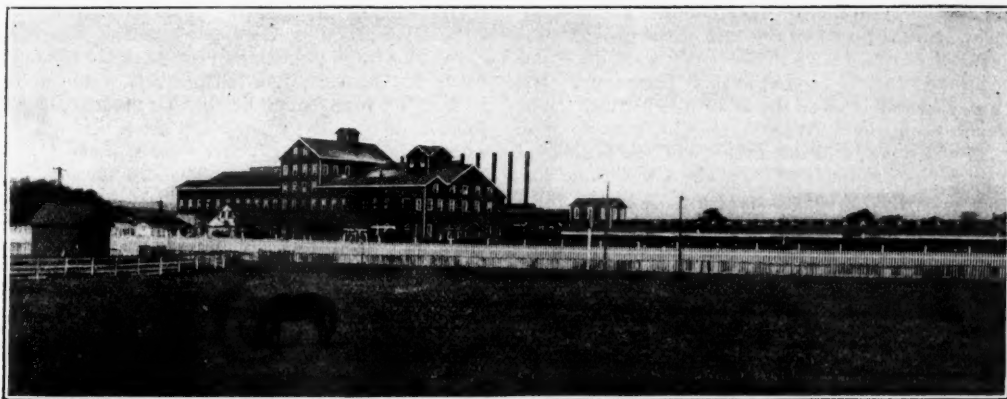
The Wilson bill *apparently* reduced this to $\frac{1}{8}$ cent, but in practice that law has operated to give an average protection to refiners of $\frac{3}{16}$ of a cent plus $\frac{1}{8}$ cent per pound, or $\frac{420}{1000}$ of a cent. In other words, refiners were protected \$4.25 per one thousand pounds in the Wilson law against \$5 in the tariff of 1890.

The Dingley bill (also what the farmers want) gives a straight and specific $\frac{1}{8}$ cent per pound to refiners. That is to say, the Dingley rate of 1.63 cent on 96 degrees test raw sugar is equal to 1.75 cent on unrefined sugar polarizing 100 degrees, or of full saccharine strength, and when refined 1.875 cent. Farmers would concede this $\frac{1}{8}$ cent on refined.

The trust bitterly opposes cutting down its present protection of nearly $\frac{7}{16}$ cent per pound to only $\frac{1}{16}$ cent, as the Dingley bill proposes. The Senate bill *apparently* fixes about this $\frac{1}{8}$ cent, but the concealed protection in it is such that on declared values of sugar imported last year the Senate rate would average about $\frac{1}{8}$ cent, and in some cases might reach $\frac{1}{2}$ cent. The schedule is so complicated that no two sugar experts agree as to its effect, and will criticise this exhibit as they do each other's.

PAST, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE DUTIES ON SUGAR.

	Rates of duties in cents per pound and ad valorem.	
	Raw sugar, 96° test.	Refined sugar.
Prior to 1848	3.25	4.00
Tariff of 1883	2.20	3.00
McKinley law, 1890	Free	0.50
Wilson tariff, 1894	40 %	40 % + $\frac{1}{8}$ c.
On declared import values this averaged for 1896 per pound	0.87	1.26
Dingley bill	1.63	1.875
Senate bill	0.95 + 35 %	1.16 + 35 %
On average import values of 1896 this would equal per pound	1.73	2.15
Farmers want	1.69	1.935



THE LARGEST AMERICAN BEET SUGAR FACTORY (operated by Claus Spreckels at Watsonville, California. Capacity, 1,400 tons of beets in 24 hours).



MR. HERBERT MYRICK, EDITOR OF THE "AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST."

AN AGRICULTURAL EDITOR.

THE farmers of the United States have never been indifferent to the advantages that agriculture may derive from the favoring influences of government. But, if possible, they are at the present time even more keenly alive than ever before to questions of public policy as related to their prosperity. The two great problems of the tariff readjustment, now under discussion at Washington, have to do with wool and sugar, and the interests of the farmers of the interior are likely to prove the determining consideration in the settlement of both those tariff schedules. The farmers have become greatly interested in the question of sugar because they are convinced, by the experience of Europe and by the results attained tentatively in the United States, that this country, instead of importing the greater part of the sugar consumed by Americans, can extract it from beets grown upon our own soil. One of the foremost advocates of the development of this new crop for American farmers is a gentleman who has within a few weeks published a book on the sugar industry as related to the United States, and who has constantly advocated the de-

velopment of the American production of sugar in the agricultural journals which he conducts.

Mr. Herbert Myrick, to whom we refer, contributes an article on the sugar question, which we have pleasure in publishing elsewhere in this number of the REVIEW. As his portrait would show, he is still a young man, but he has made a place in journalism and has gained influence through the exercise of native energy and a rare talent for organization. His points of view are always thoroughly practical. He has already won some notable victories for his great farmer constituency. One of his successful achievements was the reorganization of the "Five States Milk Producers' Association," made up of the thousands of farmers who send milk to the Greater New York. What he had done for dairy farmers tributary to this great centre, he also helped to accomplish among New England farmers, where improved organization has been decidedly advantageous to a host of people whose income is largely derived from dairy products. The dairymen and milk shippers of Chicago and other Western centres have in like manner been indebted

to Mr. Myrick for aid in the work of organization. Four allied agricultural papers are edited or conducted by Mr. Myrick—namely, the *American Agriculturist*, the *Orange Judd Farmer* of Chicago, the *New England Homestead* of Springfield, Mass. (these two last named being respectively the Eastern and Western editions of the *American Agriculturist*), and the *Farm and Home*, a semi monthly periodical. They have all been for a long time ardently devoted to the promotion of the country's agricultural experiment stations, the scientific work of the agricultural colleges, the farmers' institutes, the farmers' club movement, the Grange movement, and all kinds of co operative and associative effort for the improvement of agricultural knowledge and methods, and for the consolidation of the farmers' influence for the securing of favorable laws. These movements have in a good many instances turned the scale in state politics. In Massachusetts Mr. Myrick led in the protracted contest for legislation to protect genuine butter against oleomargarine and other imitations. Besides his constant work for the *American Agriculturist*, he has published various books and brochures, chiefly relating to questions that concern the farmers. One of these is on "Co-operation Among Farmers," one on the culture, marketing and manufacture of tobacco leaf, and the latest is his very timely book on the sugar question. Mr. Myrick organized the

"American Sugar Growers' Association," of which he is secretary. This organization has done perhaps more than anything else to awaken the existing interest among farmers in the possibility of the home production of a great sugar crop.

The editor of the *American Agriculturist* is the veritable embodiment of those traits that from the European standpoint mark the genuine American. As a child he imbibed the New England spirit of thrift and industry, and a special interest in horticulture. As a lad, he was a Colorado pioneer with a wonderful variety of experiences in the far West, including the mastery of the printers' trade and experience in newspaper work. He then farmed in the East, worked his way through the Massachusetts agricultural college, and since 1879 has been in agricultural journalism. Besides being editor of the journals mentioned, he is president of Orange Judd Co., and also of Phelps Publishing Co., and extensively interested in manufacturing enterprises and civic affairs. He is interested in educational progress, holds advanced views in economics—tempered by good business judgment—is a firm believer in co-operation and optimistic as to the results of the social and domestic evolution that is ushering in the twentieth century. Mr. Myrick has sojourned in almost every state and territory of the United States and traveled much in England and on the Continent.

THE QUEEN'S EMPIRE,—A RETROSPECT OF SIXTY YEARS.

BY W. T. STEAD.

THE Victorian era has been notable chiefly for the development to their full fruition of things that were begun before the Queen came to the throne. The British Empire in India, in Australia and in South Africa was founded by her predecessors. The dominion of the sea was won at Trafalgar. The peace of Europe was established at Waterloo. The manufacturing supremacy of England was the envy of the world when George the Third was king. Even the most distinctive and notable characteristic of the Victorian era had its beginnings before the reign. The first public railway worked by a locomotive—that between Stockton and Darlington—was opened in 1825, a dozen years before Her Majesty's accession. The steamship, like the locomotive, appeared before the Victorian era, and the telegraph just succeeded in anticipating the beginning of the reign. In politics the three great dominating tendencies of the reign had all manifested themselves before 1836. The emancipation of the Catholics and the repeal of the Test and Corporation acts had definitely settled the drift of legislation. The modern state, it was

then decided, must be color-blind to sect—as some day it will be color-blind as to sex. The Reform act of 1832 cast the die in favor of democracy. The subsequent Reform bills, which were debated for half a century and more, were but the corollaries of the first Reform act. And the third great feature of the reign, the establishment of representative local governing bodies, was as clearly indicated by the Municipal Corporations act of William the Fourth, which was the direct progenitor of all the measures that followed, from those established by the school boards and county councils down to the Parish Councils act of the other day. Even national education had its first feeble beginning before the present reign. The crusade against slavery was practically triumphant. So we might go on to any extent, if, puffed up by the fanfaronade of the great jubilee, we were to forget the fathers who begat us, and in the joy over our own harvest home we were to ignore those who did the ploughing and the sowing long ago. Having, however, thus paid our tribute to the mighty men of old and those into whose labors we have entered, we are free to dwell



THE QUEEN ON HER RECENT VISIT TO THE RIVIERA
(WELCOMED BY PRESIDENT FAURE).

in the complacent satisfaction over the triumphs of the sixty years.

The pessimist of to-day will doubtless sneer that our boasted material progress has been toward a plutocracy protected by police.

But what answer would be made by a Rip Van Winkle, awakened to a survey of our times from a slumber of sixty years. "Progress," answers Rip, "of which the most marvelous symptom is the taxing of the plutocrat to pay for the police of the people. Police! there is a whole world of significance in the word. The old constables who, in their long white overcoats, went their rounds crying the hour and the weather: what were they to these helmetted guardians of the health, the morals, the safety and the comfort of the people? If I wanted one proof more than another of the beneficent transformation wrought since I slept it would be in the evolution of the police. They are the secular clergy of a democratic age. They are the truncheoned knights of patrol, who are maintained at the cost of the state for the defense of the poor. The policeman, whether helmetted on his beat in this great city, or in a red jacket keeping the Queen's peace among the hundreds of millions in India; whether acting as inspector of mines and factories; whether he is enforcing attendance of children at school or preventing the adulteration of

food and drink—he is the typical figure of the good Queen's reign. Humanity will not say of her she annexed Burmah and conquered the Punjaub, or even that she colonized Australia and carried the red line of British Empire to the north of the Zambesi. Neither will the great triumph of the reign be the thousand millions spent on railways, the linking of continents by the cable, the uniting of seas by the severing of isthmuses. The supreme tribute which history will render to the reign is that to the Victorian era the world owes the evolution of the policeman as tribune of the people, protector of the poor, the sworn knight-defender of the law, which is the security for the liberties of all, and especially of those who are poor and helpless and have no other champion.

"No, my friend," says Rip, waxing eloquent; "the transformation of the policeman from a mere thief-taker into a peripatetic embodiment of justice and mercy, and helpful protection of the weak against the strong, of the poor against the rich, of the peaceful husbandman against the Arab slave-



THE QUEEN AT THE AGE OF TEN.

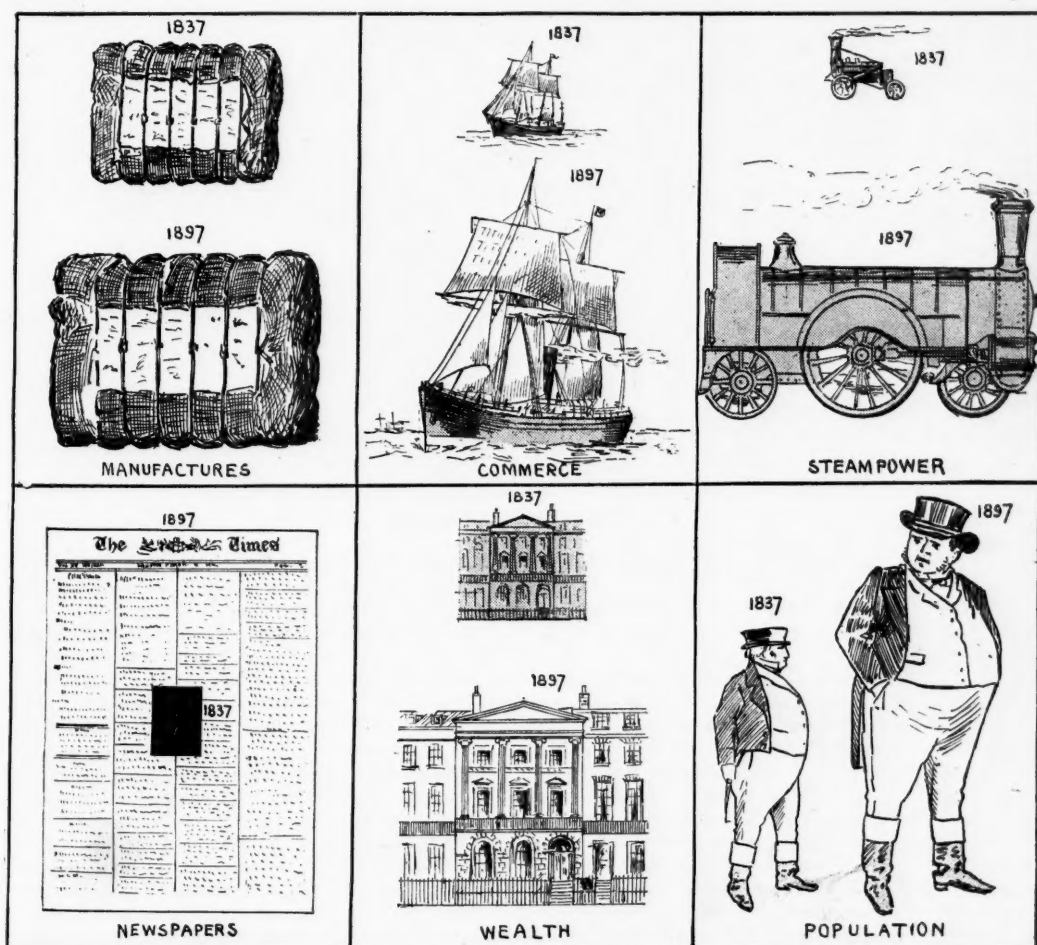
raider, or the robbers of the hills, is an achievement worthy to rank side by side with the creations of the Knight Templars or the foundation of the great religious orders of the middle ages. Some day we shall see women also on the beat, and the evolution of the force will be complete.

"A little child shall lead them.' And the regard shown for little children is the best gauge of the civilization of the state. When I fell asleep the child was as dirt beneath the feet of brute strength or greedy wealth. They could be worked to death in factories or in mines before they were eight years of age. England, passionate for the liberty of black men abroad, allowed its own infants to be ground to death by an accursed system of slavery at home. No one cared for them, no one educated them. No one shielded them from torture

or avenged them when they were done to death. Now all is changed. They are emancipated from labor until they are twelve; they are protected by stringent regulation and constant inspection; their schools stand like palaces in the midst of dingy streets, playgrounds are provided, a whole literature has been created for them, and behind all the machinery of the law stands the Avenging Angel of tortured childhood—that good man, Benjamin Waugh, whose acquaintance I have been proud to make, for he is one of those men whose presence makes one's life sweeter and purer. And education! Ten millions a year for the teaching of the children is a tolerable testimony to the sovereignty of the child.

"And as with the child so with woman. The sixty years has arrived. She is no longer a mere appendage to man. She is an entity who counts.

Without losing an iota of her feminine charm, she has acquired a superior stature, and has added to the fascination of the woman the strength and reason of the man. The Queen's example of sixty years has not been thrown away. As she purified her court by the mere magic of her presence, so her female subjects, entering into every department of life, have exercised the same gracious influence. Already enfranchised municipally, and welcomed to sit as equals with men on every administrative board, the justice of their claim to full citizenship has been affirmed by the House of Commons, whose portals early in next century will open to receive their representatives. In the playing-field and the park, on the cycle and the street, on the platform, in business, in hospital and at the university, I now see woman and man where formerly I saw man alone. It marks the achievement in two genera-



SOME DIAGRAMS TO SHOW THE GROWTH OF SIXTY YEARS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.



ALBERT, THE PRINCE CONSORT.

tions of greater advance than had been previously made in a millennium.

"When I went to sleep England was seething with revolutionary discontent. The working man had neither liberty nor privilege. He was often out of work. His wages were only half what they are to-day, while everything he used was made artificially dear. He had no vote in the state, no stake in the country. If he combined to defend his slender rights he was prosecuted under the combination laws. If he took the air in St. James' Park in his working clothes, he was prosecuted as a trespasser. The streets, the poor man's only drawing-room, were foul with garbage and feculent with sewage. The water he drank was fed from the drainings of churchyards. He had no books, no newspapers, no libraries, no baths, no parks, no clubs. When driven by misery into crime he was transported or hanged. When broken down by ill-

health or disease he was thrust into the workhouse. There were no schools for his children, no Saturday half holiday for himself.

"To day, the poor man gets more for his penny than sixty years ago the rich man could buy for a shilling. Another strange thing is, that while each penny goes twice as far, he has twice as many pennies. And he has all London—and such a London, a city of glory and of splendor to what it used to be—as his own backyard, with its museums, its libraries, its art galleries, as free as air. There are baths and washhouses in every district, and schools at almost every door. He is free of the parks as if they were his own demesnes. He has his clubs, his trades unions, his benefit societies. To-day the vote is the sceptre of the people, and he votes for everything. He has far more constant work and much higher wages, with cheap bread, cheap sugar and cheap tea. A far better education than the middle



THE QUEEN IN 1851.

class could buy for love or money is provided free by the state. He has shortened hours of labor, bank holidays, and half day on Saturday. The hospitals provide him with free medicine, the work-houses with free shelter in distress. The streets are swept and cleaned, clean water is laid to every house, and the magnificent drainage system carries off all the sewage. All that is new since I fell asleep.

"He has a better house to live in, a cleaner street to walk in and a pleasanter park to play in. A halfpenny post-card will carry his message from Land's End to John o'Groat's, a halfpenny paper will bring the news of the world to the door, and a workman's ticket will carry him to and from his work at less than a halfpenny a mile. For a penny he can buy the best books in the language, and without even a penny the reading room and free library afford him access to all the books and papers

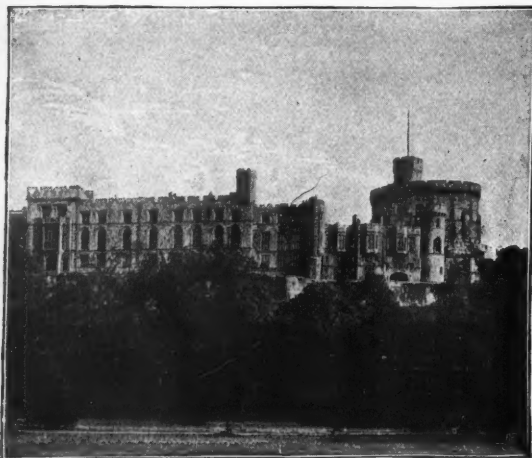
of the day. Why, the whole world has become a kind of free university and museum for the common people. For sixpence the lightning will carry his message anywhere in the United Kingdom in the twinkling of an eye, and for another sixpence the sun will take his portrait in a flash of light. None of these things were possible sixty years ago."

"The poor are still with us all the same," says young Rip the pessimist. "I see we have 800,000 paupers on the roll, and vice and crime continue. Why, last year there were no fewer than 13,000 persons committed for trial in England and Wales alone, and I was reading only the other day that there are nearly 5,000 convicts in our prisons."

"How many did you say," asked Rip—"50,000?"

"Good heaven! no!—5,000."

"It was 50,000 in my time, with only half the population. One in 360 was the figure then, and only one in 7,000 to-day. And the committals!



WINDSOR CASTLE, THE CHIEF SEAT OF BRITISH ROYALTY.

One in 780 was our average then; now it is about one in 2,500. And your paupers! You talk of 800,000. Why, in my time there were over a million. The ratio has fallen from one in 16 to one in 36."

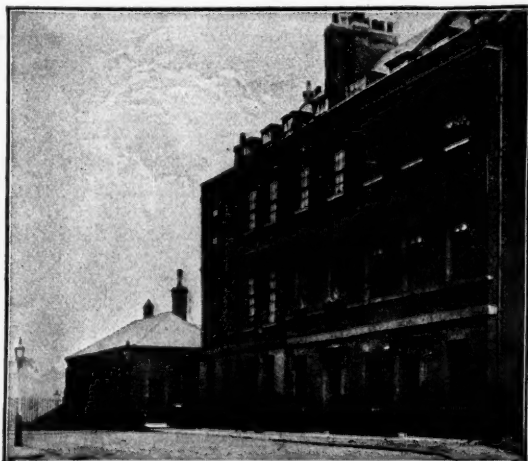
But now I must dismiss Rip Van Winkle, and attempt to form a sober, prosaic estimate of the leading features of the Victorian reign.

The one supreme characteristic of the Victorian reign has been the progress which it has made toward admitting all the people, rich and poor, male and female, noble and plebeian, Anglican and Non-conformist, Catholic and Jew, to a full and equal share in all that is going at home or abroad. The people have at last been admitted to enter into its inheritance. And a spacious inheritance it is, and one that has expanded every day since the reign began.

That which at the beginning of the reign was the rare privilege and possession of a few has now been conferred upon the many, and that in no mean measure; but like the loaves and fishes it has multiplied even when in the act of distribution. This is true in many ways, some of which are but seldom realized. Take, for instance, the familiar boast that we are "heirs of all the ages." Contrast the meaning of that hackneyed phrase in 1836 and in 1897. What did all the ages mean to the ordinary man in the street when the Queen came to the throne? They meant a period of 5,840 years, of which 4,004 spanned the interval between the Creation and the coming of Christ. What do they mean to-day? What marvelous shifting of the perspective. What unmeasurable receding of distance, as æons and æons unfurl behind us in the infinity of past time, and we realize that at the 4,004 B.C. date with which our grandfathers begun the chronology of the world, the world was millions of years old, and that man had already behind him scores, perhaps hundreds of thousands, of years of history.

We have awakened to a sense of the antiquity of our lineage, and we are beginning to discern somewhat of the massy foundations upon which long æons since was based the evolutionary process, of which the man of to-day represents the most advanced but by no means the complete result. The Elizabethan age owed much of its stimulus and inspiration to the discovery of another world across the Atlantic. But what were all the discoveries of Columbus or the conquests of Pizarro and Cortez compared with the rapid unfolding of the marvelous records of the eternity of past time with which we have been familiarized by the researches of the biologist, the reading of the book of geology and the patient digging of the archæologist?

There are some who imagine that the Victorian age has been destructive of the belief in miracles. In reality it, more than any other since the world began, has brought home to the average man the stupendous miracle of the world. They call it a materialist age, which has chained the soul of man to inert matter. But almost before the reproach is heard science proclaims that there is no such thing as inert matter, that every atom is alive, and that our mortal bodies are vast composite conglomerations of living organisms, upon whose pitched battles in our veins depend our health or our disease. To take but one instance. Imagine all that we understand by the word microbe, and then recall the fact that the microbe was practically unknown when the Queen came to the throne. In a very special fashion science has revealed to us a new heaven and a new earth, infinitely marvelous, testifying to an understanding so vast that the mind of man cannot by searching find it out. Behind each discovery that advances our knowledge, the infinite unknown indefinitely recedes. We weigh the stars, analyze their composition in the spectro-



DOWNING STREET, THE GOVERNING CENTRE OF THE EMPIRE.

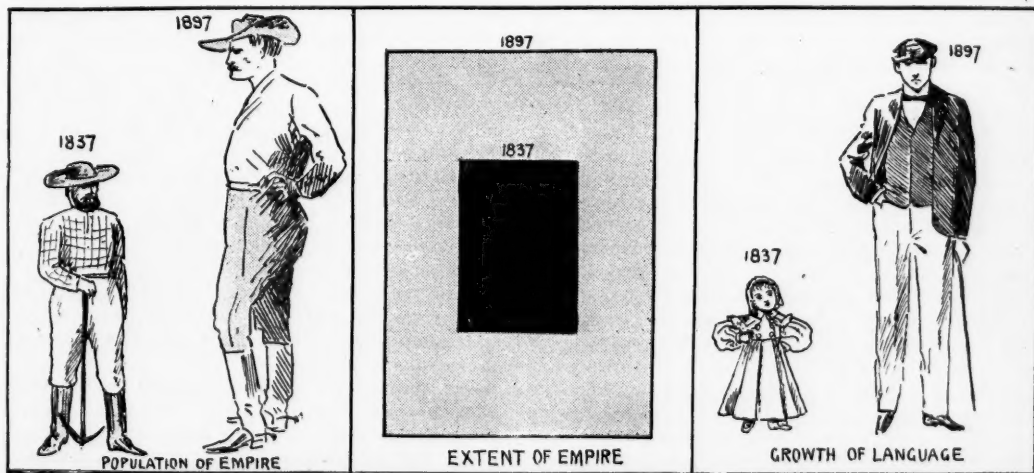
scope; we photograph the moon, and make maps of the canals of Mars. But far more stupendous are the discoveries that have been made not in the infinitely distant abysses of space, but in the infinitesimally small molecules which are all around. Science has sent its Röntgen ray through the darkened veil, and revealed the Invisible, and summoned all men to enjoy it as their inheritance.

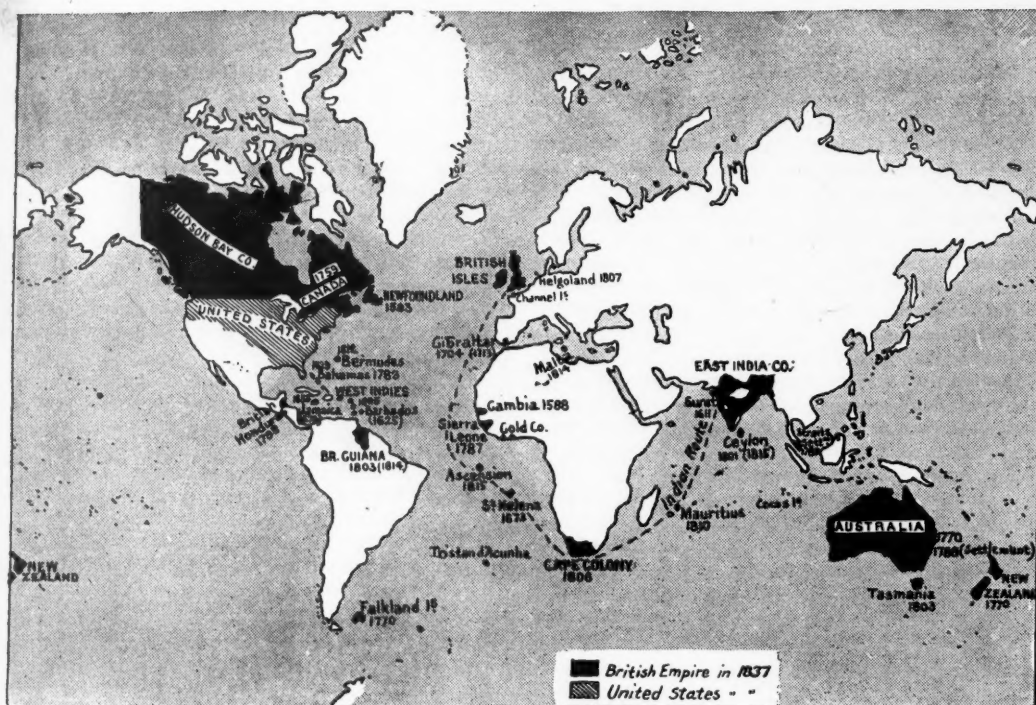
But it is not merely the past and the invisible unknown that have become the inheritance of the nation at large. The one great aim and trend of the life of Britain during the reign has been the struggle to level up, to share round, to admit everybody. We have struggled not unsuccessfully to democratize everything, to throw down all the walls of privilege, to burst open all the locked doors of monopoly. It is to the stoutest conservatives of our time almost inconceivable that rational beings could ever have defended the system which prevailed in Britain sixty years ago. To jealously preserve for the exclusive use of a favored few the inheritance which is now thrown open to all seemed to many excellent and worthy people, sixty years ago, the last word of political wisdom. Wherever we might turn, there was the warning board of privilege warning off the common people. Whenever a right was conceded, it was fenced in with limitations that robbed it of its value. The right to appointments in the army, navy and civil service was practically in the hands of a small and exclusive section of the population. At the universities, barriers of tests devised in the interests of a monopolizing sect deprived Nonconformists of their share in the educational endowments of the nation. The right to be elected was recognized, but it was linked with the demand for a property qualification, deliberately designed to shut poor men out of the work of legislation and administration. The right to vote was reluctantly conceded, but only on

condition that the vote should be exercised under conditions which placed the voter at the mercy of his landlord or employer. So it was all round. Trade was crippled by a tariff designed to protect the few at the expense of the many. What with navigation laws, paper duty, taxes on knowledge and taxes on food, the whole national and Imperial machine was run in the interests of a handful to be counted by the thousand while the millions were left out in the cold.

Now the Victorian reign has changed all that. The process is not yet complete. But it has made sufficient progress to enable us to feel that already the people has entered upon its heritage. And not this nation only. To our hospitable shores, to our vast colonies, the whole human race is as free to come, to settle, to buy or to sell as any Englishman of us all. Whereas other nations have fought and still fight for possessions in order that they may monopolize them for their own citizens, the policy of the Victorian reign has been exactly the reverse. Whatever we have we share. Everywhere under our flag all men trade on equal terms, and settle and found homes without questions asked as to their religion or nationality. It is this circumstance which gives us the second vote of every other nation whenever the question of ownership comes up. Each power that finds its own claims inadmissible sooner prefers to see the land occupied by Britain than by any one else. For what Britain holds is held for all the world, whereas France, Germany or Russia hold their markets for themselves alone. Hence to her is fulfilled the promise, "Give, and it shall be given to you, heaped up, pressed down, running over."

This entering of the people into their heritage has been accompanied by many striking features. The first and the most conspicuous has been that they have entered into the world and possessed it.





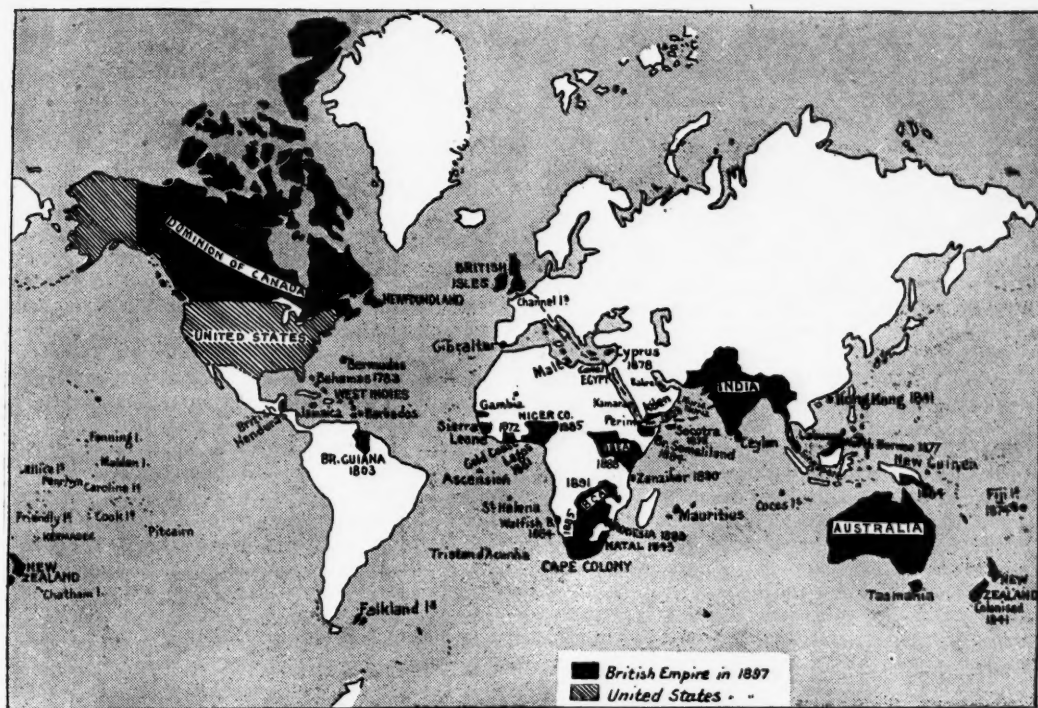
THE GROWTH OF EMPIRE IN SIXTY YEARS. (See opposite page.)

In the last sixty years there have streamed to the uttermost ends of the world over nine millions who were born in these islands in the Northern Sea. A population twice as great as that even of mighty London, nearly equal to the whole population of Ireland and Scotland, has taken ship from these shores for homes in other lands. More than one half found shelter under the Stars and Stripes. But wherever they wandered they carried with them the kindly English speech, the principles of English liberty, the respect of the English for law if so be it be by themselves made and determined. And while this vast overflow of the surplus of the English cradle has been streaming southward and westward night and day, year in and year out, all these long years, the Empire has been strengthening its stake and strengthening its cords to make room for the new comers. We have added in this reign to the Empire 275,000 square miles—a territory larger than Austria; in India, 80,000 square miles—a space as vast as Great Britain; in the rest of Asia, 200,000 square miles—a region as large as Germany; in South Africa and in West and East Africa, 1,000,000 square miles—or about half the extent of European Russia. To-day our possessions in North America and in Australasia cover one-ninth of the earth's dry land. The population of Canada has sprung from one million to nearly six;

of Australia from 175,000 to four millions and a half. To-day our flag flies as Queen of the Seven Seas, and over all that is best and richest of the non-European continents.

This expansion of England, which has covered the world with our outposts and our colonies, has been followed of late years by a reflex action. In the early years of the reign the sentiment of race was weak, the pride of Empire was slight. We contemplated with complacency the severance of the delicate bonds that united the colonies to the motherland. From the Franco-German war, which unified Germany and reminded the world as by a thunderpeal of the importance of race unity, we may date the rising of the tide of that loyalty of Greater Britain which has not even yet attained high water mark. Hence the Victorian era has witnessed two great movements, one the complement of the other—the dispersion of the race over the surface of the globe, followed after a time by a sudden revival of the sense of race unity, the practical realization of which has been rendered possible by the shrinkage of the world.

The master men of the reign have been, not the politicians and statesmen, the soldiers and sailors, the poets and artists—they have been the engineers, the shipbuilders, the electricians, the men who have yoked the thunderbolts of Jupiter to the



THE GROWTH OF EMPIRE IN SIXTY YEARS. (See opposite page.)

hammer of Vulcan, and have usurped the authority of Neptune over the waves at the same time they have outstripped the herald Mercury by the speed of their dispatches. The steam engine, the steamship and the electric wire have, in sixty years, effected a more revolutionary change in the conceptions of distance than all the millenniums that have passed since the stone age. When the Queen ascended the throne the United States were six times further away than they are to-day. India was forty days distant instead of fourteen, Australia six months instead of six weeks. While this shrinkage has been made a practical reality for all manner of brute substances, a much more rapid and total conquest of space and time has been effected in the exchange of thought and knowledge. The cables have enabled us to beat the sun, to deliver messages in London hours by the clock before they started from India. To-day, all news of importance is practically reported simultaneously all over the whole world. Our steamships bridge every sea, our cables link every continent, and commerce, that spider of the planet, despite the temporary hindrance of protective tariffs, is weaving all the nations of the world into one vast web, and the home and nest and central abode of that spider is the country and capital of our Queen.

The age of the engineer coincided with the era

of free-trade. The more closely the history of the reign is scrutinized the more vividly will be seen to stand out in immense relief the enormous significance of free trade. Down to 1842 there seemed no reason to believe that the Queen's reign would be prosperous. Things were in a bad way. Business was depressed, there were deficits at the Treasury, and the rate of pauperism was nearly four times as high in proportion to population as it is to-day. The prisons were full, the factories were empty, and the condition-of-England question, as Carlyle called it, was serious indeed. But after free trade the whole scene changed as by magic. Surpluses replaced deficits, business improved by leaps and bounds. England became the emporium of the world. Our annual exports and imports rose from £140,000,000 in 1837 to nearly £700,000,000 in the nineties. The Income Tax penny, which when it was first levied only drew £700,000, now yields £2,250,000. Probate was paid on £50,000,000 in 1838; it had mounted up to £164,000,000 in 1894. England has become the creditor of the world.

Closely connected with the free trade movement there was the rise, triumph and decay of the Manchester school of *laissez faire*. Cobden in his day did good work, cleared away much rubbish, and secured national recognition for many sound prin-

rising at Newport in South Wales in 1839 revealed the existence of a widespread organization for the establishment by fire and sword of their visionary Charter upon the ruins of the Constitution. That the apprehensions on this score were well founded was only too clearly shown by the occurrences at Bham in July of the same year, which provoked from the Duke of Wellington in his place in Parliament the remark that 'he had seen as much of war as most men; but he had never seen a town carried by assault subjected to such violence as Bham had been during an hour by its own inhabitants.'"

Again, writing of 1842, the same author says :

"In the course of the year serious insurrections which required to be put down by military force broke out in the iron and coal districts of Staffordshire and South Wales, in the potteries in Manchester and elsewhere in Lancashire, while matters assumed an aspect no less serious among the stalwart and more highly paid workers in the coal and iron mines of Lanark and Renfrew. The military force in the United Kingdom, small at best and reduced to half the strength by the numbers required for the maintenance of peace in Ireland, was taxed to the uttermost. Again, in the same year, after Parliament was prorogued, disturbances of so alarming a character broke out in Lancashire that a Cabinet Council had to be held to decide how to meet the emergency.

"Disorderly mobs traversed the country, forcing their way into mills and manufactories, destroying their machinery, and compelling by threats and intimidation those who were willing to work to cease working and join in these riotous demonstrations. A proclamation against such proceedings was issued on August 14, and the whole troops that could be spared from London, including a regiment of

the Guards, were dispatched to Manchester by rail at two hours' notice. There, and also in Burslem and Preston, lives were lost, and many wounded in the collisions between the military and the rioters. The railway communications were threatened. Stockport, Macclesfield, Bolton and Dudley were kept in terror by bands of excited operatives.

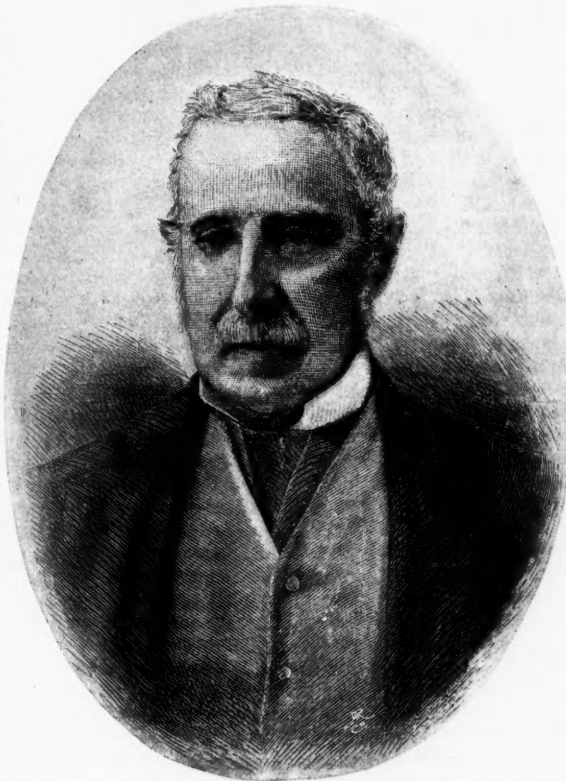
'The evil spirit,' Sir Robert Peel wrote to the Queen, 'has spread into the West Riding of Yorkshire; Huddersfield has been attacked by the mob, and other towns are threatened.'"

What a nightmare it seems to us nowadays to read this old-world story. But how was the change brought about? By simply endeavoring to treat the people with justice, by putting the people themselves in authority and allowing them to answer for order.

The same sound principle bore excellent results in the colonies. Canada was in incipient insurrection when the Queen came to the throne. There is no more loyal colony under the flag to-day. How was the transformation effected? By conceding to the colonists the right to govern themselves in their own way. The same truth was demonstrated in

Australia. The fact that English-speaking people will obey the laws which they themselves have made, will respect rulers whom they themselves have elected, has, as the converse of the proposition, the not less important fact that they will not obey laws which they have had no hand in making, and they will rebel against a ruler who is not the man of their choice. A recognition of the fundamental principle that the state is much less likely to come to grief by letting the people run the machine almost anyhow they please, than by thwarting them by its superior wisdom and greater strength, has given us peace at home and enthusiastic loyalty in the great self-governing colonies over sea.

There is one black blot on the Queen's reign at



SIR GEORGE GREY, FOUNDER OF THE BRITISH SOUTH AFRICAN EMPIRE.

home and one abroad. The black blot abroad was the Crimean war, with its *sequelæ* in the Indian mutiny, in the Jingo madness of 1878 and the Afghan wars. But for the fatal virus of Russophobia the good Queen's reign might have been unstained by war. As it is, the Crimean war, wherein Lord Salisbury's belated confession, "We put our money on the wrong horse," was the only European war in which we were engaged. We had a narrow escape—thanks to the Queen—from being embroiled with the Federal States of North America in 1861, and we had an equally narrow escape—also thanks to her Majesty—from being drawn into a war with Germany in 1864.

Again we came near war with Russia in 1876-78, from which we were saved by Mr. Gladstone, and the late Lord Derby, and Lord Carnarvon. In 1885 we were within an ace of war with Russia, Mr. Gladstone this time being the responsible party; but that also passed by the mercy of Heaven. Of other wars in China, Burmah, Persia, India and Africa, West and South, and East and North, we have had full toll. But most of them have been mere wars of police; and although the sum of their expenditure both in blood and money has been considerable, they have been—with the exception of the Afghan blunders—followed for the most part with solid and satisfactory results.

The black spot at home is Ireland. There is no need for rhetorical exaggeration here. Everything that has been said about the rest of the Empire needs to be reversed when we come to speak of Ireland. It is the only country where we have obstinately refused to govern according to the only principles in which English-speaking men can be governed, and even the only country where the population has dwindled, and where a free vote of the inhabitants would, if taken to-morrow, lead to the immediate hauling down of the Union Jack. If the example of England, of Canada and of Australia illustrate the advantages of allowing people to "run the machine as they please," the case of Ireland affords as significant an illustration of the disastrous results of the opposite policy. Nor does it add to our national complacency to know that a Royal Commission has recently reported that during the Queen's reign we have ex-



A TYPICAL BRITISH PRELATE OF THE VICTORIAN ERA (ARCHBISHOP TAIT, THE QUEEN'S FAVORITE PRIMATE).

tracted from the Cinderella of the Imperial household nearly £100,000,000 of taxation in excess of the sum with which she could legitimately have been saddled.

Sir Archibald Alison was satirized by Mr. Disraeli as a man who wrote a history in twenty volumes proving that Providence was always on the side of the Tories. I am afraid some of my readers will accuse me of surveying the history of the Queen's reign in order to prove that the laws of the universe operate only to demonstrate Radical principles.

But facts speak for themselves; and no one can deny that the most conspicuous fact



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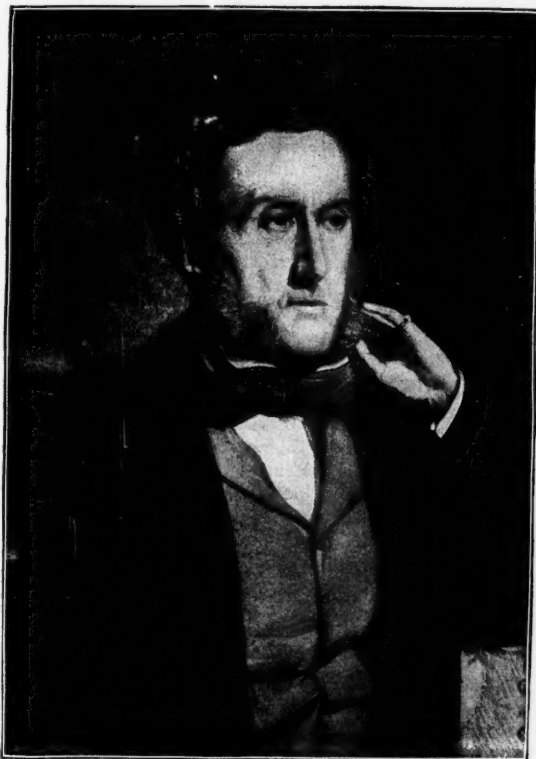
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"THE QUEEN'S HEAD"—SOME OF THE INNUMERABLE PORTRAITS ON STAMPS AND COINS THAT HAVE

(1) The Newfoundland three cents; (2) Canada two cents; (3) India half-anna; (4) the British penny stamp; (5) a St. Helena half-penny.



A TYPICAL PHILANTHROPIST OF THE REIGN,—LORD
SHAFTESBURY.

of contemporary politics is that the Conservatives are in power with the strongest majority of recent times at their back, and that this is the net outcome of a series of reforms each of which was declared in turn to deal a fatal blow at the British constitution and to throw the door wide open to the forces of outrage and revolution. It is, however, in the affairs of the state Church that we find the most astounding justification of Liberal principles and

the most crushing confutation of Tory prophecies. One of the most conspicuous features of the legislation of the Victorian era has been the gradual but steady removal of religious disabilities. Tests were abolished in the universities, Nonconformists were permitted to use the national burial grounds, Jews were admitted to the House of Commons, Church rates were abolished and the Anglican Church in Ireland was disestablished and disendowed. Every one of these measures was successfully resisted for years by the Tories, backed by the majority of the clergy, on the ground that they would fatally impair the Established Church. As long as these reforms were not carried, the Liberation Society grew and prospered, and began to indulge in hopes of its complete success. But no sooner did these bills become acts of Parliament than it was discovered their immediate effect was enormously to strengthen the Church and to destroy the very foundation of Liberationist influence. There is no opponent of the state Church to-day who will not admit that the Establishment is stronger than it was fifty years ago, and that its increased security is chiefly due to the success of its assailants who demolished the irritating and indefensible outworks by which its position was sought to be defended.

This brings us by a natural transition to consider the change that has come over religion in the reign of the Queen. When she ascended the throne the state of the Established Church was in many districts a scandal and a disgrace. One of my earliest memories is that of hearing a discussion as to whether a neighboring rector, familiarly known as "Drunken Jack —," was or was not too tipsy properly to perform the burial service. In many dioceses the Anglican Church was as the valley of dry bones in the prophet's vision. But in the early years of the reign there came a wind from Oxford, and it breathed upon the dry bones, and so they came together and stood up an exceeding great multitude. The Catholic revival that is associated with the name of Newman did at least this for England. It made Anglicans believe in the Church as something other than an ecclesiastical branch of the Civil Service. Cardinal Manning used to declare to



MADE THE FACE OF HER MAJESTY FAMILIAR TO THE THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF HER SUBJECTS.

(6) The Victorian six-pence; (7) a Queensland half-crown; (8) Cape of Good Hope revenue penny stamp; (9) Niger Coast Protectorate half-penny; (10) Nova Scotia twelve and a half cents.

the day of his death that it is absolutely impossible to get the spiritual idea of the Church of God into the head of an English Churchman, so hopelessly erastianized is the Anglican mind. If he felt that in 1890, it is easy to imagine how much more bitterly the conviction must have been borne in upon the earnest disciples of the Catholic revival. A genuine spirit of religious enthusiasm lit anew the flame of piety in many a parish, and the good works that followed were too excellent to lose their savor because the good vicar held fantastical notions about Apostolical succession, and believed wondrous things as to the spiritual significance of the bibs and tuckers and other small clothes of the English incumbent.

In Scotland the same spirit of revived faith in the spirituality of the Church and her divine mission led to the great secession which founded the Free Kirk of Scotland. Nothing converts men like sacrifice, and the spectacle of Chalmers in the North and Newman in the South shaking off the dust of their feet against what they considered a heretical or faithless Church, produced a deeper effect upon the minds of men than all their preachings.

The Free Churches of England and Wales passed through similar experiences. They were provoked to a spirit of pious emulation by the new spirit born of the Catholic revival; and, as competition is the soul of business, in things religious as well as in things secular, the somewhat leathery conscience of John Bull was assailed from opposite quarters with appeals the like of which he had not listened to since the early days of the great Methodist revival.

The conflicting enthusiasm of Tractarians and Evangelicals, of Old Kirk and Free Kirk, of Anglicans and Dissenters, operated, as might have been expected, on the practical nation to which they were addressed. Despairing of ascertaining which of the excited disputants was right in his view of the sacred mysteries, the Man in the Street decided that the safest thing for him to do was to try to carry out in some practical fashion the teachings which were common to all the jarring creeds. This tendency was powerfully reinforced by the growth in Oxford itself, partly as a reaction against the sacerdotal pretensions of the Tractarians, of a Broad Church party which had Jowett as its hierophant and Stanley as its apostle. Agnosticism also asserted itself, and Secularism, and it was with genuine relief that men and women betook them-

selves to the helpful works of charity and mercy as a way of escape from the battle of the chasubles, and the arithmetic of Bishop Colenso. Hence, indirectly arose the great philanthropic altruistic movement which is one of the glories of the reign. It was a spirit of practical Christianity often unconscious of its origin which inspired most of the humanitarian legislation of the latter years of the reign.

Tractarianism ran to seed in Ritualism. Dean Stanley died and left no successor. But our English soil, ever fertile in new growths of religious enthusiasm, threw up two new organizations, which, although widely differing in object and method, nevertheless both agreed in two points. Both demanded something more real in the sense of the actual supernatural element in the affairs of men, and both owed their success at the outset largely to women. Mrs. Booth, with her husband's assistance, founded the Salvation Army; while Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott established the Theosophical Society. Both organizations offend the deepest prejudices of the conventional, both aim at world-wide dominion, and both claim to have communion with the invisible world, to work miracles, and to be commissioned from on high to found a brotherhood to inculcate the true faith. Mrs.

Booth and Madame Blavatsky have both passed away, but the mantle of "H. P. B." has fallen upon Mrs. Besant; while Mrs. Booth's work is carried on by the children whom she brought forth, dedicated from the womb to the service of the Salvation Army.

The part played by these women in these latter-day religious movements recalls another notable feature of the Victorian era. The Queen's reign has been emphatically the period of women.

It is no longer the mark of a blue stocking to go to Girton. A university girl is becoming as familiar a phenomenon as a University lad. Women can vote and be elected for school boards, parish and district councils, vestries and boards of guardians. They can vote for town and county councilors, but they are not yet eligible to take their seat if elected. The justice of their claim to full citizenship has been admitted by a majority of seventy of the present House of Commons, and even those who voted against them admit that they are indispensable at elections. Their title to hold property in their own right, even though married, has been



GEN. GORDON,—A HERO OF THE VICTORIAN AGE.

recognized; and although the right to their children is only absolute if they dispense with marriage, even in this respect some improvement has been effected. They are grudgingly admitted into the purlieus of the lucrative professions. To all the worst paid employments the chivalry of man has long made them welcome.

The reign has produced no greater novelist than George Eliot. No better incarnation of organizing ability and divine tenderness than Florence Nightingale. In Mrs. Barrett Browning it has seen the greatest female singer since Sappho. In political economy it has given us Harriet Martineau and Mrs. Fawcett. In the distinctively creative, or what might be called the virile gift of inspiring enthusiasm, of compelling conviction, it would be difficult to name three men who could be compared with Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Booth and Mrs. Besant. Closely connected with the emerging of woman as a factor in the public life of the nation there is an increased solicitude for the promotion of all that tends to favor home life, whether it be in the discouragement of intemperance, the severer punishment of those who destroy child life, and the enforcement of the law against gambling and other forms of vicious dissipation.

Of the development of Journalism, which is almost as notable a feature of the reign as the creation of the railway system, I may say that it is the only instrument by which democratic governments can be more than a mere make-believe. It is one of the most patent, perhaps the most potent instrument alike of popular education by political direction.

As I bring this rapid survey of the reign to a close, it is impossible not to feel a certain elation of spirit mingled with pride of heart and gratitude of soul that we have been permitted to live in such a reign, where such great events were occurring among men. Not at any previous period, not even in the heroic days of the Crusades, or the still nobler period of the Commonwealth, have there been so many good men and women, stout-hearted Englishmen and clear-souled Englishwomen, living and praying and toiling for the common weal. Never at any previous period, not even when England faced coalesced Europe and maintained alone and indomitable the cause of liberty and nationality against Napoleon, have we occupied a prouder position in the world than we do to-day, surrounded as we are by the lusty progeny of our loins, whose nascent empires already dominate four continents.



WESTMINSTER ABBEY, THE CENTRAL SHRINE OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

M. BRUNETIÈRE'S VISIT TO AMERICA.

AFTER a sojourn of some two months in America, M. Ferdinand Brunetière has returned to France, from a series of lectures which were very notable in the popular success which they have achieved. Not that M. Brunetière is a lecturer who should not command attention wherever there was intelligence. As editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, as lecturer in the university schools, as Academician, and, chiefly, as the greatest living French critic of letters, his American tour was eminently significant; but it is something better than one would have expected that almost every hall in which he lectured should have been crowded beyond its limits with people anxious to listen to his *conférences*, delivered, as they were, in the French language. The great critic, with his wife and Mme. Blanc, who accompanied the party to America, went first to Baltimore, to deliver the most important series of lectures of his tour at the Johns Hopkins University, in the annual course of the Percy Turnbull lectures on poetry, the subject being "*La Poésie Française*." M. Brunetière is one of several distinguished men of letters from over the seas who have been invited by the Johns Hopkins to lecture in this course, and the active co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence Turnbull, who founded the Percy Turnbull lectures, has insured a special degree of attractiveness and value in each recurring season. Mr. Turnbull's beautiful home in Baltimore has been hospitably opened for the entertainment of these scholars each year, and in the case of M. Brunetière many other Baltimoreans of culture and wealth were eager to do him honor.

After delivering the nine *conférences* in Baltimore, M. Brunetière spoke on three occasions on "The Evolution of French Tragedy," which included Racine, Corneille and Voltaire, at Bryn Mawr University. Thence he went to Cambridge and made three addresses to the Harvard men on Molière. Boston had one lecture, "The Evolution of French Liter-

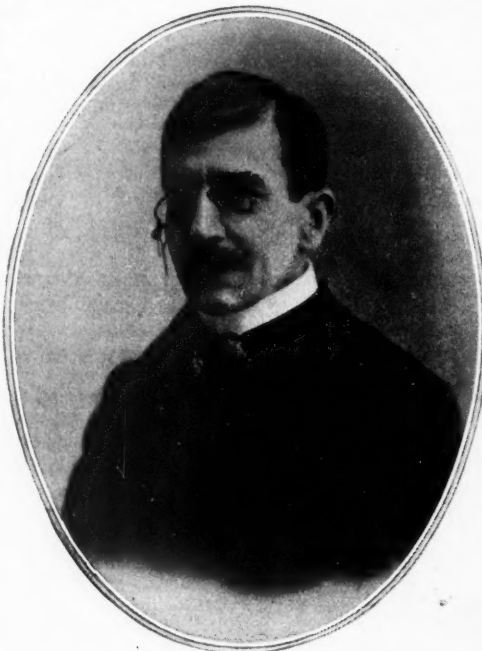
ature in the Seventeenth Century," and the Yale students gathered in great crowds to hear him on "Great Epochs of French Literature," under the auspices of the Modern Language Club, on April 26. There were five lectures in New York City on "Contemporary French Literature," and the demand for tickets exhausted the supply of 3,000 cards for each *conférence* long before the date of the first. The Columbia College authorities finally decided to engage the Lenox Lyceum, and even then there were only a part of those who wished to

hear the eminent critic who could find seats. Finally M. Brunetière and his party went to Montreal, where there were further *conférences*, and sailed on May 8 for France.

That the enthusiasm for M. Brunetière's addresses had but little root in the literary snobbishness which some professional dissenters urged, is proved by the fact that the attendance at his lectures increased steadily and rapidly from the first to the last. His enunciation was so perfect, his gestures so decisive and illuminating, his sentences so admirably balanced for oratorical effect, that many hearers who had been disappointed in their expectations to understand the French tongue in the drama were able to follow the great critic with no effort. And there was much less difference of time between the laughter

of the illuminate in the front rows and that of the more amateurish French scholars on the rear benches than is ordinarily to be noted with Sarah Bernhardt's audiences, even though the action of the stage was not there to aid in the comprehension.

In doing the rounds of sightseeing at the institutions which they visited, M. Brunetière and his wife resolutely refused to expose the infirmities of their English, and thereby gained much amusement from the attempts of some of their hosts to describe the everyday objects of American life in French—an amusement which was, of course, kept



M. FERDINAND BRUNETIÈRE,
Editor of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Academician,
Professor, and Author.

most politely hidden. In person M. Brunetière is a slight, vivacious man, rather under the middle height, with a distinctly Gallic *tout ensemble*, which always included the little red ribbon of the Legion of Honor in the lapel of his frock coat. He spoke with the utmost ease and readiness from sparse notes, which he could dispense with frequently.

When it was explained to America that M. Brunetière was the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, the greatest critical journal in France and therefore in the world, journalists on this side of the water wondered how he could leave the *Revue* without a head for so many months, but it turns out, according to the *Bookman*, that before he left M. Brunetière had made up four entire numbers of the *Revue*, and had even corrected the proofs in detail himself. So that there are some gains in not being under the bonds of "timeliness." Mme. Blanc has explained in her journalistic contributions recently how far more relatively important the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is in France than any single periodical could be in England or in America. It is not only the chief literary judge—it is absolutely an institution. It is as inexorable as the Academy itself, and simply has no rival with Frenchmen of the best culture. M. Brunetière began to be a valued collaborator in 1875 on the *Revue*, which has held this prominent position in French periodical literature for considerably over fifty years; and many years before his name was officially connected with the leadership of the magazine, he, as assistant, was actually doing the work. He took official charge in 1893.

As a critic, M. Brunetière is tremendous in his uncompromising conservatism, and has infallible confidence in the standards which he believes to have the true canons of art as their basis. He is an opponent of M. Anatole France, Lemaitre, and others who pursue the subjective method in criticism; that is, who judge a work of art by what they feel concerning it. M. Anatole France would think that the distinctive attraction one felt toward a new author on a first perusal would be in itself a final tribute to the author's art. M. Brunetière is certain that such an attraction is in itself a suspicious piece of evidence that the new author has something wrong with him in his art. In other words, his own feelings do not only count for nothing in favor of a particular work of an author, but actually count against it, just as the discerning dietist learns to shun those dishes which are alluringly pleasant to the taste. In this age and this country such a system of literary philosophy sounds formidable and strange enough, but M. Brunetière can be very convincing and attractive in spite of it.

Mme. Blanc, who is herself a distinguished contributor to the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, and who is perhaps better fitted than any one else to introduce its editor to the American public, has written an article in the current *Month* on M. Brunetière, which tells of the vastness of his literary resources.

"He is, by far, the leading critic of the day, notwithstanding that in France this is pre-eminently the age of criticism. I will add that he is besides, among all the writers and lecturers of our country, the one who has the greatest number of reasons for appealing to the sympathy of Americans. His enemies themselves—for he has some, and boasts of the fact, as he has never courted popularity—his very enemies, as well as his friends, have to acknowledge that he has one master quality—authority. He always knows exactly what he is saying, as well as all that pertains to what he says, and this rests on solid principles and so extensive an erudition that it seems to include every branch of human knowledge. All others seem shallow by comparison. No historical, philosophical or other question is strange to him, and this enormous wealth is classified with scrupulous precision in a mind that, by merely filtering them, knows how to give to the most abstract subjects the limpidity of a crystal spring. This incomparable perspicuity seems to me the first condition for success in a foreign country, even when one's audience is composed of a perfectly prepared *élite*, understanding French as well as it can be understood when it is not one's mother-tongue.

"And the French that M. Brunetière speaks in his distinct, incisive and ringing voice has all the classic purity, a rare thing as times go! There are no neologisms, and yet there is nothing insipid or antiquated about it. I assure you, instead, you will find a rare felicity of expression—although he does not tax the resources of the vocabulary,—dash, brilliant paradox, and an indefinable something whose sharpness and spiciness stimulate, and will give an American audience the impression of humor, at times even of grim, Puritan humor. For there is a tart flavor in both the eloquence and the writings of M. Brunetière. His contempt for all the humbug, snobbishness and affectation in the judgments dictated by fashion, easily finds vent in the most original and fiery manner. Triviality and conventionality are equally hateful to him."

Perhaps the most important of M. Brunetière's written productions hitherto are his *Critical Studies on the History of French Literature*, and he has before him a vast work on the *Evolution of Species in the History of Literature*, which applies to literary productions the Darwinian theory of evolution. M. Brunetière's pet admirations are Darwin, Renan and especially Bossuet. He has published an annotated edition of Bossuet's selected sermons, and considers him the greatest of French critics. The most prominent and healthful quality in M. Brunetière's strikingly aggressive literary personality is his hatred of all morbid fancies and hysterical novelties. This leads him to an inveterate enmity with the work of Zola and of such poets as Baudelaire and Paul Verlaine; and even Beranger is not allowed to pass muster in his eminently severe critical drill.

DEFECTIVE EYESIGHT IN AMERICAN CHILDREN.

BY DR. FRANK ALLPORT.

(Professor of Clinical Ophthalmology and Otology in the University of Minnesota.)

IS human eyesight degenerating? If so, from the operation of what causes? Do the eyes of children of school age share in this supposed degeneration? If they do, is a practical remedy within reach of the masses?

These are questions of present urgency to which the attention alike of the physician, the parent and the public educator is being directed. And it is to the answer of these questions that this paper is addressed.*

To the first and the third of these inquiries the ophthalmic science of to-day gives an affirmative reply. Of the causes of this degeneracy it attempts an explanation. To the demand for help it proposes a rational measure of relief.

The intellectual progress and the ocular degeneration of the human race are inseparable companions. As cause and effect their relations are probably indissoluble. Their tendency to interaction may be lessened.

The relationship is not difficult to prove. While the ocular conditions of utterly savage and illiterate races are not determinable, statistics have been gathered from among people who are but just emerging from intellectual darkness, and these discover eyes as yet nearly unimpaired by the influences of civilization and the processes of mental development. Ramas examined two thousand Mexican children and among them he found but eight myopics, sixty hypermetropics and ten astigmatics. He asserts that pure Mexicans rarely show refractive errors and that such deviations from normal vision as exist in Mexico are almost invariably found among the mixed races, in whom the inter-

currence of more or less educated ancestry has left its impress upon a comparatively illiterate offspring.

Callan examined four hundred and fifty-seven negro children, varying in age from five to nine years, and found among this number $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of myopics, to which percentage the children of the primary schools did not contribute. Fox found among Indian children only 2 per cent. of myopia. This condition is infrequent in hot countries, where an indolent and ignorant population exists. In the Turkish schools, where ambition is slow and intellect feeble, it has been observed that, despite of unsanitary conditions and of the prevailing personal indulgence and vice, myopia is rare. A multitude of instances might be given, indeed, to show that the nearer approach is made to primitive man, the further remove is had from intellectual activity, the more commonly does a normal ocular standard exist.

On the other hand, statistics have been compiled, under all possible circumstances and by men of large reputation, which show undeniably that among progressive and educated peoples ocular service has had damaging effect upon the visual organ and that this effect has so impressed itself as to become transmissible to their progeny.

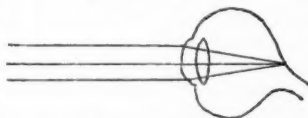
In the United States, the average of myopics attending the public schools reaches 30 per cent. In the German Empire, the home of the most highly intellectual people in the world, where scientific research is most rigorously pursued and where the most abominable print abounds, 50 per cent. of the school attending children are myopic or "near sighted."

*In the succeeding article, a few technical expressions must be used for which there are no satisfactory synonyms in common language, and which, therefore, demand a brief explanation.

The eye is a spherical body capable of receiving visual impressions upon its lining membrane or retina.

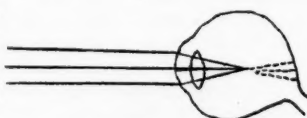
Refraction means the bending or convergence of light rays proceeding from one transparent substance into another of different density. Ocular refraction signifies the bending of light rays as they proceed into the healthy eye and focus upon the retina. If the focusing is accurately performed, it is said that the eye has a normal refraction; but if it is improperly performed, an error of refraction is said to exist, for which glasses are frequently adjusted.

An eye possessing normal refraction is one of proper



A NORMAL EYE.

(Light rays accurately focused on retina.)



A MYOPIC EYE.

(Light rays focusing in front of retina.)

length in its antero-posterior axis for the accurate focusing of light rays upon the retina.

Myopia ("near-sight") is that condition in which the eyeball is too long, and in which light rays focus therefore in front of the retina and then diverging again strike the retina in a diffused pencil of rays, productive of poor vision, a result which is correctible by concave glasses.

Hypermetropia (sometimes erroneously called "far-sight") is that condition in which the eyeball in its antero-posterior axis is too short, and therefore the light rays strike the retina before they have come to a focus, that is in a diffused pencil of rays again, which also gives rise to poor vision, correctible by convex glasses.

In the anterior portion of the eye is situated a double-convex compressible body, called the crystalline lens,

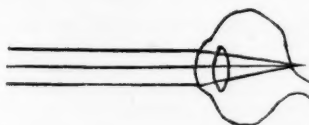
But myopia is not the only refractive error of school life, not the only abnormal condition of the eye which militates against the easy acquirement of a desirable education. In frequency and in importance, when its dangerous and progressive character is considered, it takes precedence over all other refractive disturbances.

Nevertheless, hypermetropia and astigmatism are of frequent occurrence and must not be overlooked. The myopic eye may perform much close work without fatigue, but the hypermetropic or the astigmatic eye, which can work only by the constant overtaxation of the muscle of accommodation, soon announces itself in the way of tired vision, headache, etc. It puts an important barrier in the way of sustained and systematic study and, while often rendering a child liable to accusations of idleness or stupidity, as often calls attention to the disability, which may be relieved by the proper adjustment of glasses, which places the muscle of accommodation at rest.

In urging the frequency of the occurrence of these refractive errors among children, it must not be forgotten that the eye is subject to many other diseases, equally possible of detection and relief; and while the influence of intellectual pursuits as a cause of these conditions is emphasized, it must be remembered that the general laws of health, such as relate to good food, to exercise, pure air, etc., are as operative in the preservation of ocular as of general physical integrity.

Nor must the heredity of visual defects be overlooked as an argument lending added weight to this weighty discussion. The transmission of these defects is too well demonstrated to be susceptible of cavil. Not only are many of the school children of to-day defective in eyesight, not only may their disorders of vision be modified or relieved, but their defects are possible of conveyance to the children who shall come after them, and the remedy of these existing errors may save future generations from a

surrounded circumferentially by a muscle called the muscle of accommodation, which involuntarily increases and decreases the convexity of the lens, thus enabling the ocular focus to be shifted to and fro, to correspond with different sizes and distances of objects. This function is called the power of accommodation, and is essential to varied and accurate vision, especially in hypermetropic or short eyes, where a sustained and abnormal degree of convexity of the crystalline lens is



HYPERMETROPIC EYE.
(Light rays focusing behind the retina.)

necessary to accurate vision, as it is by means of this increased convexity that the light rays are shortened and focused on the retina. This forced and continued convexity naturally fatigues the overtaxed muscle of accommodation, and produces eye-tire, headache, etc., a condition

still more serious fate. The responsibility of the guardians of youth does not end with the welfare of their immediate wards. Who can tell at what point the impress of a defect may become so profound as to prejudice the future development of the nascent atom of another life?

CONDITIONS OF SCHOOL LIFE.

The environment of school children, with regard to its influence upon their eyes, must be carefully studied. In the structure of the school building, as few obstacles to vision as may be should be permitted; ample illumination, whether natural or artificial, should be had from the left side of the desks; the desks themselves should be of such sizes as to permit the pupils' feet to rest firmly upon the floor; they should be provided with comfortable backs and slightly slanting tops, the latter placed at such distances from the eyes as to render sight easy without the close approximation of books; the blackboards, maps, etc., should be so situated as to be readily seen; an erect style of handwriting, less irksome to the eye than slanting characters, should be taught; and frequent changes of study or intervals of intermission should be secured, so as to avoid the harmful effects of continuous work of one kind.

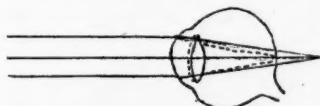
So much for the recognition and possible removal of the causes of eye-mischief. What of the means to be adopted for the discovery of defects and for the remedy of existing ocular errors?

Here comes in a wealth of valuable suggestion. The means to be provided must be accessible to the masses, easy of application, considerate of popular prejudice and effective of results. Such a plan has been suggested and put in practice by the writer. It consists in the training of school principals in the detection of eye disorders and in a system of notification to the parents of discovered defects carrying with it the suggestion that a competent authority should be consulted.

The employment by Boards of Education of an

described under the composite word "asthenopia," relievable by properly adjusted glasses.

A normal cornea (the transparent front portion of the eye) is a segment of a sphere and admits the light rays evenly to the ocular interior. Sometimes its spherical



HYPERMETROPIC EYE.

(Light rays compelled to focus upon the retina by the muscle of accommodation forcing the lens into a condition of increased convexity.)

outline is irregular, and thereby compels a distorted entrance of the light rays; the consequent production of more than one focus, a resulting visual confusion, and an asthenopia, the result of ineffectual efforts upon

the muscle of accommodation to neutralize the conflicting foci. This condition is relieved by the use of a suitable cylindrical glass, set at the proper neutralizing axis.

With these few elementary explanations it is hoped that the article may be more readily understood.

oculist had been suggested by some ; this oculist, with a corps of assistants, to examine personally the school children of a municipality. This plan was objectionable because it would necessitate large salaries, would be liable to political influences and would arouse the dissatisfaction of parents whose professional preferences would be invaded. It had also been suggested that annual certificates of ocular health be required of the school children, but this would be justly obnoxious, because it would entail much unnecessary expense.

EYE TESTS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Some three years ago, however, the writer presented to the Minnesota Academy of Medicine this plan for ocular examination in the public schools, which has commended itself to physicians and school authorities alike. The Academy officially requested its adoption by the Board of Education, which after a delay of two years was accomplished, and the writer was requested by the Board to act as its superintendent of ocular instruction.

Meanwhile, at the suggestion of Prof. D. L. Kiehle of the University of Minnesota, the writer had placed the plan before the annual "Teachers' Summer School," conducted in that institution, and had thereby secured its introduction throughout the state, where it has given general satisfaction. The method was taught to the teachers by lectures, clinics and charts, and by means of a small work written for this purpose.*

In May, 1896, Drs. Harlan and Wood of Baltimore read a paper before the American Medical Association, which recited the eminently successful operation of this plan, in somewhat modified form, in the Baltimore schools.

In the city of Minneapolis, with the earnest co-operation of Prof. C. M. Jordan, Superintendent of the Public Schools of that city, the eyes of 23,049 school children have been satisfactorily examined by the principals, after due instruction by the Superintending Oculist. Among this number, 7,293 defectives have been found and largely beneficial results have already followed.

The method is, briefly, as follows : An oculist is to be appointed by the Board of Education, whose duty it shall be to lecture to the principals upon the elementary facts in ocular anatomy, physiology and hygiene and upon the uses and application of the test types, etc., making a practical demonstration of the method upon some fifty pupils.

The principals shall thereafter annually report their work to the Superintending Oculist, who shall submit such statements, with his conclusions, to the Board of Education. A Snellen test card is provided for every building, with some accompanying printed matter.

They involve but slight expense, which should not exceed seventy-five dollars in a city of two hundred thousand people.

* "The Eye and Its Care," by Frank Allport, M.D.—J. B. Lippincott & Co.

On the statistical blanks used in the Minneapolis schools the following instructions for eye examinations are printed :

The examination should be made privately and singly, in a room apart from the general school session.

Place a card of Snellen's Test Types on the wall in good light ; do not allow the face of the card to be covered by glass.

The line marked XX (20) should be seen at twenty feet, therefore place the pupil twenty feet from the card.

Each eye should be examined separately.

Hold a card over one eye while the other is being examined. Do not press upon the covered eye, as the pressure might induce an incorrect examination.

Have the pupil begin at the top of the test card, and read aloud down as far as he can, first with one eye and then with the other.

If the pupil can read XX (20) test type with each eye and does not, upon inquiry, complain of tired and painful eyes or headache, his vision may be considered satisfactory ; but if he cannot read XX (20) test type with both eyes or complains of tired and painful eyes or headache a card of information should be sent to the parent or guardian.

If after giving this method a faithful trial any improving suggestions occur to you, please write such suggestions to Dr. Frank Allport, 603 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Please examine your entire school by this method, but only such pupils as are thought necessary to send to an oculist need tabulation in this blank.

May 1st of each year please complete this report and send it to Dr. C. M. Jordan, Superintendent of Schools, and a duplicate to Dr. Frank Allport, 602 Nicollet Avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

This will afford you opportunity to examine your pupils, to note if they follow your suggestion, with regard to consulting an oculist, and if so to observe the effect upon the pupil's conduct, health, application to study, etc., etc., which you will please carefully, but briefly, note in the proper place in this sheet.

The blank has columns headed as follows : "Name," "Sex," "Age," "State number of last line seen by pupil with right eye," "Last line seen with left eye," "Do the eyes and head grow weary and painful after study?" "Did pupil consult an oculist and follow advice?" "Briefly describe the results of treatment."

The following warning is sent by the principal to the parents when necessary :

Dear Sir :

Your child's eyes have been examined by me this day. I believe it advisable to consult a physician of recognized standing. Some eye doctor is recommended, and if you feel unable to consult one at his office, a dispensary will do the work free of charge.

These Snellen's Test Types are prepared to test visual acuity. They should be read at certain distances corresponding with their size. The large top letter should be read at 200 feet ; the next line below at 100 feet ; the line marked XX at 20 feet ; and this being the arbitrary universal line adopted by oculists, it is so regarded in the school tests, although other lines would answer as well. Scholars

should sit 20 feet from the card, which should not be covered by glass and should be placed in a good light, and they should be able to read a majority of the letters upon this line if they possess normal vision. Each eye should be tested singly, the other being fully covered meanwhile by a card—a convenient agent, as it is clean, and does not produce pressure. The result in the right and left eye should be separately recorded in its proper column, as 20", 30", 0", etc., to correspond with the line read; if even the 200 line is not read, the result should be recorded 0".

Children should not be tested in groups, as familiarity with the letters produces misleading replies. "Yes" or "No" should be written in answering the sixth question heading this blank, "Do the eyes and head grow weary and painful after study?" but the correctness of such replies should be assured, as children will frequently render an ill-considered affirmative answer.

This question will reveal the presence of troublesome hypermetropia and of astigmatism, which evidence themselves in tired eyes, headache, etc., although the distance vision may be up to standard (20) or even above it.

If a child cannot see a majority of the 20-foot line letters with *both* eyes, or complains of *frequent* eye-tire, headache, etc., after study, he should be given a warning card (which, it will be noticed, contains no compulsory language) to be taken to his parent, in the hope that proper advice will be sought.

PRACTICAL RESULTS.

The 23,049 pupils examined in the city of Minneapolis have been distributed in fifty-four schools. The percentages of defectives found in the different buildings have varied greatly, ranging from 10 per cent. to 64 per cent. The maximum number was discovered in a building of a notoriously poor and unhygienic character, and closely surrounded by other buildings, excluding sufficient illumination. The great variation in percentage is to be accounted for, (1) by the inaccuracies of a first examination; (2) by the varying quality and quantity of light; (3) by the pupils' varying degree of intelligence; (4) by the variable number of pupils previously cared for by oculists, and (5) by general home, school and personal hygiene.

The general percentage of defectives was 31 per cent., exclusive of those already wearing satisfactory glasses.

Notwithstanding that this was an initial examination, subject to the inevitable difficulties of inexperience, ignorance and unjust criticism, the principals have become the warmest advocates of the method, and report that the tests have been easily performed; that practically no opposition from parents or children has developed; that parents are quite generally awakening to the gravity of the situation; that already large and in some cases startling benefits have been experienced, and that

by another year, as prejudice diminishes and a better understanding of the subject prevails, greater and still more salutary results of the test will become apparent.

Perhaps the chief obstacle to uniformly good results has been the prevailing popular impression that this test *always* determines a necessity for *glasses*, and the failure to appreciate that it is intended to disclose the existence of most ocular diseases. The result has been the tendency among the ignorant or uninstructed to consult an *optician*, instead of an *oculist* at his office or at a free dispensary.

OCULIST VS. OPTICIAN.

This first experience has already taught that at the beginning of the school year, when the tests are to be made, the principals should impress upon the scholars (and upon the parents, if possible) that an *eye-doctor* should be consulted and *not an optician*, even when it is believed that glasses are necessary; they should learn that only a physician thoroughly experienced in ocular affections is capable of adjusting glasses to the benefit and safety of the patient.

The study of refraction and its errors, with the coincident questions involving the functions of ocular motility, constitutes the profoundest problem in ophthalmology. Its intricacies have taxed the brightest intellects, and it may be truthfully said that only a chosen few have thoroughly mastered them. If this be true, the practical application of such evolved truths to the treatment of the human eye should be permitted only to those persons who have acquired a comprehensive knowledge of the anatomy, physiology and pathology of the eye, together with some special training in the study of refraction. The eye is not an optical machine. It does not enjoy an independence of relations or functions in the body. It is a part of a complicated physical organism, and only as a part of a physical whole can it be properly considered and treated. It is a subject of ocular affections frequently associated with other diseases, and it is the seat, frequently, of intra-ocular lesions, only to be diagnosed by ophthalmoscopic and other examinations. It is a terra incognita to one who depends merely upon optical and visual tests for a diagnosis of the conditions of the eye. And if it be true that the correction, or the attempt at the correction, of errors of refraction is a department in the realm of ophthalmology, it must be also true that any one who makes such an attempt is practicing ophthalmology. A person who practices ophthalmology practices medicine, and no one should be allowed to practice medicine without a license, in states possessing adequate protective laws.

This real abuse of privilege should be a matter for legal regulation, under which the legitimate optician will suffer no ultimate prejudice to his interests.

TEACHERS' PENSIONS,—THE STORY OF A WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN.

BY ELIZABETH A. ALLEN.

(Vice-Principal Grammar School No. 6, Hoboken, N. J., Secretary New Jersey State Committee on Teachers' Pensions, and Member of the Board of Trustees of the New Jersey Public School Teachers' Retirement Fund.)

NEW JERSEY has the honor of enacting the first general law in the United States providing an income for veteran, invalided public school teachers. Other states have enacted laws applicable to certain localities, but New Jersey is the first state to offer equal protection to all its teachers.

Three women met on a street corner in Hoboken—that "alien" among American cities! They were public-school teachers. They were not old women, though they were not young teachers. A jocular citizen, passing, called back: "Now, there's going to be mischief!"

Mrs. Moore, vice-principal of No. 1, was saying to the vice-principal of No. 6: "I have been talking with Miss McCausland about pensions. Policemen and firemen are pensioned—why not public-school teachers?"

Thus, in 1890, this self-constituted committee of three women began in New Jersey the teachers' pension movement. In our feminine innocence we were not quite sure but that a ukase by the Governor would settle the whole matter. So we presented the subject to Governor Abbett. He was more amused than impressed, we fancied, but we came away gleefully certain that the Governor was "solid" for our measure. No ukase, however, was issued.

At the next session of the legislature (1891) our bill was introduced. It was a "Pension bill" pure and simple, and applied only to cities. Our faith in its justice, our confidence in its immediate success, were not less pure—and simple! It passed the Senate, but "too late to go to the Assembly."

No further legislation was attempted till 1893, when a case of pitiful need aroused us to earnest effort. The "committee" organized; that is, we elected one of our number chairman, and she appointed the other two, respectively, secretary and treasurer. Letters were sent to prominent educators. They elicited no response. The Teachers' Club of Jersey City, however, sent a delegation of five, who united with us, and, as a joint committee, invited the teachers of the state to a conference. About thirty met in November and directed the secretary to prepare and present to the legislature a bill applicable to the entire teaching force of the state of New Jersey.

Expenses—more than a hundred dollars—had been paid out of our own pockets. Money was needed for printing, traveling, postage, etc. The

Hoboken teachers organized an entertainment, netting \$700, which was set aside for our use. Backed by our co-workers in the schools of our city, cordially seconded by the Hoboken Board of Commissioners of Public Instruction, and under the legal guidance of its president, Edward Russ, we entered upon what proved a long and arduous campaign.

In May, 1894, the second bill was introduced, this time in the Assembly. Then commenced those Monday night visitations to Trenton! Regularly every Monday evening during the legislative sessions one, two or all three of us, but always the secretary, might be seen in the tiny reception room of New Jersey's beautiful capitol. The obliging janitress entered into league with us. She it was who conveyed the innocent visiting card to the desk of the unwary legislator, with "A lady in the reception room would like to see you!" He came, putting in at the door a perplexed and somewhat troubled countenance, glad to secure his own release by promising another victim. This compromise was always accepted with alacrity, insuring his prompt reappearance, this time urging along by the reluctant elbow a protesting law maker. Occasionally a man more wary than his fellows foresaw the danger and fled. One, only one, high and mighty Senator consistently ignored us, put our visiting cards in the waste basket, and passed nightly the door of the reception room deaf, dumb and blind to our existence. Excellent man! If he knew the feminine hate he got in return for his snubbing!

Senators and Assemblymen were courteous and patient, but the world's discussion of social insurance had not disturbed New Jersey. Dr. Wilbur, chairman of the Committee on Education, favored the measure, and with great tact secured for us repeated hearings before the Educational Committees of the Senate and House. Our townsmen greeted us as lobbyists, but generally a kindly sympathy was evinced in the ultimate object of our endeavor. Here and there among the statesmen we found a cordial, frank, if not aggressive, supporter; but there was a deep-rooted aversion to the word "pensions." Some talked "socialism," while others stood behind the word "paternalism" as a solid rock of defense. A few were willing to concede pensions for women teachers, but this would lead to "civil service" pensions, and there was "no end to such a beginning!" No! No! ladies. One country member, not far from the king-

dom, said: "Well now, folks in our section wouldn't mind an extra fifty cents or so upon our taxes if 'twould benefit Miss —, faithful, good teacher as ever was. She had to stop teaching; she's sick and poor, too. But these fine dressed city teachers coming down here asking for pensions—it's ridiculous!" Solomon in all his glory never felt so abashed as we; but we explained "Teachers are expected to dress well, to maintain a respectable appearance in the community."

A statesman, whose heart galloped away with his logic, even while vehemently protesting against "state aid," exclaimed "I would like to have seen the \$2,000 that went to the judges' salaries given to the teachers; that would be \$30,000 for you!" "But that would be 'state aid,' man," expostulated a more astute politician. "I don't care; I wish the teachers had it!" We assured the good man that his reasoning was unassailable.

"It'll bring down salaries, as sure as you're born," argued an economist.

The teachers of the Province of Quebec have enjoyed a generous system of pensions for the past sixteen years, and the Superintendent of Instruction of that Province writes: "Since the passage of the Pension act in this Province there has been an increase in the average of the salaries paid to teachers, but in my opinion that increase has neither been hastened nor retarded by the establishment of the fund."

"It will make teachers objects of charity, lower their self-respect, and lessen the respect of the community for them," protested another.

Professor Huxley retired with a pension of \$6,000; Professor Lane of Harvard, after forty-three years' service, with a pension of \$3,000; and President McCosh of Princeton, at seventy six years of age, was retired on a pension of \$2,500, while retaining the chair of Philosophy. Nowhere in the world is the teacher more respected and self-respecting than in Germany, where teachers' pensions have obtained for a hundred years.

All European countries of educational note have long pensioned their teachers, though Great Britain has no uniform system. There, too, it is the policy of the state to socially dignify the calling. The mere fact that one receives an appointment as teacher means a distinct elevation in the social scale. It is thought well for the education, the morals, and, not least, the *manners* of pupils that they should be taught to reverence their teachers. Unaccustomed to especial respect on account of her vocation, the writer, while traveling in Germany, Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Russia, was often astonished, amused and pained at a certain distinction accorded her whenever she inadvertently alluded to her modest position as vice-principal of a public school. It is the judgment of the writer that Europe demands far higher general qualifications from applicants for teachers' certificates than does America.

The bill was reported favorably; but, alas! it did not get through the Assembly "in time to go to the Senate!"

Monday evening, February 11, 1895, a delegation of women teachers from Jersey City, Hoboken and Trenton thronged the gallery of the Assembly Chamber. The chaplain, in opening the session with prayer, petitioned that the state would "reward her public-school teachers for their fidelity and zeal." From this time we never doubted our ultimate success.

Our bill was for the third time introduced. It asked for half pay for teachers physically or mentally broken down, after a service of twenty years for women and thirty years for men. The Committee on Education, while protesting against pensions, accorded the secretary a hearing. She dwelt upon the paramount importance of education to the commonwealth, the high qualifications demanded of teachers, the meagre compensation, the nervous and mental strain inevitably connected with the care and instruction of the young, and drew attention to the great proportion of women engaged in teaching.

Since the state has recognized its duty to educate its children, its next consideration should be to so legislate that the best talent be encouraged to make teaching a life profession. Pensions would cost the state less than an increase of salaries to such just compensation as would render them unnecessary. By attracting men and women of talent to the work as a life vocation, the state would secure better teachers, who, thus relieved of anxiety for the future, would work with increased enthusiasm and zeal; hence, better teaching. Boards of education could, by this humane means, vacate positions when their incumbents had grown incapable of filling them to the best interests of their pupils. Dr. McAllister told the writer that when he became Superintendent of the Public Schools of Philadelphia he found there one aged woman, an excellent teacher, who twice a day suspended her teaching to lie down and take a nap. Setting their tasks, she admonished her pupils "to be good," and retired into an adjoining room, leaving the children under the eye of a little class monitor. Another venerable woman, too feeble at last to come to school, was dropped from the pay roll. Fortunately for her, in a year gone by she had, though only for a short time, a pupil named John Wanamaker. The destitute condition of his old teacher becoming known to that philanthropic man, the remnant of her days was relieved of care. Though requested to do so, Dr. McAllister would not remove these faithful servants of the people.

President Eliot of Harvard says: "Desirable foreigners repeatedly refused to come hither because Harvard had no pension system. They preferred the lower salaries where they were, with insured provision against old age or premature disability." Of fourteen prominent superintendents whose opinions were asked by the *Journal of Education*, five

opposed the idea, among whom was the United States Commissioner of Education, but nine expressed the belief that better teaching, better teachers and better pay would be secured by a pension system. President Eliot and Professor Levi Seely, author of the "Common School System of Germany," advocate an out-and-out system of state pensions.

"But public-school teaching is not state service," affirms a Senator.

Why, then, the State Normal Schools, the public examination of teachers, the Department of Public Instruction, the State Superintendent, the State Board of Education, state diplomas, licenses, the payment of salaries partly out of state funds? It is the law that demands high mental, moral and physical qualifications. In the future "beauty," also, may be demanded. A certain New Jersey superintendent, not an Apollo himself, insists "All my teachers shall be good looking." Moral obliquities, not noted in others, would disqualify the teacher, particularly a woman.

A woman who adopts teaching as her life work is practically debarred from marriage under peril of losing her position. Denied her right to fulfill her destiny by this unpleasant alternative, with earnings insufficient to enable her to accumulate anything for her future maintenance, what shall she do in that dismal to-morrow that must find her aged, penniless and childless? Her married sisters have grown up sons and daughters "to be leant on and walked with," but she is alone and poor. Since the public demands celibacy of its female teachers, and not of its male teachers, and the former are deprived of the natural protectors that insure other women and men against neglect in their old age, the public should make it up to women teachers in pensions or higher salaries, higher even than are paid to men, in order that these single women may themselves provide for their lonely old age. This view is not so absurd as custom misleads people to think. German writers express surprise at the numerical disparity between male and female teachers in American schools, but note that the states having a preponderance of male teachers are not those which have the most effective educational system. They cite Arkansas, with 68.5 per cent. of male teachers, as being far behind Massachusetts, with 90.91 per cent. of female teachers. Dr. Schlee accepts as a general truth that "the further the American school system develops the more the female teachers predominate." President Warren of Boston University remarks: "If this be true it may quite possibly have a sociological and pedagogical significance not yet generally recognized."

"But," said the doubting law makers, "teaching is a safe occupation. We pension soldiers, policemen and firemen because they undertake extraordinary risks of life and limb in the public service."

The limitation of pensions to such departments of the public service as are actually dangerous to life and limb because of physical violence is the crudest

form in which the idea of pensions has ever existed. Its restrictions savor of that stern policy of non-interference on the part of the state which so long embarrassed all efforts to soften the rigor of the poor laws, and to ameliorate the condition of inmates of asylums and penal institutions. But as society has developed, the relations of the state to the individuals who constitute it have been softened, and the principle of injury through violence as the only basis of pensions has been superseded in the broader humanitarianism of our times. Pensions to judicial officers, as in some states, do not proceed upon that harsh principle, nor does the national gratitude that provides for the soldier's widow and orphans. They proceed rather upon other principles, and it is to these and not to the primitive rule that we appeal. But injuries are incurred in the line of school duty. An entire breaking down of health not infrequently occurs. After twenty or thirty, or more, years of poorly paid service the teacher has given more than an equivalent and has earned a pension. Herein lies a difference: A pensioned soldier, policeman or fireman may have been disabled before rendering actual service. He is pensioned, not for what he has done, but because of his noble will to do, and because of the injury incurred in his attempt to do it.

American institutions depend more upon teachers for protection than upon soldiers, policemen and firemen. Statistics prove the importance of education in reducing crime. The public school fulfills definitely the objects laid down in the constitution. It "provides for the common defense and promotes the general welfare." Among American axioms are: "Education is a better safeguard of liberty than a standing army;" "The votes of an ignorant people are more to be dreaded than the musketry of foreign soldiers," and "School-houses and school-masters are forts and garrisons to a republic."

We accept the analogy and deduce from it that the public-school teacher who has become incapacitated in the educational service of the Republic bears morally the same relation to the Republic that the disabled soldier does, and should receive the same consideration. The Teachers' Retirement Fund law of New York City provides: "And any teacher who, during his term of service in said schools, enlisted in the army or navy of the United States during the Civil War and was honorably discharged, shall have the time so served included in his term of service in the public schools."

"Short hours; long vacations! Why, teaching is a very desirable vocation for women."

No. There are many reasons why teaching is not so desirable to women. The tendency to subordinate them, so that the highest positions, the best salaries, and the honors of the profession may be monopolized by men, is professionally unfair to women possessing equal qualifications. Female principals are fast becoming obsolete in New Jersey, where there are 756 male teachers and 4,628 female

teachers, and not a woman admitted to the Council of Education! There are 4,000 women in the public schools of New York City, and not one is a superintendent! Distinction seldom attaches to good teaching; the pay belongs to the grade, or is rated upon length of service.

An Assemblyman, the father of four lively boys, conceded: "Teachers need extra patience; that is a part of the business. But instructing the young idea must be quite diverting."

American children have a pretty fashion of loving their teachers, and child love is irresistible, but foreigners teaching here declare discipline in American schools to be more difficult than in the schools of Europe. Young America feels his independence early. Compulsory education has forced into the schools an unruly element; at the same time, laws prohibiting corporal punishment have been enacted, and the teacher has recourse to moral and mental forces alone in dealing with this unruly element. The pupil well knows, too, that the class teacher's decisions are not final. He can appeal to the principal; his parents can appeal to the board. The teacher's action is not always sustained, however just it may have been. Thus have the nervous strain incident to teaching and consequent premature breakdowns been increased. A Newark Assemblyman unwarily admitted that the one hour a week he spent in charge of a Sunday school class tired him more than the whole week's other work put together.

"But there seems to be no scarcity of teachers." Here he was mistaken. Desirable talent prefers other professions. Recently an examiner from a rural district telephoned: "Send us some easier questions! The girls can't answer these; and we must have teachers!" Among the headlines lately noted in a New York newspaper were: "More teachers needed in New York City! Out of 107 applicants at a recent examination about 30 passed. While applicants think the standard high, the Board of Education think it low." High standards without a corresponding lift in the inducements will work no longer in the pedagogical profession. Twenty years ago the writer canvassed her class of twenty young women in the Hoboken High School and found that seventeen wished to become teachers; recently, in a class of nineteen, she found two similarly inclined, and in Jersey City but three out of a class of thirty.

Fifty years ago the schoolmaster filled the common schools, but now he has deserted the class room for the more tempting prizes offered in countless other callings. The "schoolmarm" took his place, but she, too, is being allured by professions that offer much greater rewards and demand much less of her. A well equipped female stenographer and typewriter can command \$10 per week at the start; if clever, she quickly advances to \$15 or \$20; frequently more. If brilliant, she can earn her living in a law office, and at the same time acquire the

legal profession. The trained nurse has a field of noble work, generously paid, where talent can see her way to the title of M.D. Women find delightful and well paid employment in designing carpets, wall papers, calicoes, silks, oil cloths, stained glass, etc., etc. It is a very mediocre saleswoman in Gotham's bazaars who does not earn more than the average pay of New Jersey's women teachers. The tendency of women to seek other professions is marked in the United States, where the ambitions of women are not restrained by the conservatism of Europe. New York City teachers now demanding higher salaries say: "There are in our schools to-day 1,347 teachers who receive less than the poorest elevator boy in the city service (\$600), 2,118 who receive less than the street sweepers (\$720), 2,417 who receive less than the stablemen of the Health Department (\$780); and not one of the 4,000 women teachers receives as much as the stable foreman of the Street Cleaning Department (\$1,200). Not one of the women principals receives as much as is paid to the police sergeants or the foremen of the hook-and-ladder companies." The average annual pay in New Jersey (Report, 1894-95) scarcely exceeds \$743.31 for men and \$423.36 for women.

"Employment in other fields is less certain, your pay is fair, and you must, of course, be frugal and provident," said a Senator reputed to be rich. "It is only in large cities that positions are fairly secure, and there are very few of us who are not bread-winners for others."

Thus, through the weeks of a long legislative session, we talked on. The press began to take this "teachers' pension business" seriously. The Committee on Education, between a desire to "please the ladies" and fear of party disaster, put off reporting upon a measure so unpopular as pensions. We concluded to go to Governor Werts, and one evening fifteen teachers, one of them a man, were ushered into the executive parlor. Stray legislators stole in and stood in line against the wall. The Governor's valet, a colored Chesterfield, waved us gracefully to our seats and stationed himself in the doorway. The Governor sat down with us and—let us talk. And we did talk; we certainly did! The Governor listened, quizzical and smiling, if not convinced. In closing the interview, he assured us, "If the bill comes into my hands I will sign it without delay." Whereat he glanced at the first statesman in the line, that statesman closed his right eye and glanced at the law maker at his right, who in turn caught the wink and passed it with a smile that shimmered down the legislative file along the wall, to culminate at the doorway in a radiant display of matchless ivories set in ebony. We felt quite sure of the Governor! The bill never reached him. It had been "smiled" out of existence. At the eleventh hour, in the confusion of dissolution, the bill was reported—adversely! Later we were informed that the report was received with great laughter. We were amazed and heart-

broken. We never could trust another man—certainly never another body of men—again!

Our first bill "passed the Senate too late to go to the Assembly;" our second bill "passed the Assembly too late to go to the Senate;" our third bill "did not reach the Governor." We were being gradually inducted into the devious ways of politics.

Another defeat! But good work had been done. School-room toilers and friends of education were discussing the project. No one helped us more than those who noisily, ignorantly and bitterly denounced teachers' pensions.

Now, however, after three discouraging years, we won a notable victory. At their annual meeting the State Teachers' Association officially espoused our cause, and the president, S. E. Manness, appointed a New Jersey State Committee on Teachers' Pensions, by Congressional districts, as follows: Franklin Thorn, chairman; Alex. P. Kerr, treasurer; Elizabeth A. Allen, secretary; Emma M. Cattell, Thomas M. White, Harry Cathers, Georgia B. Crater and Martha J. B. Thomas. Never did men and women work together more harmoniously and more devotedly. The president of the State Teachers' Association was ever present at our meetings in active, resolute co-operation. And it would be unjust not to mention here some of those who gave us most unselfish, zealous and efficient aid to the end. Jersey City, first to respond to our timid appeal for aid, furnished us in Miss Lydia K. Ennis, Miss Jane V. Horsley and Mrs. Susan C. Marvin allies enthusiastic and indefatigable. Mr. Thomas M. White was our active agent at Trenton; Messrs. Thorn, Kerr and Cathers vigorously rallied the teachers in their districts; Mrs. Crater proved herself a politician of politicians, and enrolled 391 of Newark's 553 teachers; Miss Cattell turned defeat into victory in South Jersey, and Miss Thomas' zeal and energy brought Bayonne, Elizabeth and all the Oranges enthusiastic friends to the cause. Miss Laura M. Reed and Miss Martha L. Gould were first to put into practical operation our system of self-help and mutual aid, by turning into the fund \$1,300, the fruits of the Orange teachers' "sale."

We now abandoned efforts for state pensions, and formulated a plan for teachers' mutual old-age and invalid insurance, under a state law, whereby the state should become custodian and administrator of the funds. A communication was received from a high official admonishing us to cease attempts at further legislation, and declaring that we should not have the support of persons whose sanction and aid were indispensable to our success. But we nailed our flag to the mast. Our cause was a righteous one, and, come victory or come defeat, we proposed to continue the fight.

Our fourth bill provided that a half-pay annuity—minimum, \$250; maximum, \$600—be granted to teachers of twenty years' service incapacitated for further teaching. The funds to be provided by monthly stoppage of one per cent. from salaries of

all teachers who elect to come under the law; one per cent. of all annuities; moneys and property received by donation, legacy, gift, bequest or other wise, and interest upon investments. The fund to be administered by a board of trustees consisting of the State Superintendent, the members of the State Board of Education, and two representatives chosen from and by the teachers who are members of the State Teachers' Association. The decisions of the board are final. The State Treasurer is treasurer of the fund. Teachers who join are bound by the provisions of the law. Those who resign their positions as teachers after contributing to the fund for five years or more are entitled to a rebate of one half of the entire amount of their contributions without interest.

February 3, 1896, Senator John B. Vreeland of Morristown introduced this radically new measure. It passed the Senate with but two dissenting votes, and the Assembly unanimously. Meanwhile, the Teachers' Committee, not anticipating immediate success, had tranquilly left the State House. The good news followed them to the railroad station, and the excited chatter of women on the train that night astonished the conductor, and opened the ireful eyes of sleepy Philadelphia passengers.

Alas! this elation was doomed to depression. Rumor whispered that Governor Griggs was not friendly to the bill. However, a good fairy muddled the dates upon the Executive Calendar, and the bill became a law without the Governor's signature.

Teachers had only three months in which to join. The committee mailed to every teacher in the state a copy of the law, with application blanks and an appeal to join. Those who complied were requested to send twenty-five cents to our treasurer to defray these expenses.

All now seemed plain sailing. Surely the rocks and shoals were passed. Our beloved cause was safe. Little did we dream that our hardest and bitterest fight was before us. But so it was. Educators high in official position and certain prominent principals assailed the law. It was unconstitutional. It was unsound from an insurance point of view. It was the work "of a lot of old maids." We were willing to admit that there was some truth in this charge, but two of us were "old bachelors." No great number of teachers would join. Why should the young and charming combine for the protection of the aged and infirm? It should be noted that the opposition came from the higher paid, to whom a pension was not so much a necessity. There was no protest from the low salaried, who would both support and benefit by the plan. Certain papers vigorously and persistently voiced the hostile views. Many of these articles indicated that the writers were ignorant of the provisions of the law. Yet their words were going broadcast over the state, unsettling the minds of our friends and encouraging our enemies. One superintendent

opposed the law "because," he said, "it will keep 'old teachers' hanging on!"

This taunt, so bitter and so unjust, cannot pass unnoticed. Men and women who have taught twenty years are seldom over, and frequently under, forty years of age. They should be in their mental prime. Mrs. Stowe wrote "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and George Eliot "Adam Bede," the first of her long series of novels, at forty. Frances Willard is fifty-eight, leading, and likely to lead for years, the world's temperance reform. Gladstone is the mightiest influence for Christian peace (or war?) in Europe to-day. Our judges are not youths when called to the Supreme bench, and the average Presidential age is about sixty. If women teachers of forty are old, and men at fifty are merely "hanging on," there is a fearful, an exceptional, waste of human vitality, and state aid can in all justice be invoked and should be accorded. But the women teachers of New Jersey are by no means willing to be considered old at forty! Let the men speak for themselves.

There was no lack of women's indignation, and I am forced to confess that there was little dearth of women's tears. We were discouraged. How could we reach the 5,000 teachers of the state in such a way as to secure their personal interest and their adhesion? We found that officials morally bound to acquaint teachers with the law were not only not doing so, but were consigning to the waste basket our circulars to teachers, and often working actively to make the statute inoperative.

The women had no organization. They were not indifferent; they were intensely interested, but they were afraid. It is surprising how frequently occurred the word "fear" in their timid letters of inquiry! Consciously or unconsciously, principals, supervisors and boards exercise a sort of intimidation over their teachers.

The date was drawing near when the membership of the fund must be closed. Our enemies shouted that although we had secured a law, the teachers had repudiated it. The secretary was in despair. Confiding her fears to an energetic and optimistic friend whose assistance had been invaluable during all the years of the work, he laughed, and replied, "Thank Heaven for the opposition! It is the best thing that could have happened. Otherwise, the law would have failed from inanition! Now, we'll go to work and we'll win 'hands down.' We'll enroll half the teachers of the state in the few days left to us." There were other bright rays of sunshine. The new State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Hon. Charles J. Baxter, immediately threw the powerful influence of his office into our favor, and we had the cordial co-operation of such leading superintendents as Barrenger of Newark, Snyder of Jersey City, Cutts of Orange, Rue of Hoboken, Hoffman of Atlantic, Ortel of the Town of Union, Waters of West Hoboken, Davis of Orange, Shull of Perth Amboy, Elaridge of Gloucester,

Murphy and Horton of North Bergen and Stokes of Cumberland.

We organized a press bureau. When a paper attacked the law, we struck back as savagely as we knew how, put our answer in type and sent it to all the several hundred papers in the state. We repeatedly covered every school in the state with this literature, and with copies of the law and appeals to teachers to join us. The committee explained the law to teachers' meetings in various parts of the state, and with, invariably, a quick, sympathetic and practical response.

The fight waged merrily. Hard blows were struck on both sides. But June 11, 1896, when the period of joining ended, we threw our banner to the breeze, for 2,510 out of the 5,074 teachers of the state were members of the retirement fund.

Not a provision, not a clause does this law contain that has not been objected to by some teacher or by the press. Young teachers found twenty years too long; older teachers found it too short, and feared that it might operate against their tenure in office. The former thought twenty years should not be coupled with disability; the latter thought it should. Low-salaried teachers said one per cent. assessments were too small; principals and supervisors said it was too large. Women thought we could not afford a maximum annuity of \$600; men thought it too low. The press warned the teachers: "If you go in, you cannot get out." Teachers complained about the limited time given them for decision. Those who joined thought all should be compelled to join, and the philanthropic said the rebate clause was unnecessary. Certain principals influenced their teachers not to join. Others, willing to help any advance in the right direction, swung with full corps into line. Two places reporting a meagre membership assigned as the reason that their teachers were from other states and did not expect to remain in New Jersey. The others were young, and would probably marry.

It would be professionally graceful on the part of teachers transiently employed in a state, whose schools furnish them with the experience and training necessary for future success in their vocation, to yield this small tribute toward the general good of those among whom are their co-workers in the schools that employ them. If young women teach school only to tide them financially into a matrimonial harbor, if young men use our noble profession as a bridge to more lucrative callings, it seems no unjust exaction to make them pay toll for their transportation. Tolerant as every man naturally is of the incursions of Cupid, it must not be forgotten that the great and solemn aim of the schools is to educate the children—not to furnish pin-money or trousseaux for charming women, nor employment for young men whose ambitions are centred elsewhere. The state needs permanent teachers. The profession demands *esprit de corps*, with which teachers become an inspired body, but without

which they are a mere assemblage of disconnected members.

The press, with few important exceptions, were with us in the plan of mutual aid; and with favorable editorials inspired teachers with confidence in the movement. Though some hinted that the law might become an "opening wedge" for an appropriation, there was not a paper in New Jersey so mean as to suggest, as did the *Boston Evening Transcript*, "it should be made clear that the salary of the teacher shall not be increased sufficiently to make good to him the one per cent. deduction." This would be an outrage, really, upon a public that so munificently rewards its teachers. One paper denouncing the pension principle, in the next column lauded to the skies the owner of an antiquated mule who kept the animal out of gratitude for past usefulness.

The Newark *Evening News* published "An Insurance Expert's View of the Operation of the New Law;" which demands notice here as it is reproduced in full in the Report of the United States Commissioner of Education. The purpose of the article was "to estimate the progress of this fund for the next twenty years; and Newark, as the largest city in the state, will serve as a good illustration." The expert demonstrated "in plain figures that on the most favorable estimates the fund must fall far behind the demands made upon it. More than half the income needed to meet obligations is provided for only by hopes." The editor might have added "faith," and that "charity which never faileth."

Our law applies to the entire state. The service in cities, where tenure of office and higher salaries operate to keep teachers longer in the profession, is not a correct basis upon which to found general computations. According to the state Report of 1894-95, 11 per cent. of New Jersey teachers had taught twenty years or more; in Newark 18 per cent. had taught twenty years or more. Of the 587 teachers in the state who are eligible to annuity through length of service, ninety-five are in Newark; how many of these are incapacitated, and hence entitled to annuity, remains to be seen. Nearly half the teachers resign before five years. Bad as this may be for the schools, it means lapses for the fund. Actual figures show that the average period of service of teachers does not increase in any such uniform manner as does the average age of the policy holders of an insurance company. Purely business principles would dictate that we make all restrictions as to age, health, etc., that insurance companies do. But our first aim is philanthropic. We have no agents; no royally paid officials; no palatial offices. We have hearts ready to respond to our needy ones, and hands willing to work for them. Can the "expert" credit these to the assets of his insurance company?

An enormous strain will undoubtedly be put upon the fund at the very outset, but the maximum aver-

age demand will be all the sooner determined. We must meet it with enterprise. A sympathetic public is back of us, and will further our projects. We shall receive bequests and donations. And Heaven helps those who help others!

Press and public assumed that the oldest teachers would join, and not those whose need of an annuity is most remote. Why is it taken for granted that public school teachers are the most selfish of all wage-earners? Workers, the Christian world over, organize for mutual help. Day laborers cheerfully contribute to the funds of their union. Are teachers actually an ignoble exception? To the young teacher, as to all youth, the future is of rosy hue. Who would wish it otherwise? Young teachers advised to make provision for coming age smilingly reject the proposition. But when they are asked to join the plan for the sake of their comrades who are, or who may become, aged or infirm, it is quite a different question. We cannot too distinctly affirm that the young teachers of New Jersey have proved not lacking in the spirit of philanthropy.

On the other hand such letters as the following have been received from old teachers: "How gladly would I join you were it not that I am so nearly worn out that I must soon become a burden upon the enterprise. My \$5 a year for a possible year or two, at the longest, could not justify a claim for an annuity of \$250. You cannot shoulder all the disability of the state on purely philanthropic principles. So sincerely do I wish you success that I will not join you in any way except by donating my little 'V' annually as long as I can do so, and then? Die, I hope; it is the only really graceful thing a worn-out woman teacher can do."

Our Board of Trustees has organized: State Superintendent Baxter, chairman; Prof. Silas R. Morse, Judge Francis Scott and Mr. Otto Krouse, representing the State Board of Education, and Mr. S. E. Manness and Miss E. A. Allen, representing the teachers. State Treasurer George B. Swain is treasurer of the fund. We are fortunate in having the cordial co-operation of President Hulsart of the State Teachers' Association. Fifteen applications for annuity are on file; average age, fifty-eight; average service, thirty-five years; average salary, \$502; probable average annuity, \$280. One comes from a man who has taught in New Jersey for fifty-nine years. He writes: "I am old, debilitated and needy." Do you wonder? His salary for the past five years averages \$350, has never been over \$400. "I possess a first-grade state certificate," another writes: "I have been teaching forty years, and am sixty-eight. My brain has become oppressed with a persistent sense of weariness; my mind much impaired; and, superadded, is heart trouble. My salary is \$900." Poor man! He died only a week ago, before we were ready to relieve him. A teacher who had taught thirty-seven years, and who called her \$700 salary "large," added: "But I have had my dear mother to care

for, and the three orphan children of my sister who died some years ago. I have saved \$500 in all these years. Do you think I can get a pension? It seems too good to be true!" A graduate of the state Normal School, after many years of devoted service is now in the almshouse broken in mind and body.

If the "Old Guard" of the state's first "regular service" are to be relegated to penury and the almshouse, the new recruits will not aspire to reach the rank of "veterans;" they will surrender long before they die.

It is the desire of the promoters of this movement that the retirement of any teacher upon an annuity be accompanied by some mark of respect and appreciation on the part of the community; attended by such ceremonies and testimonials on the part of fellow-teachers and school authorities as shall confer honor upon the retiring teacher, lessen the bitterness that attaches to relinquished usefulness, and reflect credit upon our noble profession. For, if the teacher be lifted up in his community, the future community will be drawn up by him.

Legislation to date seems to be as follows: Special laws for the cities of New York, Brooklyn, Buffalo and Detroit. The Ohio and Missouri laws apply to cities of certain classes, under which Cincinnati, Toledo and St. Louis have organized. The New Jersey and California laws apply to the state; the former provides for central and the latter for local administration. The California law, recently amended, is so complex as to demand treatment by itself. A bill for Providence is now pending in Rhode Island. A New York law provides that any town, by popular vote, may tax itself to pension any teacher who shall have taught in such town not less than twenty-five years, so long as the pensioner shall continue to reside in the town. The law is complicated and arbitrary, and is a dead letter.

New Jersey, Chicago, Brooklyn, St. Louis, Buffalo and Cincinnati create pension funds by a deduction of one per cent. from salaries, to which Detroit adds the amount received from fines, deductions for absence, etc. Detroit is empowered to make appropriations to aid the fund. Some laws make an annual charge on annuities paid, and all permit the fund to be augmented by donation, legacy, bequest, devise or by any legal means.

The United States Commissioner of Education in his last report, pages 23 and 1094, has evidently confused the law of New York City with that of Brooklyn. New York City creates the fund entirely by moneys deducted from teachers' salaries on account of absence from duty, though unavoidably detained by sickness or any other cause. Such deductions amount annually to \$60,000. This law must operate harshly. It compels the weak to provide for the strong. Teachers of fragile health stand, at best, little chance of living to complete the required long (thirty or thirty-five years) term of service. Yet they must pay, through sickness and consequent

losses, the pensions to retire their more robust fellows. When one considers how precious to a university is the health of its faculty—how Columbia, Harvard, Amherst, Brown and other noble institutions expressly provide one year of rest out of every seven, granting leave of absence with half-pay to professors who desire it—the poor public-school teachers may well feel that their life and their comfort are of little moment to the public they so loyally serve.

The law is elective in New Jersey; is compulsory in Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo, Buffalo and Detroit; and elective in New York City and Brooklyn for old teachers and obligatory on new appointees. In practice, however, the New York City law is compulsory.

The question here naturally arises: Can the fund be made permanent in its operation without making it obligatory? Some hold that the voluntary principle will eventually work out the problem more satisfactorily, that compulsion may do it sooner, but at the cost of much ill-will. Miss C. E. Hopkins has just succeeded in organizing "The Connecticut Teachers' Annuity Guild," a voluntary state association conducted by teachers, with an annual income from dues and fees of about \$3,300. Miss Hopkins says: "Only twenty-five of our members have taught less than ten years, but I have faith in the cause and in the teachers." Where teachers meet and know each other economic considerations are not the determining factor—sympathy, pity and good-will are. But this close personal relation, with its willing sacrifices, is broken up in the processes that bind the teachers of a state together under a law. The society is so dispersed that no one feels a personal responsibility for the general warfare. There is danger, when the first enthusiasm wanes, that the enterprise will languish unless active agencies are constantly at work to replenish the ranks. It seems, therefore, to be a wise and necessary provision to include, as part of their contract, this obligation upon all persons who in the future become public school teachers. In choosing the vocation they elect to come under the Retirement Fund law.

Mental or physical disability combined with veteran service is a condition in New Jersey. Cincinnati and Toledo (twenty years); New York City (females, thirty years; males, thirty-five); Buffalo and St. Louis (females, twenty five years; males, thirty). Veteran service is the sole condition in Detroit (twenty-five years); Chicago (females, twenty; males, twenty-five); Brooklyn (thirty years of service, but females must be not less than fifty-five years of age, and males, sixty). Buffalo teachers of thirty-five and forty years' service, and Cincinnati and Toledo teachers of thirty and thirty-five years' service may demand retirement on annuity. The St. Louis amended law permits retirement upon disability alone, without stip-

ulating the term of service, and Toledo allows a sick benefit of half-pay for ten months to a teacher of ten years' service.

The laws generally apply to teachers, principals and superintendents, but Chicago includes all employees of the Board of Education, clerks, janitors, engineers, etc., and St. Louis includes administrative and clerical employees.

Annuities paid in the following cities are half-pay, with a maximum for New York City of \$1,000; Brooklyn, \$1,200; Buffalo, Cincinnati, Toledo and Chicago, \$600; Detroit, \$400. St. Louis, sixty per cent. of salary; maximum, \$800; and New Jersey, half-pay; minimum, \$250; maximum, \$600. There is generally a provision that if funds be insufficient annuities shall be reduced pro rata.

Administration is invariably by a Board of Trustees, which, in New York City, Brooklyn and Detroit is identical with the respective boards of education. The comptroller is ex officio treasurer in New York City, and the state treasurer in New Jersey, while in Buffalo, Chicago, Cincinnati, Toledo and St. Louis the city treasurer is made custodian of the respective funds. The superintendent of schools is invariably a member of the board, and everywhere, except in New York City and Brooklyn, it includes representative teachers.

The amended California law is mandatory on consolidated cities and counties, and permissive in counties at the request of teachers. Administration is local, and includes the city or county treasurer, the school superintendent and the mayor or chairman of the board of supervisors. District and city attorneys are required to attend to the legal affairs of the Boards. The local Committees on Retirement, whose decisions are final, consist of five teachers, three of whom must be class teachers representing the various grades. In consolidated cities and counties the law is elective for old and obligatory for new teachers. In counties it is elective. The fund is created by deducting \$12 annually from the salaries of all teachers subject to the act, and adds at least one half the moneys received from fines, etc. The basis of annuity is thirty years' service and thirty years' contribution to the fund. Teachers fulfilling these requirements are entitled to retire on an annuity of \$360 in counties, and \$600 in consolidated cities and counties. Evening-school teachers receiving \$50 or less per month are subject to one-half the burden and entitled to one-half the benefits of the law. A teacher compelled by ill-health to give up teaching, after contributing to the fund for five years, may retire on five-thirtieths of the full annuity. If the teaching service exceeds five years, the dues for those years may be made up, entitling the teacher to as many thirtieths of the full annuity as are his years of service, but not to exceed thirty. Annuities less than two-thirds of the maximum may be suspended if the teacher resumes school work or recovers health. Teachers employed at the time of the enactment of the law,

and filing notices within ninety days, are not subject to such proportionate reductions, and may secure full annuity at retirement by paying into the fund a sum equal to thirty years' contributions.

New York passed bills last winter empowering the cities of Rochester and Syracuse to create funds. The former was compulsory; deducted two per cent. from salaries; required thirty years' service; minimum annuity, \$300; maximum, \$600. It provided a \$200 disability benefit to a teacher ten years in service; also a mortuary allowance of \$100. The bill was indorsed by the Mayor of Rochester, but failed by one vote in the City Council. That of Syracuse, also compulsory, contained a clause permitting teachers leaving Syracuse to teach elsewhere to continue their contributions to the fund and participate in the benefits. This failed to become law because of a technical error.

Minnesota, and Massachusetts for Boston only, have recently defeated bills granting in the former half-pay annuities, maximum \$500 on twenty years' service, and for Boston half-pay, maximum, \$1,000; upon and during disability after ten years' teaching.

The association of teachers in the large cities, to the exclusion of teachers engaged in the smaller cities and rural districts, while an easier plan and a natural one, is, nevertheless, unprofessional; it savors of selfishness. City teachers are better paid, and their positions are more secure. The educational work done in the state at large is just as good and quite as necessary. Country teachers get sick and wear out. Organization that does not improve conditions for teachers generally does not benefit the profession as such. Professional policy, as well as philanthropy, would seem to dictate that the city teachers should extend the benefits of their organizations to their equally worthy but less fortunate fellow teachers in rural districts. This can better be done under a state charter and state administration, which lend dignity and stability to the enterprise. Teachers have confidence in it; those who lack *esprit de corps* feel some sense of obligation and conform to conditions which, under a purely optional system, they would ignore. A percentage deduction from salaries, with the addition of all moneys received from fines, etc., seems the most equitable manner of providing the fund. The writer believes that disability should be a condition precedent to pension, and that no fund as commonly provided will bear the financial strain of annuities for disability with less than twenty years' service.

In the Province of Quebec, the pension fund for teachers is provided by annual stoppages of two per cent. of all salaries and annuities, two per cent. from the General Education Fund, and an annual provincial grant of \$5,200. Mr. Boucher de La Bruere, Superintendent of the Province, adds: "Yet our annual expenditures exceed our revenue by \$6,623.46. Our law is compulsory, and we give no rebate." On the other hand, Quebec exacts with incapacity but ten years of service, and grants

a half pension to widows. "We find," he says, "a strain put upon the fund, as applicants establish by medical certificates their incapacity to teach;" and it is proposed to extend the required service to twenty years.

It is to be feared that some of the funds already established may come to grief through their too generous provisions, in spite of every endeavor of teachers to augment incomes by extraordinary means. A half pay annuity, minimum \$250 and maximum \$600 (for New Jersey an average of \$280), is not an unreasonably large provision for a teacher broken down after twenty years' faithful labor; but to concede the privilege of retiring on pensions in sound health, after twenty to thirty years' work, at from thirty-eight to fifty years of age, is manifestly unjust, whether the funds be supplied by the teachers themselves or by state or municipality.

Too lenient conditions for pensions to policemen, firemen, soldiers, the judiciary, teachers, etc., must so prejudice the public against the idea of social insurance that the hated, humiliating poorhouse will continue to be the only relief for worthy but poverty stricken old age and infirmity. That a policeman in New York City drawing after five years a fixed salary of \$1,400 (much greater pay than that of first-class artisans generally) should be able to retire after twenty years' service on half-pay at forty-six years of age in perfect physical condition, to accept some other lucrative position or to go into business, is an imposition on the entire wage-earning community.

Service in Chicago of twenty and twenty-five years need not be coupled with physical or mental disability, nor is there restriction regarding marriage or subsequent employment. The fact that certain women teachers recently retired under the law have taken unto themselves lesser halves, has given color to the fear that matrimonial tendencies may prevail to the depletion of the fund. It is a libel upon the profession, however, to report that any great number of those who are eligible to retire show any disposition to take advantage of it. It is not true. Professional honor forbids, and half pay is not attractive where full pay has been all too little. Detroit has evidently intended to forestall any such reprehensible proceedings, and puts a brake upon matrimonial inclinations by requiring a two third vote of its Board of Trustees to determine whether a woman who has taught twenty-five years or more is eligible to the double luxury of an annuity and a husband.

In states where the public school system is less developed there is no agitation on the subject of teachers' pensions, and no teachers' beneficial organizations. From various state superintendents came such replies as these: "There are so few professional teachers; all seem to be using the profession as a stepping-stone." "The matter has never been even informally discussed." "Our state is too new

to have felt the need for such provision." Older states responded: "Send copy of your law; we wish to do something along this line." "I shall be glad to further such a movement in this state."

A letter of inquiry sent to the seventy-five leading American cities shows sick benefit and funeral assurance societies to exist in New York City, Brooklyn, Albany, Rochester, Buffalo, N. Y.; New Bedford, Mass.; Jersey City, Trenton, Paterson, Camden, Hoboken, N. J.; Scranton, Swarthmore, Pa.; Baltimore, Md.; Evansville, Ind.; Savannah, Ga.; Des Moines, Iowa; St. Paul, Minn., and Lincoln, Neb. Details concerning some of the most important of these societies appear in the Tables appended to this article. "The Rochester Teachers' Relief Society" must be warmly commended for its graded scale of benefits favoring the low salaried rather than the more highly paid teacher.

In none of the universities, except Harvard, does there seem to be a superannuation fund of importance. Harvard has received gifts amounting, with interest, to \$311,399.35, the income of which is used as "a retiring allowance fund." After twenty years of service a professor may retire with an allowance of one third of his last salary; for each additional year of service is added one sixtieth of last salary. Harvard has now two professors who are recipients of life annuities of \$1,500 and \$3,000 respectively. Bowdoin has received \$20,000, the income to be applied to a president's pension. The alumni of the University of Michigan have laid the foundation of a permanent pension fund for this institution.

In urging the subject of pensions upon the attention of the trustees of Cornell, President Schurman says: "Of the forty-three professors now in the university, about one fifth are between sixty and seventy years of age. This circumstance brings the university face to face with a problem from which hitherto its youth has kept it free." Columbia professors, sixty-five years of age and of fifteen years' service, have the privilege of retiring on half pay as emeritus professors. Vassar offered a pension to Maria Mitchell. She declined it; but was made professor emerita. Amherst "has never been oblivious to such claims as are certainly created by years of faithful service." Dickinson: "I think that some action toward a retirement fund for teachers should be taken in all parts of the country." University of Chicago: "I regret to say that the university has not yet taken any action in this direction." The trustees of Princeton "have never taken any action fixing the policy of the university in reference to professors who have retired from office; but they have treated their superannuated professors with very great consideration."

Though unable to secure full and satisfactory data, twelve universities reported one or more professors—twenty in all—who are at present retired at an average of sixty-eight years of age upon annuities varying from \$900 to \$3,000.

From the reports of the Royal Commissioners of Great Britain and Ireland is taken the following general principle, which governs both the salaries and the pensions of professors: "The universities must compete with the professions for the ablest men to fill their chairs; and while it is impossible for the universities to offer the great prizes held out by the professions to the most successful, yet a moderately good income given by the universities at an early period of life, and secured for life, may

prove more attractive than the struggle for, combined with the uncertainty of winning, the great prizes of the professions at a later period."

British pensions to university professors are usually two-thirds of the salary after twenty years of service, or after physical or mental incapacity. According to American standards they are handsomely paid, the average salaries of juniors being about \$2,800; middle grade, \$3,650; senior grade, \$6,000, and senior fellow, \$7,200.

Teachers' Voluntary Annuity and Aid Associations in the United States, February, 1897.

A letter of inquiry addressed to every state superintendent in the country elicited but scanty information regarding the voluntary association of teachers for disability and old age insurance. There are, probably, more such societies; the highest school officials are frequently the most ignorant concerning these important features of educational life.

Name.	When organized.	Present membership.	Initiation fee.	Annual dues.	Approximate annual income.	Amount of permanent fund.	How augmented.
Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n, New York City.....	1887	2,094	\$3.00	1% of salary. Maximum \$20	\$18,000.00	\$140,000.00	Donations \$6,000 and bazaar \$70,000
Brooklyn Teachers' Aid Ass'n.....	Nov. 15, 1887	700	From \$1.00 to \$10.00	1/2 of 1% on salaries and annuities.	5,622.33	57,379.56	Bazaar \$30,000
Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n.....	May, 1889	942	3.00	1% of salary. Maximum \$5 a year.	13,500.00	77,747.00	By gifts \$8,500, bazaar \$56,000
The Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n of the City of Philadelphia.....	Oct., 1890	900	5.00	2% of salary.	18,777.22	119,336.19	Gifts \$1,000, bazaar \$63,000
Teachers' Aid and Annuity Society of Cincinnati.....	1891	350	5.00	\$10 a year.	5,200.00	46,000.00	Gifts \$3,200, bazaar \$17,000
Massachusetts Teachers' Annuity Guild.....	April, 1893	1,300	3.00	1% of salary. Maximum \$20 a year.	9,100.00	47,697.93	Gifts \$8,632.28
Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n, Washington, D. C.....	March, 1894	351	3.00	Class A, 1 1/2% of salary. Class B, \$5.	5,200.00	37,000.00	Bazaar \$22,500
Connecticut Teachers' Annuity Guild.....	May, 1896	336	3.00	1% of salary. Minimum \$4, maximum \$20 a year.	3,300.00	3,300.00	Dues, fees, etc.
The Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n of the City of Baltimore.....	April, 1896	700	1.00	1 1/2% of salary. Maximum \$18	6,000.00	23,000.00	Bazaar \$17,000
The Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n of Omaha.....	March, 1897	.....	3.00	Class A, \$10. Class B, \$5	No annuities until \$300 has been paid into the fund.		

Name.	Present number of beneficiaries.	Minimum annuity.	Maximum annuity.	Average annuity paid.	Annual benefits paid upon—		Sick benefits.	Mortuary allowance.
					Years of service.	Permanent disability.		
Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n, New York City.....	130	60% of salary.	\$600.00	.....	Males 40. Females 35.	Yes; after 5 years' membership	None.	None.
Brooklyn Teachers' Aid Ass'n.....	10	1/2 of salary.	1/2 of salary.	.....	Males 35, females 30; with disability 55 60	No.	1/2 of salary or \$5 to \$10 weekly.	None.
Boston Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n.....	62	\$150.00	600.00	\$240.00	Males 40. Females 35.	Yes; after 2 years' membership	None.	None.
The Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n of the City of Philadelphia.....	78	60% of salary.	600.00	450.00	Males 40. Females 35.	Yes; after 3 years' membership	Yes; 6 months.	\$100.00
Teachers' Aid and Annuity Society of Cincinnati.....	9	220.00	500.00	290.00	Males 35. Females 30.	Yes; after 5 years' membership	None.	100.00
Massachusetts Teachers' Annuity Guild.....	19	60% of salary.	600.00	.....	Males 35. Females 35.	Yes; after 3 years' membership	None.	None.
Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n, Washington, D. C.....	3; 8 died last year.	240.00	600.00	413.17	Males 35. Females 35.	Yes; after 3 years' membership	\$1 to \$50	60% of 1 year's salary.
Connecticut Teachers' Annuity Guild.....	No annuities to be paid for			3 years.				
The Teachers' Mutual Benefit Ass'n of the City of Baltimore.....	None till 1901.	280.00	600.00	.....	Males 40. Females 35.	Yes; after 5 years' membership	None.	\$100.00
The Teachers' Annuity and Aid Ass'n of Omaha.....	.....	.....	400.00	.....	30; 10 with disability.	Yes; after 5 years' membership	\$1 to \$50	\$100.00

The Pennsylvania Legislature has appropriated \$30,000 to aid the teachers of Philadelphia in caring for the incapacitated veterans.

Status of Public-School Teachers' Retirement Funds in the United States, Established by Law and Administered by State or

There is nothing more interesting in connection with the whole movement for teachers' pensions or old age and invalid insurance, than its youth. The first law passed in the United States seems to have been that for Brooklyn, approved May 13, 1891. Somewhat earlier was the voluntary movement started—New York and Brooklyn establishing teachers' annuity and aid associations in 1887. The first teachers' sick benefit and funeral assurance society, that of New York City, was organized in 1890.

Approved.	Total number of teachers.	Present contributing membership.	Approximate income from deductions from salaries.	Minimum annuity.	Maximum annuity.	Number of teachers retired at first.	Present number of annuitants.	Average annuity paid.	Average years of service of retired teachers.	Incapacity a condition.	Minimum service required.	Age specified.	Joining elective.	Joining compulsory.	Amount of permanent fund.
Brooklyn.....	May 13, 1893	2,820	2,108	\$18,890.34	Half pay \$1,200.00	7	21	\$519.00	Over 30	No	30 years	Males 60 years Fem. 55 years	Yes, for old teachers No	Yes, on new appointees Yes	\$23,218.33
Detroit.....	May 22, 1893	740	730	5,421.81	Half pay 400.00	3	16	292.75	31	No	25 years	Males 60 years Fem. 55 years	No	No	None
Chicago.....	May 31, 1893	4,900	5,200	45,000.00	Half pay 600.00	35	30 ¹	400.00	35	No	Males 30 years Fem. 25 years	No	No	Yes for old teachers	67,000.00
New York City	June 4, 1893	5,033	5,033	90,000.00	Half pay 1,000.00	16	32	600.00	Over 30	Yes	Males 35 years	No	Yes for old teachers	Yes, on new appointees	68,000.00
*San Francisco	March 23, 1895	950	461	6,067.24	\$540.00	9	8	540.00	80	Yes	20 years	No	Yes	No	None
St. Louis.....	March, 1895	1,576	860	3,232.75	90% of salary	Not yet	Yes	In operation.	35	Yes	Fem. 25 years	No	Yes	No	None
New Jersey.....	March 11, 1896	5,384	2,510	13,000.00	Half pay 600.00	15	.....	280.00	35	Yes	Males 30 years Fem. 25 years	No	Yes	No	9,000.00
Buffalo.....	April, 1896	1,100	1,100	7,000.00	Half pay 600.00	10	8	300.00	24	No	Males 30 years Fem. 25 years	No	No	Yes	6,733.50
Cincinnati.....	April 14, 1896	940	940	7,700.00	Half pay 600.00	No annuities paid till 1899.	.....	.....	.....	Yes	Males 35 years Fem. 30 years	No	No	Yes	.....

* The San Francisco table is based on the old law. † As amended March, 1897, any member incapacitated may be retired

Teachers' Sick-Benefit and Funeral Assurance Societies in United States, February, 1897.

Teachers first associated to insure the payment of their modest funeral expenses by assessments upon surviving members. Usually this allowance is \$100 though in larger societies assessments amount to from \$300 to \$500, payable to the wife, mother or relatives of deceased. Sick-benefit societies pay from \$3 to \$10 per week for limited periods. Prosperous societies now exist combining the annuity and sick-benefit plan. Beneficiaries are permanent and temporary, conditioned upon advanced age with long service, or absolute disability after two to five years or more of membership. Initiation fees, dues, proceeds of entertainments, etc., provide funds.

Name.	When organized.	Present membership	Initiation fees.	Assessments on call.	Annual fees.	Object.	Amount permanent fund.	Annual income?	How founded and augmented.	Paid in ben- efits, 1896.
Teachers' Mutual Life Assurance, N. Y. City.....	1869	2,000	50c.	\$1	None	None	\$300	.....	.....	.....
Brooklyn Teachers' Life Assurance Ass'n.....	1871	1,557	None	50c.	None	None	\$300	Balance, \$35.07	.....	.....
Life Assurance Dept. Teachers' Ass'n, Jersey City, N. J.	Feb. 1, 1880	300	None	\$1	None	None	\$300	None	.....	.....
Teachers' Mutual Benefit, Cleveland, Ohio.....	1885	600	None	\$1	None	\$7 per week for 12 weeks.	No	None	.....	.....
The Teachers' Insurance, Camden, N. J.....	1885	120	None	\$1.05	None	None	\$120	None	.....	.....
Interstate Mutual Relief Ass'n, Swarthmore, Pa.....	1891	100	\$2.50	\$1.10	\$2.50	Not to exceed \$2.50 in lieu of death benefit.	\$290	\$600	.....	.....
Jersey City Teachers' Club, Jersey City.....	1893	300	\$1	\$1	\$3 per month while needed.	\$300	\$5,000	\$500	Bazaar, \$5,000.	.....
Paterson, N. J., Teachers' Ass'n.....	1894	224	50c. & \$1	None	\$5 per week for 13 weeks.	\$100	\$6,000	\$376	Bazaar, \$5,000.	.....
Teachers' Mutual Aid Ass'n, Hoboken, N. J.....	1894	165	None	None	\$2	Yes, as needed.	\$100	\$1,000	Bazaar, \$100.	\$300
Teachers' Club of Trenton, N. J.....	1895	171	\$1.00	None	\$1	Yes, as needed.	None	\$1,000	Bazaar, \$100.	.....
Teachers' Mutual Aid Society, New York City.....	1896	40	\$3.00	None	\$7.20	not longer than 20 months.	None	.....	.....	.....
The Beneficial Ass'n of the Teachers of the Public Schools of Baltimore City.....	1877	360	\$1.00	\$1.10	\$3	50c. to \$1 per day, 80 days.	\$350	Balance \$300	Fees, dues etc.	\$1,875

LEADING ARTICLES OF THE MONTH.

THE REVIVAL OF BRITISH LOYALTY.

"BLACKWOOD," for May, writing on the "Sixty Years of the Queen's Reign," lays emphasis upon a revival of loyalty as one of the striking features of the Victorian reign :

"The House of Hanover never roused the passion of loyalty to any individual force until it came to flower in Victoria, in a moment not favorable to royalty, when sentiment had abandoned the throne, and kings counted for little in the history of the world. Kings everywhere are a very different class now from what they were sixty years since. The Queen has had no doubt her share even in that general enhancement of her office which has taken place over the world ; but in her own sphere there is no factor so great in the unity which binds the empire together as it never was bound before. The most distant settlement of her dominions is proud of her, of her history and her name. The only Queen ! No one to compete with her, no other to approach her pre-eminence ; the mother, the friend, ever watchful, ever sympathetic, never failing in the true word, either for sorrow or for joy. We be the sons of one man, said the children of Jacob. We are the children of one mother, is the meaning of the shout that will go round the earth on the approaching day of triumph. Few, very few, among us are more than her contemporaries ; most of us, wherever we have been born, in the three home kingdoms, in Cnaada, in Australia, in every colony, have been born into her reign. The first conscious cheer of the great majority of her subjects has been for the Queen, and to a large proportion of the earth's inhabitants that name must seem as if it had endured forever, never beginning, never ending, the one certain symbol of life, patriotism, and union over land and sea !

"There is nothing, as is well established in history, that a woman does so well as to reign. It pleases us to say that she lacks genius for the other greatest arts ; but in this she has ever held an uncontested place, as high as the highest, needing no excuse on the ground that she is only a woman. And to make up for the defects of nature in the other branches of pre-eminence, we may add that in this she has a something more, a visionary addition of power, ineffable, not to be measured by ordinary standards. The tie is warmer, softer, between her and her peoples than ever is woven between man and man. When she is the friend of the whole world, she is a nearer friend, more sympathetic, more personal. A sense of motherhood steals into the relationship. The Queen is a monarch and more. And loyalty has come again into being under her hand. It has grown with her unconsciously, without notice, a Queen's son, long hidden in the obscurity of the pupil state, growing with the growth and strengthening with the strength of her other sons, her children whom she has sent out

to the ends of the world. And, lo ! that which was all but non-existent in 1837 is in 1897 a young giant, renewed in every faculty, the same poetical, magnificent henchman who stood by the Henrys in old England, the Jameses in old Scotland, the chivalrous races by whom he was cherished—now coming swift from empires of the earth which no Henry or James ever heard of, to stand by the Queen !"

THE QUEEN.

THE subject of the first article in the *Quarterly Review* for April is Queen Victoria. One or two passages are well worth quoting.

BEFORE THE QUEEN WAS EIGHTEEN.

The first describes the pains that were taken to familiarize the Queen with the country over which she had to reign while she was still a minor :

"After the accession of King William IV., when the Princess stood next in succession to the throne, tours were made through nearly every part of England and Wales. The mere list of the places to which visits were thus paid would surprise and interest the reader. More than sixty years ago the Queen had, for example, visited the Cathedrals of Salisbury, Winchester, Worcester, Hereford, Oxford, Chester, Bangor, Lichfield, Exeter, York and Peterborough ; she had inspected the great ports or arsenals at Portsmouth, Plymouth and Woolwich ; she had been present at an Eisteddfod ; she had seen Stonehenge, and Stratford-on-Avon, and Kenilworth ; she had been over the cotton mills at Belper, the glass works at Birmingham, the nail works at Bromsgrove ; she had been a guest at great country houses, such as Eastwell Park, Alton Towers, Eaton Hall, Chatsworth, Wytham Abbey, Wentworth House, Bishopsthorpe, Harewood, Belvoir and Hatfield."

HER FAVORITE BOOKS.

The following passage gives information as to the favorite authors of the Queen, which could only have been supplied by some one who stands well within the inner circle :

"Among our English writers, the Queen's favorite poets are Shakespeare, Walter Scott, Tennyson and Adelaide Procter. The hymns of Bonar and Faber are those to which she is especially attached. Her favorite novelists are all women—Jane Austen, Charlotte Brontë, Mrs. Oliphant, Mrs. Craik, George Eliot and Edna Lyall. With German literature the Queen is familiar. Here her favorite writers are Schiller, Goethe and Heine. It is worth mentioning, as a proof of the thoroughness of her English education, that, though she learned to read German before her accession, she was never allowed to speak in it. In the literature of France it is natural to find that the memoir writers in which that country is so peculiarly rich, have a conspicuous place, and

to the charms of Sully and St. Simon, the Queen is keenly alive. Among the French poets and dramatists the Queen's favorites are Racine, Corneille and Lamartine."

THE PEACEMAKER.

The reviewer passing on from the influences which shaped the Queen's mind, to consider the mode in which she has exercised her sovereignty, refers in the following very guarded fashion to the Queen's rôle as the great peacemaker:

"Again and again she has intervened, with striking success, to conciliate the rancor of party strife, or to avert dangerous collisions between the two Houses of Parliament and between the government and the opposition. One glimpse of such an intervention was given in the life of Archbishop Tait, from which the public learned, for the first time; in how large a measure it owed to the Queen the peaceful settlement of the Irish Church question. Similar examples of more recent date might be quoted, if they did not turn upon disputes that have not been finally determined, and may be at any time reopened. But when the time comes to reveal the forces at work behind the course of political events during the present reign, it will be found that, for the smooth working of the constitutional machinery within the last sixty years, the nation is indebted to no one more than to Queen Victoria. Nor is it only at those stormy crises of domestic or foreign politics which arrest the public gaze that her influence has been exerted. Throughout her long reign the calm, moderating pressure of her hand has been so general and pervasive that, like the pressure of the atmosphere, its touch has been unfelt. No statesman has ever come in contact with her without being impressed by her wise prudence, as well as struck by her singular powers of concentration; very few, and those not always the most capable of estimating the capacity of others, have failed to feel that, compared with her wide knowledge and long experience of affairs, their own acquaintance with politics is short and superficial."

A World-Round Celebration of the Jubilee.

One of the most interesting methods by which it is proposed to celebrate the Queen's Jubilee is that which is proposed by the Supreme Grand Lodge of the Order of the Sons of England. This Order, which has its office in Toronto, and claims to have lodges in every colony of the Empire has arranged to have a divine service at four o'clock on Sunday, June 20, in connection with every lodge of the Order. These services are so conducted that the national anthem is sung, and the prayer for the Queen said, by the Sons of England in one strain around the whole world. At 4 p.m., according to astronomical time, the congregations shall stand and sing the national anthem, to be followed by the Collect of Thanksgiving for Her Majesty and the prayer for the Queen and royal family as formerly used for the Thanksgiving service.

THE REVIVAL OF MONARCHY.

THE *Church Quarterly Review* (London) opens with an article upon what it calls "Christian Monarchy." It is written by a fervid Royalist, who still shudders in horror over the administration of a little human justice to such a representative of the divine right of kings as Charles I. But his article is interesting as affording evidence of the extent to which the monarchical principle has gained ground of late years. Without following the *Church Quarterly* reviewer into the extravagances of ecclesiastical enthusiasm over the coronation and the divine right of kings, the opening and the closing passages of his essay are well worth reproducing here.

"In the reform era of sixty years since, monarchy was half-contemptuously tolerated as a pallid survival of a dying past. William IV. even proposed that his coronation should be omitted. Now the setting century leaves no political institution more strongly seated. In France itself a *bourgeois* republic dons the pomp and equipage of deposed royalty to welcome an autocrat. In England the throne is absolutely beyond question. This remarkable recovery of monarchical institutions might perhaps have been looked for in an age of reaction from unhistoric and unimaginative utilitarianism. It is due still more to the expansion of empires—how different from Plato's civic state—and the growth of vast armies. The 'dim, common populations' feel themselves incompetent to conduct war or delicate diplomacies. Democracy, says De Laveleye, is possible only where, as in Switzerland, there can be no imperial policy. The Queen's virtues have given scope for reverence to revive for her office, as well as ever-increasing devotion to grow up to her person. It is a happy coincidence that in the same month the nation will also commemorate the thirteen hundredth anniversary of King Ethelbert's baptism. It is a critical opportunity for stamping a permanent impression on the English mind. Not many months ago we were strangely fascinated by the majestic ceremonial of the imperial coronation in the sacred city of Moscow—a great religious rite consecrating with fitting splendor and solemnity an epoch in the life of what is at once a nation and a vast family. The whole atmosphere of that great scene 'seemed charged with a simple, child like earnestness and intensity of faith and hope.' Here in the far West men looked on with a kind of wistful envy, half-wondering that such feelings could still exist on the threshold of the twentieth century, and even Philistinism was hushed and awed. Afterward came the impressive ceremony of the procession of the Regalia at Buda-Pesth. A Presidential election has since taken place, representing the more modern conception of national existence. England yet retains some consecration of her corporate life by the Catholic Church of Christ, and sees law personified in a sovereign who is crowned and anointed with rites more ancient and even more richly symbolical than those of Russia. If our

future as a nation is to be strong, serious, Christian, it is imperative that we should realize, rescue and conserve the ideal elements still remaining in political institutions.

"The paradox of love and loyalty investing the person of an official whose function is to enforce obedience and exact revenue forbids us to think so. The enthusiastic acclaim of the multitude in the street, the reverential and august language of law and formula, the ceremonious etiquette of the court, declare the instinct of mankind that government is not a mere human arrangement for police and tax collecting, but a reflection of the Divine. Such a thought is of great practical value in inducing men to surrender the willfulness of faction to the common good. It puts law-abidingness on a religious footing, it draws together a nation by family ties—witness the adoption of general mourning after the death of a member of the royal house—and it gives scope for some of the most purifying of the virtues."

THE ENGLISH CORONATIONS.

THE celebration of the great Jubilee reminds Englishmen that it cannot be long before they will have to prepare for a coronation, and this no doubt suggested the article which the Dean of York has contributed to *Good Words* on "The Crowning of Monarchs." Alfred the Great was crowned at Winchester, but eight succeeding kings were crowned on the King's stone still to be seen in the market-place of Kingston-on-Thames. Canute was crowned in London, Edward the Confessor at Winchester, but no one knows where the luckless Harold was crowned. William the Conqueror was the first king crowned at Westminster, which from that time became the crowning place of English kings. William Rufus was crowned seventeen days after his father's death; Henry I. four days after William Rufus was killed in the New Forest. The coronation of Richard Lion-heart in 1189 was the first of which any long account was given by the old historian. Henry III., then a boy of nine, was crowned at Gloucester, London at that time being in possession of the Dauphin of France. Four years later he was crowned again at Westminster. Edward I., owing to his absence in the Holy Land, was not crowned until two years after his accession, and the five hundred horses upon which the king and the nobles had ridden to the Abbey were let go at liberty, catch them who catch might. The stone on which all the monarchs have since been crowned was brought from Scotland in 1296. The only exception was Queen Mary; and when Cromwell was installed as Lord Protector in Westminster Hall it was brought from the Abbey in order that he might sit upon it. The cavalcade from the Tower to Westminster Abbey was kept up from the time of Richard II. to the days of Charles II. In Richard II.'s day, too, was established the Order of the Bath,

when the king was accompanied by a body of knights created for the occasion, who having duly washed in a bath, assumed their knightly dress and escorted the king to his palace. This continued until the close of the seventeenth century. In his reign, too, the king's champion made his first appearance at the Coronation banquet; he figured at all subsequent coronations until the coronation of William IV., when he disappeared from history.

C. D. GIBSON IN LONDON SOCIETY.

MR. C. D. GIBSON'S *Scribner* series on London society, illustrated with his famous drawings, takes up this month the London salons, which brings him, of course, into the field where he has made his reputation, and his pictures are quite inimitable.

"The 'season' begins about the time Parliament opens, and Parliament's opening and closing depend more or less on fox hunting and grouse shooting. As the 'season' approaches, town houses are opened and 'green' servants are broken in; secretaries busy themselves with lists and stationery, and the winter campaign begins immediately upon the family's return to town. As a London house is seldom needed for more than the formal entertainments of a season, it is in most cases hired; consequently, it is seldom attractive. Acquaintances are entertained in the city, and friends are taken into the country to spend the week's end on the family estate, surrounded by the household gods and the most attractive side of all England. There the future members of the House of Lords, and the belles of some future drawing-room, ride donkeys, and the older people ride wheels and sit under English oaks and make little water-color sketches, and it is easily seen why only social duties take them to London.

"By eight o'clock in the evening almost every other house that you see will have a little red carpet stretching from its door to the curb, and in some cases a temporary awning over it. The streets seem to be given over entirely to carriages and hansom carrying people to dinner. When the last guest has arrived the carpet is taken in until later on, when it again rolls back down the steps and across the pavement, between two lines of footmen, while the butler whistles for hansom, and half of fashionable London goes to its own house, its club or its lodgings, feeling much better than it did. A dinner or a dance in London is well worth going to, because the most interesting people there know each other and have time for such things. No working-man need hesitate to accept an invitation to luncheon; he is sure to meet there people who will make it well worth his while and who are as busy as himself. A member of Parliament, during a short recess, will leave the house and drive miles to a dinner. He may arrive thirty minutes late, or leave before the dinner is half over. A Quartermaster General

will leave the War Office an hour earlier, because he has promised to go bicycling with some young people, and an editor will leave his paper and accompany his wife to a tea. This interest in all things gives English people time for everything. The order of precedence is the most important and seriously considered part of a London dinner. If only men are present it is just as necessary not to smoke until the master of ceremonies has rapped on the table and the president has said 'The Queen.'

"The royal family are on the very best terms with the trades people. They will delay a wedding until the end of July and make the season longer to oblige them. Their names appear on shop fronts and their portraits are in the windows. In this way you can tell where a duke buys his hats, or a princess her gloves. It is this wise good nature on their parts that makes the tax payer prosperous and the royal family popular.

"The more London entertains, the bigger and happier it grows, and the better the entertainers are liked. Since the days of Robin Hood Englishmen have appeared best at table. There are banqueting halls of all ages and sizes in every part of London. The proper place for a boar's head or an enemy's flag was always in the dining hall."

PARLIAMENTARY CELEBRITIES.

IN the June *Harper's* Mr. T. P. O'Connor gives a running fire of sharp, yet true and very impartial character sketches of the leaders in the House of Commons. Mr. O'Connor begins with Mr. Gladstone's departure. Mr. Gladstone set a certain sort of standard in the House which made a different set of comparisons, especially as to the youth and age of Parliamentary leaders. In England a man is still young at fifty, and it was considered radical, if not scandalous, when Mr. Lowther was appointed Chief Secretary of Ireland at the age of forty. With Mr. Gladstone "vivacious, active, master of all his resources at eighty-four, it was ridiculous for anybody to feel old who was still a septuagenarian." Sir William Harcourt, leader of the opposition, is nearly seventy; Mr. John Morley and Mr. Chamberlain are approaching sixty. But these were mere youths so long as Mr. Gladstone was present. The first celebrity in the House of Commons is Sir William Harcourt, the leader of the opposition. Mr. O'Connor says "of course," and proceeds to explain that the priority of Sir William Harcourt is far more undeniable and salient than it could be in America, for in England a leader has a power of committing his party that would be resented in the United States. Sir William Harcourt gave up a law practice in 1868 worth £15,000 a year to enter Parliament, which Mr. O'Connor considers a strong proof of devotion to political duty. He made himself felt almost immediately, and the more because the ministry of that year was, as Mr. O'Connor

says, "personally the most disagreeable and offensive that possibly ever held power. It was a ministry of bad-tempered men." This gave Sir William Harcourt his chance. "He has inexhaustible funds of sarcasm and invective, and everything he says is spiced. Indeed, there is no man of his time who has a wit so brilliant and so destructive." He can seize hold of a weak or humorous point in a situation or a report and invariably convulse his audience. "For witty invective of this kind there is no man of his time can be compared to him." And yet, Mr. O'Connor says, this fact is practically responsible for his failure to reach the Premiership. "The English are a serious—it would be rude in an Irishman to call them a dull people, though I have heard the phrase applied to them by their own countrymen—and many sections of them suspect a man who makes people laugh. I have been told that several good Liberals in the provinces refuse to read Sir William Harcourt's speeches on no better ground than that they are very amusing." Nor is his wit impromptu. He writes out literally every single word of the speech he delivers. So that though Sir William Harcourt is a great and powerful debater, he is one of the most unready speakers in the House of Commons, and can never rise to an occasion in the brilliant manner for which Mr. Gladstone is so famous.

MR. JOHN MORLEY.

"Two men could not be much more diverse in look and type than Sir William Harcourt and Mr. John Morley. Sir William Harcourt is a giant in height and figure. He is about six feet four high, and he is stout in proportion. The bold and strong aquiline nose, the full mouth—all the strongly marked features—give him the appearance of the stout Norman race that for so long ruled the Saxon proletariat; and he has also the distinct air of a man of the world who has enjoyed life and laughed a good deal at it. There is no epithet, I believe, which Mr. Morley regards as so inappropriate to him as that which is constantly applied to him by the newspapers—the epithet of 'sombre.' The epithet is next in offensiveness to him to Jacobin. But his appearance will render both epithets intelligible. He is of middle height, very thin, very alert in his movements; the face is long, thin and clean-shaven, and the general impression it gives is one of melancholy and severity. The eye, blue, clear, but cold and quiet, increases this impression."

And yet Mr. Morley is one of the most genial of men. Mr. O'Connor characteristically repeats an old joke to the effect that six men agreed to invite the most disagreeable man they knew to dinner, and when the day came there were only seven to dinner, because they had all invited Sir William Harcourt; and the very opposite story with regard to Mr. Morley, that a certain number of persons balloted for the man they would choose for a six months' companion on a desert island, and all

agreed on Mr. Morley. He is a very nervous man. Speaking of Mr. Morley's first speech, Mr. O'Connor says: "I never saw a man much more nervous; his tongue seemed to cleave to his mouth, and he had to take a glass of water before the parched lips could continue the utterance. And for many years afterward he was almost as bad." He too had what Mr. O'Connor calls the "fatal habit" of writing down every word of his speeches to the disadvantage of their spontaneity and vivacity.

"Whatever the defects of his style in elocution, demeanor and the like, there is no man whose speeches have so enduring an effect. The perfect lucidity of the style, the closeness of the argument, and now and then the glow and poetry of the language, make all his speeches, like all his writings, singularly fascinating. I should put him at the very head of the men who have helped home rule by their speeches."

MR. ASQUITH.

Mr. O'Connor gives Mr. Asquith the credit of up-setting the most thoroughly accepted Parliamentary theory—that favors in Commons can only be won by those who are willing to give the utmost persistence and constant attendance and attention to its business. In 1886, when he came into Parliament, he had very little position either inside or out. He had made scarcely more than five or six speeches from 1886 to 1892, and learned nothing of the drudgery and the hard routine work of the House. Though he did nothing in particular, doing it pretty well, Mr. O'Connor says his appointment was a popular one. "If I were asked the reason I should say it was because he has the true oratorical gift in him. It was his voice that first showed the world what was in Mr. Asquith. The very first time he raised it in the House of Commons there was communicated to the nerves of that assembly, with the rapidity with which these things happen, the sense that one of its masters had arrived." And yet he is not sympathetic nor imaginative. He sees things with a cruel clearness that allows no mists or glows. "Physically he has few of the advantages of the orator beyond the beauty of his voice. He is barely of the middle height, and the clean-shaven face, wonderfully young, without a line upon it, surmounted by light brown hair, without one gray lock in it, makes him look almost like a schoolboy."

ARTHUR BALFOUR.

The *Review of Reviews* has described the careers of both Mr. Balfour and Mr. Asquith very fully in character sketches of recent years. Mr. O'Connor says that Mr. Balfour was at first regarded as one of those dilettante young men who saunter into politics and then saunter out of them. "Tall, very thin, with a thin face, and a manner that might well be described as lackadaisical, he had in many respects the whole appearance and manner of the curate who has been the butt of the caricaturists and the satirists for two generations. He also

had and has an incurable and not altogether well-bred tendency to what I may call languid sprawling. His favorite attitude used to be to lie poised on a neck as narrow and as slender as that of a delicate woman. Finally, to complete the picture of Mr. Balfour as he was at this period, it should be added that he had the typical curate habit of appealing for inspiration to his pocket-handkerchief." So that a shout of derision went up from all quarters when this figure was appointed to the Chief Secretaryship of Ireland, which is one of the most grim and violent political offices in the world, which had been associated with nothing but a succession of disastrous failures. "The figure of this tall, delicate, limp young man with the scented pocket-handkerchief facing such an office appeared to everybody as grotesque and ridiculous a contrast as that of the fop who vexed the soul of Hotspur by his genteel mincings in face of villainous saltpetre. It is one of the most unexpected things of modern history that such a man should have emerged from such a trial not broken either in health or mind; and that instead of finding a grave for his reputation there, he should have built upon it the solid fabric of fame and eminence." Mr. O'Connor indicates the main sources of Mr. Balfour's success in the relentless logic of his clear mind, the dexterity he displayed in debate and in his scrupulousness. "Widely as I differ from him politically, I believe that, according to his lights, he is an honest and a high-minded politician, and that he has the interests of his country at heart."

MR. GOSCHEN.

Mr. O'Connor begins by saying that Mr. Goschen is one of the figures that are declining in the House of Commons, simply because the House of Commons, with all its geniality, does not like failure, and Mr. Goschen is a man who has not got what he is supposed to have wanted. Mr. Goschen's magnificent debating powers were shown at their height in the Irish struggle, though he had always been credited with astuteness and dexterity. "He is a thoughtful, well read, well equipped public man, with a conscience and patriotism and learning. And yet there are few men who have so many physical disadvantages as an orator. His voice is as raucous as that of a Californian group of frogs, and his gestures are positively ungainly."

MR. JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN

Mr. Chamberlain, like Mr. Goschen, developed somewhat late, and Mr. O'Connor evidently does not think that he had altogether justified his elevation to the Cabinet by anything that happened during his parliamentary career. Without going into Mr. Chamberlain's stirring political history in recent years, which has also been given very fully to readers of the *Review of Reviews*, Mr. O'Connor describes his personal oratorical position in the House of Commons. "At the present moment,"

Mr. O'Connor says, "he can claim to be the most formidable and the readiest debater in that assembly. If I were asked to say what is the chief secret of his success as a speaker, I should say that it is lucidity. The second secret of his power and success is his power of making what are called 'hits.' His humor is not a genial one, nor is his temper sweet, and therefore there is considerable acidity in his wit. The third secret of his success is his extraordinary industry. When he entered public life he gave up commercial life almost entirely." Most Englishmen have to shoot or fish or hunt a little bit. Mr. Chamberlain does not need to. Nor does he golf, nor cycle, nor do anything particularly except work. With all his debating strength, Mr. O'Connor finds Mr. Chamberlain's speeches thin, shallow and ungenial. "Listening to him you get the impression of a very clever and a very strong man; but you do not—at least I do not—get the impression of a powerful intellect. Even the defects of his temperament are an addition to its strength. He himself, I have heard, declares that he has never forgiven; and he does give the impression of a man that it is not safe to antagonize, and that views life in the archipersonal manner of a man who sees in its broad and varied panorama a struggle for personal supremacy. He is not a man who is much loved, and yet he is able to wield a political influence in Birmingham and around it almost as formidable as what the 'boss' wields in some American cities."

THE BRITISH IN SOUTH AMERICA.

THE *Scottish Geographical Magazine* for April publishes a report of a very interesting paper, which was read before the society in Edinburgh by Colonel Sir Howard Vincent as the result of his tour through South America. In South America, with the exception of their slight holding in the North, the British have hardly a foothold.

If, however, a British expedition had not been mismanaged at the beginning of the century, the Argentine Republic might possibly have been a British colony. Sir Howard Vincent says:

"In all the work of the British in South America there is to my mind one great and conspicuous landmark. It is a record of the valor and devotion of Scotchmen, of shame and disaster to the Union Jack. It is a page of history on which most British historians are silent. There are few, I expect, even of the Royal Scottish Geographical Society, who remember how the Highland Light Infantry, but ninety years ago, captured the capital of the fairest country in South America, how the regiment had to capitulate, to surrender its standards, still hanging within the walls of a Roman Catholic church in Buenos Ayres, and how the relieving force, shamefully led, was ignominiously defeated and expelled."

THE ENGLISH POSITION IN ARGENTINA.

The story of this ill-fated expedition is vividly told by Sir Howard Vincent. It is a forgotten story in Britain's annals, but it illustrates perhaps as well as anything the unconquerable pertinacity of our British cousins, for, although they lost all chance of political sovereignty in the Republic, they have none the less succeeded in establishing their ascendancy there. Sir Howard Vincent says:

"The British have now none the less planted themselves on the fertile soil of the Republic. Two hundred millions sterling, at the very least, have they laid out in Argentina. They have advanced millions to the government, millions to the states. They have laid out millions in railways, millions in land. Many of these millions they will never see again. Many might as well have been thrown into the sea. But the people of the Republic have been great gainers, and the heirs of the millions will reap a reward. There is nothing perhaps more remarkable than the change which is rapidly coming over the proprietorship of the soil. The British population is not more than forty thousand. The French are more than twice as numerous. The Germans also. The Italians surpass us numerically twentyfold. They are the workers."

IN CHILI.

It is not only in the Argentine Republic that British capital has succeeded in establishing British interests in a prominent position. Their position is as good, if not better, in Chili:

"The great enterprises are almost entirely in British hands—the principal railways, the ports, the large estates, the main factories. Thus it is that Britain for a time transformed the Rainless Coast into a mine of gold. The courage, the energy, the resource of the late Colonel North stand out conspicuous. Of all the people of South America the Chilian appeals to British sympathy most warmly. The Chilians are the British of the Pacific. They have our qualities, tempered by their sublime climate. Britons have settled among them and become Chilians. Who are their leaders to-day? Men whose surnames are as familiar in Edinburgh as in Valparaiso and Santiago. Maciver and Ross, Edwards and Walker—worthy successors indeed of Cochrane and Mackenna. Yes; this Scotland of South America is indeed a land worthy of the name. Its laborious government, its unpaid legislature, its patriotic administration, its municipalities, its honesty, its energy, its vigor, its morality, stand high above any of their Continental rivals. The capital, Santiago de Chile, is one of the most beautifully placed, most attractive towns in the world. In Valparaiso the greatest houses are British; nearly half the shipping is British. There is British representation and British common sense in the Municipal Council. Nevertheless, the German has come with a rush to dispute our sway. In mere numbers he is already slightly

ahead, and especially in the lower ranks of commerce."

IN PERU.

Passing northward to Peru, Sir Howard Vincent gives an equally good account of how things stand: "Peru has four times the area of the United Kingdom, with under three million inhabitants. Half of the shipping at the great port of Callao is British, and the Chilians come next, whose officers are nearly all British. Thence to Lima is but a few miles. There the want of rain is met by an almost constant morning mist. Of the many ventures in Peru of the British, the greatest is that of the Peruvian Corporation. It took over the £50,000,000 of external debt contracted by Peru, as also ten state railways, largely built from the contractor's point of view. The Corporation has had many difficulties to contend with, and not the least the non-payment by the Government of the £80,000 a year guaranteed from the customs receipts, added to very numerous revolutions. But if the possession of a wonderful line of railway is a valuable asset, that assuredly is the privilege of the Peruvian Corporation."

Elsewhere—i.e., in Brazil, Venezuela, Ecuador and Bolivia—the English do not seem to have succeeded in planting themselves as firmly. In the Argentine, Chili and Peru they have definitely abandoned all thought of political domination; but British settlers in those colonies will have lost the political capacity of the race to which they belong if they do not succeed in securing sufficient influence in the government of the countries where their money is invested, so as to deliver them from the plague of the constantly recurring revolutions which seem indigenous to all South American states.

ENGLAND'S FENIAN PERIL IN 1865.

Revelations by William O'Brien.

IN the *Contemporary Review* for May there is a brilliant and eloquent article written by William O'Brien, under the title "Was Fenianism Ever Formidable?" His reply is Yes, formidable enough to threaten England with the most serious rebellion she had ever faced in Ireland. Mr. O'Brien was of course heart and soul in the movement himself, although he was but a boy, and his share in it seems to have been confined to attendance at one illegal drill-meeting, and a solitary excursion in an open boat with his brother and others who were engaged in running half a dozen rifles from a steamer which brought them over from Newport to Cork.

THE FENIANS OF 1865.

But his brother was fully enlisted in the movement, and little went on in Ireland that was not well known in the O'Brien household. Mr. O'Brien says:

"It was in 1865, and not in 1867, that Fenianism had the capacity to strike a formidable military blow at England; and it is from its inner history,

rather than from its performances in the field, that a prudent statesman will measure its importance. To begin with, the civilian organization was, to all intents and purposes, the enrollment of three fourths of the able-bodied population of the country (and the population was then 1,300,000 more than it is to-day). For the province of Munster, at least, I can say with certainty that any young man of spirit who was not a sworn or unsworn item in the ranks, would have felt as much ashamed of himself as a young Englishman who should refuse to volunteer if a foreign army were landed in Kent. There are proofs in the strong boxes of Dublin Castle that at one moment a hundred thousand men at the least would have responded to the signal of any capable military leader who could put arms in their hands."

THE BRITISH GARRISON DISAFFECTED.

There were no Maxims in those days, and regulars as well as rebels would have been armed with the old muzzle-loaders. Mr. O'Brien maintains that neither the army, the militia nor the police could be depended upon:

"A far grimmer danger than the Fenianism which learned the goose-step by the light of the moon was the Fenianism which did not so much conspire as all but openly flaunt itself in every barrack-room and on every parade-ground in the island. Probably we shall never know the full extent to which disaffection seized upon the army, the militia, and even the constabulary. Nobody who holds the key of the archives of the War Office is ever likely to let the secret out. Assuredly, since the Mutiny of the Nore, England passed through no such nightmare vision of a forest of her own bayonets pointed at her breast. The courts-martial made some signal examples. But the epidemic was not an affair of individuals, but of companies, and of whole regiments. To attempt to impeach all the military Fenians before courts-martial would have been to throw England into a panic, if not to precipitate an appalling mutiny and invite foreign invasion. As for the militia regiments, it is not too much to say that, with the exception of the officers and staff-sergeants, they were so many Fenian circles, with the very thinnest sprinkling of 'old reliables' or spies."

As for the police, Mr. O'Brien says:

"The only illegal drill-meeting I ever had the opportunity of witnessing was put through its facings by a head constable in full uniform, one still well remembered in Cork and Tipperary."

THE IRISH-AMERICANS.

The peril in Ireland was aggravated by the fact that popular feeling against England in the United States was then at its height. The Civil War was over, the Northern armies had been disbanded, the Alabama claims were still unsettled:

"At least two hundred thousand of the disbanded veterans were Irishmen, fresh from campaigns which probably made them the best seasoned sol-

diers in the world, nourishing a quarrel of their own with England, compared with which the purely American grievances relating to the Alabama and the Sliddell and Mason surrender were as moonlight unto sunlight."

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN.

Hence Mr. O'Brien thinks he is justified in saying:

"It seems as certain as any enterprise in its nature desperate can be, that within twenty-four hours any resolute leader would have established the nucleus of the most formidable insurrection that has broken out in Ireland since the Confederation of Kilkenny. A first success would have brought at a moderate computation twenty thousand trained soldiers, militiamen and constabulary men to his flag, with as many tens of thousands of able bodied civilians as he could find weapons for. A month at the least must have elapsed before a sufficient army could be dispatched from England to cope with such a force. In the meantime, the southern and western provinces would be in possession of a triumphant insurgent army, flushed with a dozen easy victories over isolated English detachments. Can there be much doubt what would have been the effect upon American feeling, in its then feverish state, of the news that the Irish Republic had been proclaimed throughout Munster and Connaught, and that the British troops were in full mutiny? Even if no official declaration of war took place at once, what American government could have prevented privateers from covering the seas and filibustering hosts from swarming over the Canadian frontier?"

WHAT ACTUALLY HAPPENED.

Fortunately for England, no leader turned up, and the British government, watching its time, struck the blow which destroyed the power of Fenianism for a generation:

"Throughout the month of August, and during the first two weeks of September, the country, or, at least, two of its provinces, were at the beck of any resolute leader who should give the signal. Neither the leader nor the signal turned up. Then the government did what the insurgents might have done before them any night in the previous six weeks—namely, struck their blow. At one swoop the principal civilian leaders, with their newspaper plant and carloads of their correspondence, were captured; the cream of the colonels and captains were swept into the same net; the disaffected regiments were hustled aboard transport ships for India, and the militia regiments were disarmed and disbanded, not for many a year after to be called up for training. The success of the government *coup* was as startling as that of an equally bold Fenian *coup* might have been."

WHAT MAY HAPPEN.

Mr. O'Brien admits that all hope of secret conspiracy or military rising is at present out of the

question; but he mutters uneasily concerning the growth of anti-English feeling in America as the result of the substitution of the policy of Mr. Chamberlain for that of Mr. Gladstone, and then concludes as follows:

"We read the other day that two Irish regiments are among those ordered to the Cape in an emergency that may decide the fate of South Africa. Who will guarantee that Irish regiments are not compact of the same flesh and blood in 1897 as in 1865? Will even deporting them as far away as India be as effective now as it was then? The native Indian newspapers are as strong Irish Home Rule sympathizers as any in Dublin. It was only the year before last an Irish Home Rule member presided at a National Congress representing roughly a couple of hundred millions of Indian Home Rulers. And Russia is no longer separated by vast barbarous Khanates from India, as she was in the Fenian days, but has her sentinels almost within hail of Kandahar."

THE PROGRESS OF NEW ENGLAND.

As Viewed by an English Statistician.

THE first of a series of papers on American industrial progress by the eminent British statistician, Mr. Michael G. Mulhall, appears in the *North American Review* for May. Mr. Mulhall devotes his introductory article entirely to New England, and begins with a brief study of the population of that portion of the Union, which in the last half-century has not quite doubled, while that of the whole Union has more than trebled; but the density in New England is 75 persons to the square mile, while it is only 23 for the whole Union, so that the room for expansion is relatively small.

New England, Mr. Mulhall says, is typical of the American people, although half the population is composed of immigrants and their children. No less than 70 per cent. of foreign settlers consisted of Canadians and Irish, and the character of New England people has undergone a remarkable change since 1850. While agriculture has declined, manufactures have greatly increased, and urban population (that is, of all towns of over 10,000 inhabitants) has more than doubled since 1870, while rural has stood still.

"The rapid growth of towns has coincided with a great influx of immigrants from Europe, and thus it has come to pass that the American population has declined from 66 per cent. of the total in 1870 to 53 per cent. in 1890. In other words, the census returns show that in twenty years the number of Americans had increased very little—viz.:

	1870.	1890.	Increase, per cent.
Foreign settlers	649,000	1,142,000	76
Their children.....	496,000	1,069,000	115
Americans	2,342,000	2,489,000	6
Total.....	3,487,000	4,700,000	35

"If we seek to ascertain the cause why the American population does not increase in New England as it does in other parts of the Union, we are almost forced to conclude that Jonathan prefers agriculture to manufactures, and that in the last twenty-five years some thousands of New Englanders have gone West, and given over their old farms to Canadians, whose number has increased so much that in 1890 they formed 8 per cent. of the whole population."

ABANDONMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

Regarding New England's agricultural decline Mr. Mulhall says :

"So limited is now the production of breadstuffs that the total grain crop of New England would hardly suffice to feed the population of Connecticut ; and as to meat, the quantity produced yearly is less than what is consumed in four months. In fact, agriculture is an industry of secondary importance, the cultivated area not exceeding one-fourth of New England, and a large number of the rural population, especially in Maine, preferring to occupy themselves in felling timber. If it were not for the Western States the people of New England would find themselves, as regards food supply, in the same position as the inhabitants of Great Britain, who mainly depend on foreign countries for grain and meat."

Nevertheless, in one particular there has been progress even in rural New England, for Mr. Mulhall shows that while horned cattle have declined since 1850 by 60,000 head, the number of milch cows rose from 608,000 to 821,000, an increase of 35 per cent. ; but the number is still insufficient to supply the population with milk and butter. This increase of dairy-farming has greatly enhanced land values, each farm now representing a capital value of \$3,070, against \$2,510 in 1850.

MANUFACTURES.

In manufacturing industries, however, New England is easily pre-eminent, both the value of output and the money wages paid having quintupled since 1850.

"The magnitude of this industry is such that, relatively to population, no European country rivals New England in manufactures, as the following table shows :

	Millions dollars.	Population.	Dollars per inhabitant.
New England.....	1,499	4,700,000	319
Great Britain.....	4,022	35,100,000	115
France.....	2,800	38,500,000	74
Germany.....	3,310	52,200,000	63
Belgium.....	566	6,400,000	88

"The ratio that corresponds to New England is three times that of Great Britain, four times that of France, five times that of Germany. The relative progress, moreover, has been much greater in New England than in Great Britain—viz. :

	Millions dollars.		Dollars per inhabitant.	
	1850.	1890.	1850.	1890.
New England.....	283	1,499	104	319
Great Britain.....	2,285	4,022	111	115

"British manufactures have done little more than keep pace with population, while those of New England show a ratio per inhabitant three times as great as in 1850. Massachusetts stands for 60 per cent. of the total, and Connecticut comes second, but with reference to population Rhode Island shows a higher ratio of manufactures per inhabitant than either of the preceding States—viz. :

	Millions Dollars.	Dollars per inhabitant.
Massachusetts.....	888	396
Connecticut.....	248	333
Rhode Island.....	143	412
Other three States.....	220	160
New England.....	1,499	319

"Textiles constitute one-fourth of the total, cottons and woollens being almost equal, and other fibers insignificant. Boot-making is also carried on, to a degree that eclipses all European nations. These two industries compare with the same in Europe thus :

	Millions dollars.		Dollars per inhabitant.	
	Textiles.	Boots.	Textiles.	Boots.
New England...	360	167	76	36
Great Britain...	883	144	25	4
France.....	552	110	14	3
Germany.....	518	158	10	3

"When we observe that New England turns out more boots and shoes than Great Britain, France or Germany, it is easy to understand the marvelous development of manufactures in this part of the New World. Nor is it less satisfactory to see that the wages of operatives have risen in higher ratio than the output. The number of hands employed was 313,000 in 1850, and 885,000 in 1890 ; the ratios of product and of wages were, therefore, as follows :

	Dollars per operative.		Increase. per cent.
	1850.	1890.	
Product.....	903	1,694	87
Wages.....	246	469	91

"Wages averaged in 1890 per week exactly \$9, the average throughout the United States having been \$9.30 ; these rates are much higher than those in Europe, and as the cost of food is less, the New England operative is in a much better position than factory hands in Great Britain, France or Germany."

New England Influence in French Canada.

Mr. Edward Farrer, a Canadian journalist, writes in the May *Forum* about some of the social and economic changes attendant on the migration from French Canada to New England which has reached such formidable proportions.

The systematic methods by which this movement in population is furthered are, we think, but imperfectly understood on this side of the line. The effect on Canada has certainly been disastrous, as Mr. Farrer's article shows.

"In winter committees are formed to prepare a list of those intending to emigrate, so that a special rate may be obtained from the railroads. When spring comes the trains are crowded with young and old bound for the land of promise. Others go in the fall, after the crops have been gathered, and return in the spring; these are known as the *hirondelles*. The village band accompanies the party to the railroad; the *curé* gets some to sign the pledge, and gives his blessing to all. *La fièvre des États-Unis* is so general that, as Father Lacasse, a distinguished Oblate, observes: 'We are all asking in a whisper, "What is going to become of the race? What is going to become of Canada?"' In some parts churches have been closed because of the flight of so many people. Every parish contains abandoned farms. The *hirondelles*, on returning for the summer, describe in glowing terms what they have seen; telling in particular of 'those of ours' who have won distinction in the professions or are making money in business.

INTERCOMMUNICATION.

"The French Canadian newspapers printed in New England circulate in Quebec; and Quebec papers devote space to New England news. The Saint Jean-Baptiste societies in both countries hold an annual convention,—sometimes in Canada, at other times in the United States,—at which topics affecting the welfare of the race are discussed. Aside from formal reunions of this sort, there is a constant ebb and flow of population across the frontier. The New England French organize pilgrimages to the shrine of Saint Anne at Beaufort, and visit their old homes on returning: of late they have been getting up bicycle parties.

"At rural post offices most of the letters and newspapers are for or from New England. The letters from New England usually contain money: for, like the Irish emigrant, the French Canadian is deeply attached to his kindred, and counts no sacrifice on his part too great if only he can induce them to join him. When work is scarce in the states there is a backwash: but so soon as business revives the migration revives also; and it carries off the most active of both sexes."

The French-speaking population of Quebec numbers 1,200,000. According to our last census there are in the United States about 840,000 persons of French Canadian birth or extraction, so that it seems not unlikely that the time may soon come when there will be more French Canadians in the United States than in Canada.

CHANGED ATTITUDE TOWARD THE UNITED STATES.

Intercourse with New England, says Mr. Farrer, is changing the ideas and conceptions of the French

Canadian people in regard to many things. The clergy no longer dread American institutions as they formerly did.

"When the exodus began the bishops spoke bitterly of the United States; Americans being usually described as a nation of money-getters without respect for religion or authority. But the old prejudice has now wholly disappeared. According to Father Hamon, the French Canadians in New England and New York have built in twenty years one hundred and twenty churches and fifty convents, many of which are served by priests and nuns from Quebec, who get on better with their compatriots than Irish or German priests. The Sulpicians have built colleges at Baltimore and elsewhere; the bishops attend conferences in the United States; French Canadian priests collect money there for the erection of churches in Quebec; and American students of theology frequent the Montreal seminary and Laval."

The French Canadians are now eager to learn English, not so much for the sake of being able to use that language in Canada as because of the help it can be to them when they go to New England.

Mr. Farrer also ascribes much of the present hostility among French Canadians to the pretensions of the Ultramontane clergy, and especially to their interference in elections, to New England influence.

PROGRESSIVE TENDENCIES IN THE SOUTH.

"GUNTON'S MAGAZINE" has a suggestive article on "Progressive Tendencies in the South," which the writer regards as chiefly of an economic nature.

"Manufacturing industry has finally taken root there, and the results are already beginning to be seen. The vast iron and coal fields of the Southern Appalachian range are now being opened up. In 1890 they yielded 1,750,000 tons of pig iron, as against only 184,000 tons in 1870. It is not at all improbable that Alabama will become the most profitable iron-mining region in this country, and if so the next step will be the establishment there of extensive iron and steel manufactures. This tendency is already becoming perceptible in the remarkable growth of Birmingham. The same trend is to be noticed in the case of cotton. Instead of sending its raw cotton to England and the North to be manufactured, the South will eventually make cotton cloth at home. That it is already beginning to do this is indicated by the fact that 700,000 bales of cotton were consumed in Southern factories in 1890, which is more than double the quantity so used in 1880. Alabama has recently shown commendable economic sense by passing a law exempting cotton factories from taxation for ten years, and it is already reported that as a result of this, and in view of the coming restoration of the protective tariff policy, a new cotton establishment, to

cost \$1,000,000 and capable of manufacturing fine fabrics not heretofore made in the South, is soon to be erected near Huntsville, Ala. Also, the further development of beet and cane sugar raising in the South will no doubt result eventually in a large part of our sugar refining being done in that section.

"The per capita wealth of the South has been increasing at a rapid rate during recent years, while the per capita debt has decreased. Its railroad mileage and earnings more than doubled between 1880 and 1890, and the number of passengers carried increased five-fold. These phenomena are sure indicators of industrial prosperity and growing social activity."

The South's economic interests, in this writer's opinion, have affected the general view-point in questions of public policy, and "there has been a distinct weakening in Southern devotion to free trade and *laissez faire*."

TENNESSEE'S PLACE IN HISTORY.

THE widespread interest developed in the Tennessee Centennial Exposition at Nashville provides a fit occasion for a review of that commonwealth's history. The *Sewanee Review* contains an admirable, though brief, record of this kind, prepared by Prof. B. J. Ramage.

The account given by Professor Ramage of the settlement and growth of the state is especially interesting. He explains that the region of country now comprising Tennessee was a part of the tract of land given by Queen Elizabeth to the ill-fated Raleigh and was later embraced within the imperial sweep of territory called Carolina, falling eventually to the lot of North Carolina when that colony and her neighbor on the south agreed on a voluntary partition.

WORK OF THE PIONEERS.

"At the time this division occurred, next to nothing was known of the vast domains on this side of the mountains; for the original population of our country was confined to the narrow strips of country fringing the Atlantic from Massachusetts to South Carolina. With the influx of immigration, however, and in obedience to that roving spirit so characteristic of the race, the population soon began to roll from the seaboard in the direction of the interior and west. Not only was Georgia settled, but in almost all of the states the hill-country became occupied, while local peculiarities—reflected in speech and custom—often marked successive waves of population as the tide swept westward. All went well enough until the great Appalachian chain was reached. These mountains constituted our Rubicon. Must we cross them or not? To remain within the narrow limits of the original thirteen states meant the death of every hope looking toward continental supremacy, while to press

onward was to follow the stars in their course. Race instinct rather than deliberate choice decided the question. The barriers set by nature in the pathway of the pioneer were brushed aside, and a region declared by DeTocqueville to be the most magnificent dwelling place designed by God for the abode of man was thrown open to occupation and settlement. Tennessee, it seems to me, did as much, if not indeed more, for this colonial policy of the United States than any of her sister commonwealths. This, moreover, was every whit as much the result of the character of her population as of her geographical situation. For while it is true that her ribbon-like shape, tying as it does the Mississippi to the East, has enabled this state to exert a potent influence upon some eight or ten neighboring commonwealths, it is to the bold pioneers who blazed the way for civilization in the wilderness that are to be attributed those dashing qualities found in their descendants."

THE SCOTCH-IRISH SETTLERS AND THEIR INDIAN FOES.

"It would be a great mistake to fancy that the occupation and settlement of this great region was a task slightly performed or void of those thrilling episodes always found in the struggles of civilized man with the terrible forces of nature. Here, as elsewhere, the conflict was a severe one. Even after the trees had been felled, the cabins built, the swamps reclaimed and the wild beasts destroyed, there stood in every path of the settlers a foe whose ruthless deeds of rapine and bloodshed entitle him in every respect to the name of red man. We shall accordingly find that under a sense of common danger and isolation the power of the individual was magnified greatly. Hence there was developed here, as has always been the case under like circumstances, that loyal devotion to some strong chieftain or leader which more or less tinges our entire political history. Herein, I think, lies the secret of much of the influence and success of men like Sevier, Blount, Shelby, Robertson and others of the heroic period of our history; of Carroll, Houston, Jackson, Polk, Campbell and others of what might be called the middle period, and of men of our own period whose names will at once suggest themselves to all of you. In the case of the earliest leaders, moreover, there were further circumstances which were especially calculated to thrust them to the front; for while the settlers of the original thirteen states often had the protection of the crown to shield them from savage atrocities, the men who first peopled Tennessee were usually obliged to rely almost entirely upon the principles of self help. Add to this the additional fact that they were Celtic rather than Anglo-Saxon in their origin, and we can more readily understand the rise of a system possessing many of the features of Scottish clans."

Professor Ramage also tells the story (based on original documents) of the attempt to found the so-

called state of Franklin, about which so much has been written by Theodore Roosevelt and others.

THE PROGRESSIVE INHERITANCE TAX.

COMPTROLLER ROBERTS of the state of New York has an article in the *May Forum* on the scheme of progressive inheritance taxes which the New York legislature has embodied in a bill.

Mr. Roberts makes a startling showing as to the extent to which personal property in New York has escaped taxation (and what is true of New York in this respect is very largely true of other states). He says:

"The amount of equalized personal property paying taxes to the state of New York in 1896 was \$459,859,526; and, by the report of the Superintendent of the Banking Department, it appears that the capital, surplus and undivided profits of the banks, trust companies and safe-deposit companies of the state was \$311,386,372. Under the law these institutions could not escape taxation. They are required to pay on the value of their capital stock; and that includes the surplus and undivided profits. There was then only \$148,473,154 of personal property over and above the banking and trust-company capital which paid taxes in 1896. In 1857 Sanford E. Church, then comptroller, felt called upon in his annual report to direct the attention of the legislature to the way in which personal property was escaping taxation. He reported the amount of personal property then paying taxes to the state to be \$319,897,155, of which \$110,000,000 was banking capital, leaving \$209,897,155 of other personal property then paying taxes; that is to say, in round numbers, there was \$61,000,000 more of such personal property paying taxes in 1857 than in 1896. Yet everybody knows that personal property in the state of New York has increased enormously in the last forty years."

INEQUALITIES IN THE TAXATION OF PERSONALTY.

An examination of 107 estates selected at random showed glaring discrepancies between the amount of personal property appraised after death and the amount on which the decedent was assessed the year before death. Thirty-four of these estates, ranging in value from \$54,559 to \$3,319,500, were assessed the year before their owners' death *absolutely nothing whatever*. Mr. Roberts gives the figures for the remaining 73 cases in a table. In the case of one estate property appraised at \$6,685,735 had been assessed before the owner's death at \$100,000. In at least three instances estates of over \$1,100,000 had been assessed as low as \$5,000 each, and two estates of over \$2,000,000 each had been put in at the same figure! An estate of \$166,290, on the other hand, was assessed at \$51,000. These are only a few of the inequalities revealed by Mr. Roberts' table.

Mr. Roberts gives no names in his table, because, he says, these cases are neither singular nor exceptional.

"The decedents were not sinners above all the men that dwelt in New York; but they simply did that which everybody in the community was doing. These 107 estates disclosed personalty to the appraiser aggregating \$315,132,366; and yet the decedents, the year before their respective deaths, had been assessed in the aggregate on personal property to the amount of \$3,819,412—or on 1 $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. of the actual value of the property. This table is both interesting and instructive. It shows not only wholesale evasion of taxation, but ridiculous disparity in assessing even the 1 $\frac{1}{100}$ per cent. It shows also that 34, or almost one-third, of the estates absolutely escaped the tax, and that, in the estates which did pay, the tax varied from two-tenths of 1 per cent. to nearly 19 per cent. All these facts furnish cumulative evidence that, in its practical operation, the present system is defective, unfair, unjust and monstrous; and the inquiry is pertinent: 'Why longer continue it?' Why not, instead, levy an inheritance tax which shall be approximately a payment of back taxes evaded or not imposed during life—a tax paid in a lump sum once in a life-time? The estates above given were impartially selected without previous knowledge of the amounts at which they had been assessed; and I believe they may be taken as fairly indicative of the proportion of personal property in New York which is actually paying taxes."

Progressive Taxation Defended.

Dr. Max West, the leading American authority on the inheritance tax as an economic principle, writes in the *North American Review* for May in support of the general proposition advocated by Comptroller Roberts, which he says is justified both by the theory of justice in taxation as worked out by the best economists, and by the actual experience of several countries.

"The socialists have indeed proposed progressive taxation as a means of securing greater equality of wealth; and in this they have the support of that eminent socialist of the chair, Professor Wagner. But other writers, among whom may be mentioned the late General Walker, have regarded progressive taxation as merely a compensation for those acts and omissions of the state which produce or accentuate inequalities of wealth. This is closely related to the theory that taxation should be progressive because the benefits of government accrue more largely to the rich than to the poor; and it leads naturally to the less general proposition that some taxes at least should be progressive to counterbalance the effect of others which are really in inverse ratio to wealth. Finally, there is the convincing argument upon which economists of the present day chiefly rely, which may be expressed in terms of the Austrian theory of value, or in John Stuart

Mill's maxim of 'equal sacrifice,' or may be put in the simple proposition that ability to pay taxes increases more rapidly than wealth or income. This statement is true both from the standpoint of equal sacrifice, and as a result of the simple rule that the more a man has the more he can get. If we suppose three families with incomes of \$50,000, \$5,000 and \$500, respectively, it is evident that a uniform tax of 5 per cent. would deprive the first of none but superfluous luxuries, while it might really interfere with the happiness of the second family, and would certainly rob the third of some of the common necessities of life. It is plain that the sacrifice will be very unequal unless the tax is progressive.

LIMIT INHERITANCE, NOT WEALTH.

"The arguments for progressive taxation in general apply with full force—some of them indeed with added force—in the case of inheritance taxes. Whether progressive taxation is regarded as a compensation for inequalities caused by previous legislation, or simply as the kind of taxation most conformable to the abilities of the taxpayers, it is fully applicable to inheritance taxes; and even if it is regarded as a means of affecting the distribution of wealth, it may be applied to them without any concession to socialism. For a progressive inheritance tax leaves the right of individual possession absolutely untouched; it places no limitation upon wealth, but only upon the inheritance of wealth; in its most severe form it is no step toward equality of fortune, but only toward the individualistic ideal, equality of opportunity. Mr. Andrew Carnegie is no socialist, yet he has more than once declared himself in favor of progressive inheritance taxes far heavier than any which actually exist. He would have them as heavy as 50 per cent. in the case of large estates, for the purpose of limiting inheritance; though he would be the last to sanction any limitation of wealth.

WHERE INHERITANCES ARE TAXED.

"The inheritance tax in one form or another has come to stay, and new states are being added every year to the list of those which have adopted it. Five years ago it was found in only nine states of the Union: Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New York, West Virginia, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Tennessee and New Jersey. During the first half of 1893 Ohio, Maine, California and Michigan were added to the list; though the Michigan law was afterward annulled because of an unusual provision in the state constitution which was not complied with. In 1894 Louisiana revived her former tax on foreign heirs, Minnesota adopted a constitutional amendment permitting a progressive inheritance tax which has not yet been given effect by the legislature, and Ohio added to her collateral inheritance tax a progressive tax on direct successions. In 1895 progressive inheritance taxes were adopted in Illinois and Missouri, and an old propo-

tional tax was revived in Virginia; and last year Iowa adopted in part the inheritance tax recommendation of her revenue commission. It will be strange if the legislative sessions of the present year close without one or more new converts to the same principle. All the important countries of Europe employ this method of taxation; and in the most democratic countries of the world outside the United States—Great Britain and her colonies and Switzerland—progressive rates help to make it an important source of revenue. The new English 'death duties' claim as much as 18 per cent. of large estates which pass to distant relatives or by will to strangers in blood. Yet this measure of progressive taxation Lord Playfair commends in the interest of true conservatism. In this country the inheritance taxes are much lighter, never exceeding 5 or 6 per cent.; and even the New York bill, in which the tax on direct successions rises to 10 per cent., a little higher than the corresponding English rate, applies only to personal property, so that the tax proposed is really lighter than in England."

THE GREATER NEW YORK CHARTER.

IN the June *Atlantic Monthly* Dr. Albert Shaw writes on "The Municipal Problem and Greater New York." He believes thoroughly in the eventual betterment of municipal government in America. "The American people can rise to an emergency, and they can solve their political and social problems." Of the difficulties which lie in the way of reform, the lack of what Dr. Shaw calls the stable equilibrium in the matter of the framework of municipal government is one of the chief. No European state shows anything like the lack of uniformity and permanence in the betterment of its municipalities that one sees in America. This is largely owing, of course, to the fact that there are nearly half a hundred sovereign states in this country, and the ease with which the victorious municipal party can negotiate with the state legislature makes it still more difficult to obtain this permanence and stable equilibrium. Dr. Shaw says: "This is so importantly true, that I am certain we can never have a permanent basis until we have given to our municipal governments in a very high degree the qualities of simplicity and uniformity. Municipal home rule must be achieved in such a form that the people of a large town may feel that they have their own municipal weal or woe clearly and definitely in their own hands."

Judged by this test of uniformity and simplicity, Dr. Shaw finds the proposed charter for Greater New York woefully and monumentally lacking. The present governmental structure of New York City is complex enough, but the new charter is far worse. Dr. Shaw sketches briefly the simple organization underlying the foundation of European municipalities, and where he sees good reasons why it

would be difficult to demand for American city government, and especially such an elaborate community as the Greater New York, an equal simplicity and unity, still he thinks the European models a good test to show our own sins in the matter of overelaboration and complexity. In England France and Germany the foundation of the municipal government is in a council elected directly by the municipal voters. The council is responsible to the voters, much, Dr. Shaw says, as the board of directors of a commercial corporation is responsible to the stockholders, and the appointees of the council carry on the executive administration of the city. In the early history of New York there was a municipal government analogous to this European model, but change after change has come. Dr. Shaw sketches these changes which have come in both Brooklyn and New York, taking away the power from the aldermanic councils and concentrating it in the hands of the mayor. He likens Brooklyn's executive to the President of the United States, the heads of the departments forming a sort of cabinet for the mayor, like the President's Cabinet at Washington. While Mayor Strong has almost as complete authority as the Mayor of Brooklyn, his actual effect ends very largely with the appointment of officers, the commissioners of the various boards. In view of what Dr. Shaw calls "not only the inadequacy, but the scandalous iniquity, of the relations between the legislature of the state and the corporate affairs of the cities of New York and Brooklyn," clearly the first task in forming a charter was to create "a representative body which should exercise, responsibly, in open session, from time to time, in the city hall at New York, those legislative powers respecting local and municipal matters that are now actually exercised, irresponsibly or at the dictation of bosses, by the state legislature at Albany."

THE CITY LEGISLATURE.

The actual result of the charter commission's work, however, has been to create for the Greater New York "a local legislature almost exactly corresponding to the state legislature at Albany." The state legislature will still exercise its functions in general legislation; in special and local matters it is relieved in favor of what the charter commissioners call a municipal assembly. The lower chamber of this body is to be the board of aldermen, consisting of sixty members, and the upper chamber is to consist of representatives from large council districts, formed by the grouping of state senatorial districts, and is to have a membership of twenty-nine. The mayor has a four-year term, and is chosen at the same election with the members of the council. Dr. Shaw says:

"The reformers were disappointed by the charter commission in their desire for a municipal parliament in a single chamber. They were disappointed in their request for long terms with partial renewal,

in order to provide for continuity. And above all, they were disappointed in their expectation that the municipal assembly would be—in large part, at least—elected on a general ticket rather than from wards or districts. It is only fair to explain, however, that the districts into which the city is divided for the election of members of the upper branch are large, having an average population of nearly 350,000, while the small districts which choose aldermen have about 50,000 each."

LIMITATIONS ON LEGISLATIVE AND EXECUTIVE POWER.

Dr. Shaw shows, too, that the impression conveyed from a casual glance at the charter is that the municipal assembly possesses authority co-ordinate with that of the executive department is not true, for the legislative authority in the new municipal assembly must be limited by grants of authority conferred in other clauses of the new charter upon the administrative boards and heads of departments. Dr. Shaw forecasts the actual work of municipal housekeeping under the new charter, and finds that even if the better element prevails at the polls, and an efficient and honest mayor is elected, such a man will be much limited in his effect. He will appoint as many good men in the course of the first six months of his authority as is consistent with his natural dislike to exercise the removal power. After that he will continue to hold office for three years and six months longer, with no power residing in him to make changes for the sake of efficiency and harmony. The ordinary administration of the great city will then, after the first six months of four years, be carried on by eighteen separate departments, not directly responsible or accountable to anybody. Of course, if a looting mayor is elected the case will be far worse.

STATE AUTHORITY WILL STILL BE INVOKED.

But after all Dr. Shaw thinks that the greatest harm of the new charter will be a perpetuation of the trouble we have now; that is, the instant appeal to Albany whenever an influential spoilsman has an axe to grind. "With several scores of politicians from New York City districts sitting in the state legislature, there will be no public opinion strong enough to prevent the resumption of the present and long-continued practice of state intervention."

Notwithstanding his condemnation of the charter, which we have indicated in a few quotations from an extensive article, Dr. Shaw is not hopeless of the future. So far as getting an ideal municipal charter, or a thoroughly excellent municipal structure, he sees no immediate hope, but owing to the excellent work of the Committee of Seventy and the municipal reform elements led by the Chamber of Commerce "New York will have fairly good government, probably, for several years to come, if all the disinterested elements that are working for that end unite and succeed, next November, in electing their ticket."

THE "DEGENERACY" OF THE SENATE AGAIN.

SENATOR HOAR'S article in the *Forum* for April (reviewed in our last number, page 587) provoked a reply from Mr. Charles R. Miller, editor of the *New York Times*, in the *May Forum*.

In the discussion of this question Mr. Miller chooses to employ what he considers the modern scientific method. That is to say, he makes use of "exhibits" illustrating the past and present character of the Senate for purposes of comparative study and generalization. He selects representative members of the Senate at the time when Mr. Hoar entered that body (1877) and compares them with typical Senators of to-day. Then he takes the most conspicuous names on the Senate rolls during the ten years, 1843-53, and contrasts with them a group of men elected to the Senate from 1889 to the term ending with 1899. Needless to say, the contrast is effective, and not wholly to the advantage of the moderns. Mr. Miller sums up his case in the following rather sweeping statement:

"It has thus far been shown that the Senate has now no party leaders or constitutional expounders of such power as those whom Senator Hoar found in that Chamber when he entered it twenty years ago; that while some of the greatest names that have adorned the pages of American history were upon the roll of the Senate half a century ago, there is now no Senator, and in the last decade there has been none, who has impressed the world by his abilities or made the age illustrious by his achievements; that the Executive, instead of seeking the aid and counsel of the Senate, as was the earlier custom, is obliged to rebuke it for its officious and offensive meddling, and must resort to extraordinary means to thwart its mischievous intentions; that, in place of spontaneous tributes to its greatness, it constantly receives popular testimonials of want of confidence and respect, which provoke its members to undignified exhibitions of resentment; and that, by its obstructive and fractious behavior, the Senate has become a body totally unlike the type planned and created by the Fathers. These changes constitute degeneracy. The organism has undergone a marked modification of form and function."

Mr. Miller goes on to say that it is not alone by obstinate ill-doing that the Senate has forfeited the public respect. "In what it refuses to do, or does grudgingly under the lash of compulsion, it is unbearably exasperating." As an instance of this kind of obstruction, Mr. Miller cites the Senate's action on the Anglo-American arbitration treaty, which he denounces without qualification, and then proceeds to exploit somewhat less recent history in the following paragraph:

"Upon two other occasions within the last four years the Senate has stood out in stiff-necked opposition to the sentiment of the country. If its attitude toward the Arbitration Treaty was barbarous, its prolonged haggling over the repeal of the Sher-

man Silver-Purchase act in 1893 was wicked. The nation was in the throes of a financial convulsion. Upon the urgent recommendation of the President, the House of Representatives passed a repeal bill promptly. The Senate held it under pointless and inane debate for two months, while confidence fled the country and business went to rack and ruin. Even when this immeasurable harm had been done, it was only in obedience to extraordinary outside pressure and by a narrow majority that the Senate finally assented to the repeal. In its treatment of the Wilson Tariff bill of 1894 it showed the same unreasoning disregard of the public wish and interest. Considerations of low tariff and high tariff do not enter at all into my condemnation of its behavior. The bill was held in the Senate not for amendment along the lines of either policy, but for individual and disconnected assaults upon its schedules of such strange persistency that men grew suspicious, and at length became convinced that no honorable motive could actuate certain of the Senators in their highwayman-like attitude toward it."

"The Senate," says Mr. Miller, "lacks moral authority and holds no leadership of opinion. Once it had both."

THE SAFETY OF THE LEGAL-TENDER PAPER.

IN the current number of the *Quarterly Journal of Economics*, Prof. Charles F. Dunbar makes a vigorous attack on the greenback as a feature of our currency system. The first part of his article is a review of the history of our legal-tender paper from 1862 to the present time. This ground was partially covered by Mr. Mitchell's article reviewed in our April number, page 471. Looking back over the record, Professor Dunbar asks:

"Is it even surprising that, on the whole, the net result of conflicting financial acts should be a general weakening of our system and a loosening of the grip upon hard money? The fact is indubitable. For proof of it we need only compare, first, the condition of things in 1865, when there was a general consensus of opinion that the return to specie payment was a manageable problem for early solution; second, the condition in 1875, when, after a year of painful tergiversation, a Resumption act was finally carried through in deference to a manifest public opinion, although by means of an agreement that its terms should be unintelligible; and, third, the recent state of affairs, when the country has repeatedly found itself brought dangerously near the verge of a fresh suspension, and has still found it impossible to obtain a line of legislation demanded for the better protection of the national honor and well being. The reason for this irregular, but on the whole progressive, relaxation on the side of political morals, at the same time that we have secured specie payment, is not far to seek. In any debate where the fateful words 'contraction' and 'relief' are heard, the fears and demands of a suffi-

ciently noisy minority have extraordinary potency, especially in the even years which witness the national elections; and ground once lost by any weakness in this part of the field of politics is regained with great difficulty. The country is now and then roused to the fact that it is slipping down a dangerous declivity; but, after all, even under a government of and for and by the people, it is not always easy for the clear will of the majority to find expression in law."

EVILS OF LEGISLATION.

Professor Dunbar's conclusion from our experience with the legal-tender notes is that a government currency, under our conditions, is an unfit subject for national legislation. He shows that what happens with a paper legal-tender is far different from the course of legislation as to the legal-tender coin.

"With regard to the latter the government fixed its standard and established its system of coinage in 1792, and then found at the most only two occasions for legislation as to other matters than mere detail, until the silver question presented itself in 1878. But the paper legal-tender never has been, and it is safe to say never can be, put upon a basis where it can have a like course of freedom from change. Resting purely upon credit, and regarded as a creation of money by mere act of Congress, it steadily invites alteration, the removal of this limit or that, the increase of its amount, or the alteration of its coin basis. The reserve to be held in the Treasury under any safe adjustment can never fail, from its magnitude, to attract the covetous gaze of the schemers who throng around the great source of government bounty. In addition to these risks to which the paper legal-tender is exposed, it has also to meet those arising from the silver controversy and now threatening the coin. It was well recognized six months ago that in the event of Mr. Bryan's election the legal-tender paper might be suddenly lowered to the silver standard, by the mere substitution of silver redemption for gold, and by mere executive order. It is not fit that the paper currency of the country should thus be kept adrift, or that the people of the country should be called upon periodically to rally for the safety of something which fails of one of its main purposes, if it is not kept free from any suspicion of danger."

BANK-NOTE CURRENCY.

The concluding part of Professor Dunbar's article is chiefly devoted to an argument in favor of delegating the issue of paper money to the banks, with the complete substitution of private credit for public as the medium of exchange in domestic operations, a large proportion of which are already performed by means of bank credit.

"This reliance upon banks would not, necessarily, mean the absorption of the whole right of paper issue by the national banks, although this absorption would have much to recommend it: but

it would clearly imply the confinement of the right to banks working under tolerably uniform conditions, as the guarantee of their safety and wide credit, and therefore presumably under some kind of national regulation and supervision.

"Even with the use of bank-notes, then, the paper currency must continue to be a subject of national legislation. There is, however, an important distinction in the kind of legislation called for by government paper and by bank paper respectively, and a great difference in the risks to which we may be exposed in the two cases. Congress has had the national bank system before it, for any necessary legislation, for almost the same length of time as the legal-tender issues; but the course of action in the two cases offers no point of resemblance. Inconsistent and essentially weak as the dealing of Congress with the legal-tender issues has been, its legislation as to the banks has on the whole been marked by steady purpose, has tended to complete the original system, and as a general result has materially strengthened it. Deservedly or not, the banks have from the start had abundance of enemies, in Congress and out of it; but the bank legislation if not uniformly wise, has been sparing in amount and usually directed to the details rather than the general structure and credit of the system. Comparison shows clearly that for thirty odd years the legislator has approached bank questions from an entirely different point of view and in a different frame of mind from that which has led him to such unfortunate results in acting upon legal-tender notes. He has not felt the same temptations, he has not been under the same outside influences, the pressure of the times has not turned his thoughts in the same direction. The fundamental difference in the two cases is no doubt explained by La Rochefoucauld's familiar maxim, 'that it is easier to be wise for others than to be wise for one's self.' The legislator has found it congenial and easy to hold others to the strict line of their obligations and of sound public policy, but not so easy to observe this line in deciding as to what lay within his own hand. His greatest folly in dealing with the banks—the absurd attempt, made by Congress in 1881 and foiled by the veto of President Hayes, to force a reduction of the interest of bonds held by the banks—was after all not a measure of relaxation toward them, but one of severity."

In reply to the argument that a government issue, being a loan without interest, results in a saving to the Treasury which is lost when the function of circulation is committed to the banks, Professor Dunbar points to the experience of the United States in the last five years.

"In that space of time," he says, "the people of the United States have lost by shaken confidence, discouraged enterprise and the actual ruin of thousands of citizens resulting from the mismanagement of their currency, an amount beyond all comparison with the annual saving of perhaps

\$12,000,000 made by them at the Treasury. The thrill of alarm which runs through the country whenever the gold reserve dips too far below the line, or when there is delay or doubt in applying the costly remedy, means a loss to the people to be measured only by scores of millions. The monetary panic of 1893 alone, by its direct results and without reference to the stagnation which followed it, was enough to counterbalance all savings of interest made by the Treasury in the last twenty years."

COMMANDER BOOTH-TUCKER ON THE PAUPER PROBLEM IN AMERICA.

IN the current number of the *Charities Review* Commander Booth Tucker of the Salvation Army in the United States has an article on "The Pauper Problem in America." As might be inferred from the Salvation Army's activity in the establishment of farm colonies and the like, the Commander advocates the removal of our surplus population from the cities to the rural regions as the ultimate solution of our pauper problem. He believes that not only will there be an abundance of land available for the absorption of this surplus population, but that an increasing demand for labor would soon be created. The American social scheme of the Salvation Army includes, he says:

"1. The establishment of Western settlements of 100,000 acres and upward.

"2. Farm colonies of from 300 to 1,000 acres, in the neighborhood of our principal cities, worked on the allotment plan.

"3. City allotments, or potato patches, on the plan devised by Mayor Pingree of Detroit for the instruction and encouragement of the city workman in agriculture.

"4. City colonies for dealing with the poor, including cheap food and shelter depots, temporary work yards, labor bureaus, homes for ex criminals and for fallen women, and other forms of assistance for the more helpless classes of the poor.

"With the rapid extension of the farm colony idea, it would become easy to transplant many of the city institutions to the country, and as the balance of population was established it would become increasingly possible to reduce the cost of caring for the poor, while the primary outlay would be little if anything more than is at present necessary.

"Nor do I think it would be wise for the state to attempt to monopolize the field. In the first place, the poor man should be encouraged to help himself. In the second place, where his efforts fall short, it seems to me that the utmost possible advantage should be taken of the willingness and ability of those who are related to him by ties of blood and friendship to assist in bearing the burden. And, in the third place, so far as philanthropy and charity are willing to take upon themselves a voluntary participation in providing for such needs, it would be equally advisable to make use of such assistance and thus spare the taxpayer all unnecessary appeals to his resources."

THE MODERN GREEK AS A FIGHTING MAN.

PROF. BENJAMIN IDE WHEELER of Cornell University, whose recent residence in Greece and intimate acquaintance with the Greek people have enabled him to form valuable opinions on the subject, contributes to the *North American Review* for May a brief study of "The Modern Greek as a Fighting Man."

Professor Wheeler's article was written, of course, before the war with Turkey actually began, but his analysis of the Greeks' military qualities has received several striking confirmations during the past six weeks. Regarding the inaptitude of the Greeks for military routine, Professor Wheeler says:

"Aversion to mechanical discipline shows itself in the drill of the Greek troops, as would be naturally expected from all that we know of them outside the army. As a people they always create the impression of disorderliness. Men who walk together on the street do not keep step. A Greek funeral procession presents to our eyes a most disorderly and individualistic appearance. The people who compose it go on foot, and each one seems to be strolling along on his own account. On arriving at the grave there is likely to be no fixed order of procedure. If there is, people do not conform to it. Every one does what seems to him good. Absence of previous plan and of sense for order are apparent on every hand. If there occur a halt in the proceedings, through any uncertainty or lack of preparation, a debate may ensue. Three out of four of the bearers will prove to be orators. There is no one person in authority. Five or six different ones are giving orders or making suggestions at the same time. The same popular trait shows itself wherever masses of people are assembled. Any single man is a potential marshal and master of ceremonies and may develop into such without warning. All this represents a deep-seated national characteristic and one that renders the application of strict military discipline in the form known to the armies of the north extremely difficult.

"Herein lies the chief ground for apprehension regarding the fitness of the Greek to meet the demands of modern methods of warfare. A German battalion is a firmly compacted machine in which the individual has lost the sense of autonomy. Panic cannot resolve it into its constituent elements, because steady discipline and persistent drill have made machine action a second nature. In the moment of emergency a Greek battalion is liable to become *ex uno plures*."

Although the Greek is impulsive, unduly excitable, and a poor disciplinarian, still Professor Wheeler thinks him fairly entitled to be called a fighter, and a "brisk, brave, savage fighter." He proved that in the days of the revolution (1821-28), and in more than one battle of the recent struggle with the Turk he has sustained the claim.

THE GREEKS AND THE POWERS.

An Impeachment of the Greek Government.

ACCORDING to "Diplomaticus," in the *Fortnightly Review*, the Greek government deliberately forced on the recent insurrection from a design of preventing a settlement which the Cretans themselves had accepted, and which the powers had guaranteed. It was, indeed, not because of any sympathy with Cretan wrongs, but from a determination to prevent the removal of those grievances which would remove at the same time Crete from the range of possible annexation, that the government of Athens suddenly executed a complete right-about-face between February 4 and February 8, and deliberately brought about the insurrection, the after consequences of which they are now expiating with their defeat in Thessaly.

WHY THE GREEKS INTERFERED.

This in brief is what "Diplomaticus" has to say: "The reason of this sudden outburst of provocative energy on the part of Greece is, I am afraid, not far to seek. The one thing of which the Greeks have always stood in dread has been the establishment in Crete of an absolutely effective autonomous administration which would permanently content the natives and postpone to their own Kalends their annexation of the island. The Greeks have been saved from a revival of this menace to their patriotic aspirations by the incurable bad faith of the Porte and the mutual jealousies of the powers. When, however, M. Delyannis heard that the powers, not content with drafting one more paper constitution for Crete and obtaining the promulgation of it by the Sultan, had prohibited the dispatch of Turkish troops to the island and made themselves responsible for the consequences, he must have felt that the time for overt action had arrived. It was obviously necessary to create a situation in Crete which would render the pacificatory mission of the powers a task of great difficulty, and would put their incredible unanimity to a supreme test. Hence his mysterious change of front between February 4 and 8.

HOW THEY FORCED ON WAR.

"The coup failed. In spite of the heroics of the Greek commander in Canea Bay, in spite of the glowing altruism of Athens, and the patriotic prescriptions of the Ethnike Hetairia, Christians and Mohammedans once more agreed to bury the hatchet, and on February 9 it was reported from Canea that 'all is quiet here, and there is no fighting in the neighborhood.' The first trick was lost, but the game had only begun. On February 10 another and more ambitious card was played. Amid the frenzied excitement of the Athenians a torpedo flotilla under Prince George of Greece was ordered to Cretan waters, with instructions to sink any Turkish transports which might attempt to land troops for the further 'persecution' of the

Christians. This, in spite of the fact that the powers had requested the Porte, and the Porte had agreed, not to send troops, and that at the moment Canea was absolutely quiet. But although Prince George hurried away again as soon as he learned from the European admirals that he would not be allowed to remain, he had the satisfaction of leaving the island in a state of insurrection from end to end. Two days later, while the powers were still bewildered by the unexpected situation which confronted them, Colonel Vassos, with a small Greek army, landed at Platania and proclaimed the annexation of Crete to the Hellenic crown.

THE BAD FAITH OF THE GREEKS.

"At no moment in the history of the troubles of last January and February, which so deeply stirred the righteous indignation of the Greeks, were the Christians of Crete in a state of persecution at the hands of the Turkish authorities. On the contrary, from the beginning they held the advantage, and when the insurrection at last broke out the chief anxiety of the European admirals was how to rescue the Mohammedan garrisons and settlements which were threatened by Christian insurgents all over the island. The blackest element in the story is, however, found on the diplomatic side. It is not astonishing that it should have made the German and Russian Emperors very angry. They are certainly young men, and they may be 'despots,' as Mr. Gladstone has witheringly called them, but that does not rob them of the right of resenting acts of bad faith."

THE WORST OF IT.

"Diplomaticus," as might be expected from one who holds this theory of the origin of the trouble, is exceedingly delighted that the Greeks have been well beaten by the Turks, which is their only chance of any salvation, for the Hellenic government should be well birched for their misconduct. Unfortunately, they will not suffer alone:

"It will be the Armenians and other subject races of Turkey who will have to suffer the worst effects of the criminal folly of Greece. She has, in short, given a new lease of life to the Eastern Question. She has propped up the throne of Abdul Hamid, strengthened the infernal system of Yildiz, and stiffened all the reactionary elements in Moslem national life."

The Powers as Mediators.

In the *Nineteenth Century* the foreign editor of the *Temps*, Monsieur Francis de Pressensé, writes an article to maintain the proposition that the powers should mediate at once between the Sultan and Greece. He says:

"Turkey has brilliantly demonstrated the vitality of her military power in the midst of the decomposition of the state. Edhem has given a necessary, beneficent lesson to Greek arrogance. However, everybody knows, as I have said before, that the

conscience of mankind can neither allow the Crescent to reconquer an inch of God's earth given over to freedom and the Cross, nor permit the wholesale destruction of Greece. It is high time for the so-called Areopagus to put forth its verdict, and to begin again, where it has left it off, the work of the reformation—that is to say, of the salvation—of the East. Any pedantic scruple, any tardiness, any miserable waiting on the occasion, will only make the powers the laughing-stock of mankind. Now or never! The hour has struck when Europe must either justify by her action her high claims, or abdicate forever, and write once more in the Book of History *un gran rifiuto*."

GREEK IN MODERN EDUCATION.

THE interest of the moment in things Hellenic confers timeliness on the discussion of "Greek in Modern Education," by Prof. J. H. T. Main of Iowa College, in *Education*. This writer's view is that Greek cannot be eliminated from modern liberal education without a separation from the true sources of our culture.

"The current of Greek thought is the strongest current in our civilization. This is true whether we are aware of it or not, and the idea on which is based everything truly Greek is the ideal which as a nation and as individuals we must come to recognize and adopt if we ever reach the standard of life which it is our privilege and duty to attain. It has been intimated repeatedly what the Greek ideal is. Mathew Arnold, that great man whose real greatness the world does not yet know, stated it clearly and succinctly in these words: 'The uppermost idea with Hellenism is to see things as they really are.' These words get their proof again and again from the literature, the art and the philosophy of the Greeks. No other nation ever saw so clearly things as they really are. This is why the things they did are as *living* to-day as they ever were; and this is why I say that we as a nation and individuals must recognize and adopt their ideal before we can attain the normal standards of our being. Perhaps I should say that I do not forget the other great current in our civilization—namely, Hebraism, nor the importance of its ideal, 'conduct and obedience,' to use again the words of Arnold, but the Greek ideal includes the other, for *right thinking* is the basis of all right doing; and furthermore, Hebraism has grafted itself upon Hellenism so that it comes to us in its culminating glory through the Greek. He that would live must adopt the united ideals of these two peoples. Countries which have most closely adhered to something like an educational establishment based upon the fundamental importance of the spirit I have been trying to suggest, have done more for true culture, for true scholarship, in every branch of learning than countries that have not done so. The two countries that have been most conservative in this respect are

Germany and England, and they beyond all question have contributed most that is genuine and lasting to the scholarship of the world.

"The question under discussion is a practical one, practical in the truest sense, inasmuch as it directly refers to the normal and scientific development of the human mind and of human society. No question could be more practical."

THE TRIUMPH OF THE SULTAN.

A CORRESPONDENT of Constantinople contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for May an article on "The Sultan and the Powers." The article was written before the declaration of war with Greece, and therefore, of course, before the Turkish victory in Thessaly; but even then, this writer says:

"I believe that the Sultan is, not only in his own opinion but in fact, stronger to-day and possessed of wider influence than ever before. But public opinion is powerless unless it finds expression in the acts of governments. Between public opinion and the Sultan stands what is known as the Concert of Europe, and it has been to the manipulation of this that his matchless diplomatic cleverness has been chiefly directed. If he had had to deal only with the Ambassadors at Constantinople he would probably have failed, for their patience has often been exhausted, and they have been ready for such action as a certain class of writers delight to call hysterical. If he had had to deal with a single power and had followed the same policy he would, before this, have lost his throne—but in the Concert of Europe he has found a barrier against which the waves of public opinion have beaten in vain—behind which he has stood secure, undismayed by the roar of the storm.

"If the Turks declare war with Greece it will be under German influence, which is now stronger than any other at the palace. Russia also is playing her own game, and, so far as we can judge from appearances, she would like to see such disturbances here as would make it possible for her to come to Constantinople as the friend and protector of the Sultan. She has no more interest in the speedy settlement of the Cretan question than Germany has. She is much more interested just now in consolidating the Slavic power in the Balkan peninsula. While German officers are joining the Turkish army in Thessaly, Russian officers are in Bulgaria perfecting the organization of the Bulgarian army. So these two powers are playing a game of propositions and counter-propositions with the Western powers, which will go on just so long as public opinion in England, France and Italy tolerates it. And all in the name of peace. While the Cretans are fighting for their rights, the Greeks are confronting the Turkish armies, the Armenians are being exterminated and the reform of the Ottoman Empire is adjourned *sine die*."

THE "GREAT ASSASSIN" AT HOME.

THERE is no reason to doubt that M. Denais' article on the Sultan of Turkey in the first April number of the *Nouvelle Revue* furnishes a substantially accurate picture of the crafty potentate whose wiles seem so far to have prevailed against all the great powers of Europe; and it is interesting as well as accurate.

M. Denais arrived in Constantinople some days before the massacres broke out, and he had, to begin with, no prejudices against Abdul Hamid. Of the events in Asia Minor during the preceding two or three years the French public had been kept in almost absolute ignorance, while what had leaked out was so vague or was so persistently contradicted that it made little or no impression on the national mind. M. Denais received an unsolicited invitation to visit the Sultan, an honor which naturally makes him unwilling to reflect in any degree on his Imperial host. But fortunately M. Denais has recognized a higher duty—that which he owes to the uninformed French people who form his readers—and it cannot justly be said that he has minced matters or allowed his sense of the Sultan's courtesy to distort his judgment.

THE BOYHOOD OF A SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Abdul Hamid was fifty-four years old on September 21 last. His mother, an Armenian slave, died in giving him birth. She was, it seems, consumptive. The education which the heir to the Imperial throne, in common with the other princes of the reigning dynasty, undergoes, has been fixed from time immemorial. Up to his twelfth year every prince of the Imperial house lives in the harem in the company of slaves, Soudanese eunuchs and Circassians, all absolutely destitute of intellectual culture. At the age of thirteen the young prince is intrusted to the concubines, who are also profoundly illiterate. He grows up without the slightest notion of state affairs; he is even specially forbidden to look at a European newspaper. Such was Abdul Hamid's preparation for the enormous responsibilities attached to the Turkish throne. The event which probably made the greatest impression on him was the attempt made on behalf of the sons of the Sultan Abdul Aziz to poison at dinner all the male descendants of Abdul Medjid in order that the throne might pass to Colonel Yussuf-Izzeddin, son of the Sultan then in power. Abdul Hamid, who in spite of his bringing up is by no means lacking in intellect, declined the invitation to that dinner himself and persuaded his brothers Murad, Rechad, Soleiman and others also to avoid going. Abdul Hamid led a very dissipated life up to the age of twenty-four. Then his health altered; he gave up wine, and became very sober and pious and practiced a strict monogamy. He saw the deposition of Abdul Aziz, and the brief three months when Murad V. reigned. M. Denais evidently does not think that Murad was really mad, as was asserted. The great powers were contented with a medical

certificate which declared that the patient was incurable, though he was only twenty-one. Abdul Hamid, as is well known, succeeded Murad, who was kept for some time at Tcheragan on the Bosphorus, and was then transferred to Malta Kiosk so as to be nearer to his affectionate brother.

PERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Naturally pusillanimous, the events of which he had been a witness were not likely to inspire Abdul Hamid with courage. It was not very long before the thought of his own personal safety became with him the governing principle of his life. This care, which had its origin in the ordinary prudence practiced by almost every reigning sovereign, soon degenerated into an absolute monomania. In obedience to it the Sultan surrounded the hill of Yildiz Kiosk, which occupies an excellent strategic position on the outskirts of Constantinople, with a triple fortification, within which he retired for safety. The *selamlık* or public prayers compels him to show himself outside his palace every Friday, but he goes to the mosque which he has had built close to Yildiz instead of passing through the chief streets of Constantinople as his predecessors used to do.

M. Denais argues at some length that Abdul Hamid is not naturally cruel; indeed, even the rite which compels him to kill a lamb at the Bairam festival is extremely repugnant to him. No one who has seen him believes that he is a cruel man by nature. If M. Denais' diagnosis is correct, he is simply ill, and the famous phrase the "Sick Man of Europe" is even more applicable to the monarch than to the country over which he rules. His ancestors for generations have been dipsomaniacs, and his mother was a consumptive. Hence come his curious bilious complexion, his weak eyes, his feverish agitation, his bent back, his narrow chest. He has great irritability, a propensity to sudden tempestuous outbursts of anger, a complete absence of moral sense, and, above all, what is known as the mania of persecution in an extreme form.

RUSSIA AS IT IS.

MR. W. DURBAN is a man who can write, and who, having traveled extensively in Russia last year, has a good deal to say that is very well worth listening to. His article in the *Contemporary Review* is one which should be carefully read by all those who wish to appreciate the forces which dominate Europe to-day. Mr. Durban is by no means an enthusiastic admirer of the Russian government, and he takes a rather gloomy view as to its future.

THE RUSSIANS AND LORD SALISBURY.

One thing which Mr. Durban insists upon strenuously is that the Russians have never forgotten, and will never forget, the part Lord Salisbury played at the Berlin Congress. Mr. Durban says:

"I am of opinion that if Lord Salisbury were to resign to-morrow, and if Mr. Balfour or any other Conservative or Unionist became Premier, there would be an instant change of front among Russian diplomatists in relation to the Sultan and Armenia. A tourist who goes to and fro in Russia, and fails to form this opinion, must be unable to appreciate the universally obtruded facts of the situation."

Everywhere Mr. Durban reports that he found only one sentiment on the subject of England. The educated Russian wishes to be friends with England, and would make considerable sacrifices to secure that end

A RUSSO-ENGLISH ALLIANCE.

Mr. Durban asked intelligent Russians who were discoursing concerning the nature of the Franco-Russian Alliance to tell him frankly what they thought about the relations between England and Russia. They answered :

"They ought to agree and be allied, just because they have so many potentialities of disagreement and so many obstacles to an alliance. Their mutual interests are everywhere in opposition, and therefore they will inevitably fight about something unless they resolve, on equal terms, that they must never fight. That is why it is easier for Russia to be friendly with France than England. The Russo-French *entente cordiale* is very cheap. Neither side has anything to pay except flattery and compliment. But in an alliance between Russia and England both sides must be willing to pay liberally, and both ought to be only too willing to pay a big price."

THE AWAKENING OF RUSSIA.

Russia, however, is every day becoming a greater factor in international policy. Mr. Durban says :

"Western people are generally but little aware of the progress which is being accomplished by that colossal nation whose habitat extends over the whole of the eastern section of this European continent. It is my purpose in this retrospect of a recent extensive tour in Russia to induce in my fellow-countrymen some sense of what the awakening of that country signifies. For the leaping into new life of that giant among the nations is the most momentous fact of the history of our own times."

RELIGIOUS RUSSIA.

Mr. Durban bears very strong testimony to the intensity of the religious sentiment in Russia. He says :

"The religious feeling is nowhere on earth at this hour so energetically alive as in Russia. If you move among the people you feel an all-pervading sense of religion in the atmosphere. It is a vain notion, which the Western mind generally cherishes, that in Russia religious superstition is gradually yielding to the encroachment of modern progressiveness. Enlightened people in Russia assured me that never has the whole land been so thoroughly dominated by a fanatical sacerdotalism as it is at

this day. I saw evidence everywhere of the truth of this proposition. It is a curious feature of modern Russian life that the railways, instead of decreasing superstition by the dissemination of new ideas, have actually increased the hold of priestcraft on the masses of the people."

Yet this religious sentiment which is so universal is maintained without any of the usual pulpit apparatus, for few priests preach, and there is little reading of the Bible.

THE RUSSIAN CHARACTER.

Of the Russian people themselves he speaks in the strongest terms of praise. He declares :

"Unquestionably the Russians are the coming musicians of the world. It seems a singular anomaly that organs are prohibited in churches, as are all other instruments, but the singing is so fine that instrumental music is not missed. The people are not only as musical as their soft, sibilant, sonorous, strong language, but they are perhaps the most amiable and sweet tempered race in the world. In Germany, Italy, France and England numerous countenances meet the eye which betray evil temper. Such faces in Russia are phenomenally rare. Everybody is good tempered, and everybody is gushing with kindness to the stranger. The love of animals is ingrained in the very soul of the people, and it is akin to their passionate love for their children. On the long Siberian rivers, as well as on the Volga, when night draws near, the peasant passengers on deck are sure to be seen arranging nests for their little ones with rugs and sheepskins, careless of their own exposure to the chilly winds."

THE NEW GENERATION.

Mr. Durban was also much impressed by the attention that is now being paid to popular education :

"In the great exhibition at Nijni Novgorod I was specially attracted by the Elementary Education Section. The immense exhibit of exercise books written by boys and girls in all parts of Russia was an agreeable revelation. It is evident that a new generation is rising in Russia which will change the social aspect of the country."

All this is very interesting, and there is much more in the article that is well worthy of attention.

In the *Geographical Journal* for April there is a full report of Sir W. Martin Conway's account of the first crossing of the Spitzbergen, which is copiously illustrated with maps. Another interesting paper is Lieutenant Vandeleur's report of "Two Years' Travel in Uganda, Unyoro, and on the Upper Nile." There are two other papers dealing with Central Asian questions, chiefly relating to the boundaries of Persia, Beloochistan and Afghanistan. Mr. Andrews' paper on the "Teaching of Geography in Relation to History" is not without interest.

THE SPIRIT-WRESTLERS OF RUSSIA.

The Latest Victims of Russian Persecution.

IN the *New Century Review* Mr. Vladimir Tchertkoff, who himself has been in exile for the efforts which he made to bring the sufferings of the Doukoborts, or Spirit-wrestlers, before the attention of the Russian government, contributes a very interesting paper describing the tenets of this obscure and inoffensive sect. They are a kind of Quaker Communists, whose heresies are of course regarded as most pestilential by M. Pobedonostzeff, who is dealing with them in his usual unsparing fashion. The article is really a translation of a paper written as far back as 1805, but the sect is the same to-day as it was then.

"The virtue most highly respected among the Spirit wrestlers is mutual love. They have no personal property; but each regards his property as belonging to all. After emigrating to the Milky-Waters, they proved this in practice; for there they stored up all their property in one place, so that at present they have one common treasury, one common flock or herd, and in each of their villages is a common granary. Each brother takes from the common property that which he needs."

Mr. Tchertkoff, who speaks with the bitterness of an exile, says:

"There are now four thousand of these people suffering the agonies of destitution, and starving through a Caucasian winter; and this for having, in the name of Christ, refused to serve the government with rifle and bayonet. Strong and healthy as they have been, they are perishing rapidly, the survivors being all more or less ill. Blindness comes upon them through want; and diseases, especially among the children, have, according to the last advices, carried off some from every family. A letter just received describes their situation as becoming daily more and more dreadful. Government reports do not reveal, but deliberately hide and pervert the facts.

"The 'Christian' great powers are exhibiting their collective inability to help the so-called 'Christians' of Armenia and Crete; and one of those powers is actually inflicting, at home, and upon its own children, similar tortures to those inflicted by the Turk. The Russian government inflicts those tortures upon men, women and children for living in the true practice of that Christian faith which the government is supposed to uphold. Contradiction could not go further. Greater disaster cannot well come to men than has come to these good and unfortunate people, the Russian Spirit-wrestlers.

"The contributor of this article has himself just recently been exiled from Russia for taking a sympathetic interest in these people and endeavoring to spread the truth about them and their sufferings. And the power that has exiled him continues to murder them."

It is indeed deplorable that the Russian govern-

ment should excite so much prejudice against itself throughout the civilized world by the severity with which it presses to the logical ultimate its theories of orthodoxy. The Spirit wrestlers, however, may congratulate themselves upon the fact that M. Pobedonostzeff by persecuting them has done much more to make their tenets known throughout the world than they could have done themselves had they been allowed the most unrestricted liberty of proselytizing.

THE VIENNESE MASTERS.

Brahms and the Classical Tradition.

THE late Johannes Brahms has been the subject of a good many biographies and critical estimates. We have the studies by Hermann Deiters, Emil Krause, Philipp Spitta and others; but one of the most interesting, as it is one of the most accessible, is that by Mr. J. A. Fuller Maitland on "Masters of German Music," which seems to have been much used in the recent notices of the composer. The author makes clear the position held by Brahms in the musical world, especially with regard to the Wagner controversy. Where the usual tests of musical merit are fairly applied, he considers that Brahms ranks with the masters of the first order.

Under the above sub-title, Mr. W. H. Hadow contributes to the *Contemporary Review* for May another interesting study of Brahms' work. He thus defines the classical composer:

"A classical composer is one who pays the highest regard to his medium, who aims before all things at perfection of phrase and structure, whose ideal is simple beauty, and whose passion the love of style. . . . Classical writing includes many grades of rank and many types of character: the richness of Bach, the lucidity of Mozart, the magnificent strength and dignity of Beethoven; and a pedantic insistence on authoritative rule is not a mark of its true nature, but a symptom of one of its deadliest diseases."

And it was into the family of the classical Viennese masters of German music that Brahms not only was born, but to this order that he belonged by right of education also:

"By natural temper of mind Brahms was a pure musician, a chosen lover to whom Art revealed her innermost secrets. . . . His lightest melody is elect of the inner sanctuary, and is touched with fire from off the altar. Not, of course, that it all reaches the same level of beauty; but his poorest tune, his most learned piece of counterpoint, is inspired with that special kind of vitality which we find in the great classics, and which we do not find in the music, considered from the musical standpoint alone, of the romantic composers."

But it is as a master of form that he will live:

"Mozart at his greatest never attains the broad virile strength which Brahms has inherited from Bach and Beethoven. In his form he is largely in-

fluenced by Beethoven, yet he has not failed to gather from the best of the romantic movement, and to augment the whole with treasure from his own store. The common devices of the composer acquire with him a new value and significance; they are more subtle, more delicate, more civilized than their forerunners. And when to this it is added that for pure charm of tune Brahms has been equaled by no composer since the death of Schubert; that beside his melodies even Chopin seems trivial, and even Schumann ineffective, there need be no further question about his claim to immortality."

Many other articles on Brahms have appeared, especially in the music periodicals. One which takes a view somewhat different from that of the writers quoted, appears in the *May Musical Herald*. The writer sums up as follows:

"Brahms' position cannot be considered fully assured. There is no doubt he was a composer of splendid gifts; whether he did his best with them is still a doubtful point. He was always clever, suggestive, intellectual, profound, and these qualities are of high value; but the first and most necessary requirement of music is to be musical."

MAX MÜLLER'S AMERICAN FRIENDS.

MAX MÜLLER introduces the fourth installment of his "Literary Recollections" in *Cosmopolis* with some remarks on the subject of letters and visits from unknown admirers and friends. In his own case so many of these inflections have come from the United States that Dr. Müller is led into a brief discussion of certain attributes by which the American tourist in Europe is known.

Dr. Müller's tone, it should be said, is a very kindly one. Americans impress him as possessing in a very high degree the gift of sight-seeing. He says they have what at school was called *pace*.

"They travel over England in a fortnight, but at the end they seem to have seen all that is, and all who are worth seeing. We wonder how they can enjoy anything. But they do enjoy what they see, and they carry away a great many photographs, not only in their albums, but in their memory also. The fact is that they generally come well prepared, and know beforehand what they want to see: and, after all, there are limits to everything. If we have only a quarter of an hour to look at the Madonna di San Sisto, may not that short exposure give us an excellent negative in our memory, if only our brain is sensitive, and the lens of our eyes clear and strong? The Americans, knowing that their time is limited, make certainly an excellent use of it, and seem to carry away more than many travelers who stand for hours with open mouths before a Raphael, and in the end know no more of the picture than of the frame. It requires sharp eyes and a strong will to see much in a short time. Some portrait paint-

ers, for instance, catch a likeness in a few minutes; others sit and sit, and stare and stare, and alter and alter, and never perceive the really characteristic points in a face."

But even Professor Müller's patience has been tried by the American interviewer.

"I do not like him, and I think he ought at all events to tell us that we are being interviewed. Even ancient statues are protected now against snap-shots in the museums of antiquities. But with all that I cannot help admiring him."

Professor Müller leaves the subject of the interviewer and his arts for the more congenial theme of Oxford visits from such eminent Americans as Emerson, Holmes and Lowell. Each of these, he says, stayed at his house for several days, "so that I could take them in at leisure, while others had to be taken at one gulp, often between one train and the next."

This is remembered of Lowell:

"Sometimes even the most harmless remark about America would call forth very sharp replies from him. Everybody knows that the salaries paid by America to her diplomatic staff are insufficient, and no one knew it better than he himself. But when the remark was made in his presence that the United States treated their diplomatic representatives stingily, he fired up, and discoursed most eloquently on the advantages of high thoughts and humble living."

Lowell left these verses as a souvenir of his sojourn at Oxford:

Had I all tongues Max Müller knows,
I could not with them altogether
Tell half the debt a stranger owes
Who Oxford sees in pleasant weather.

The halls, the gardens, and the quads,
There's nought can match them on this planet,
Smiled on by all the partial gods
Since Alfred (if 'twas he) began it;

But more than all the welcomes warm,
Thrown thick as lavish hands could toss 'em,
Why, they'd have wooed in winter-storm
One's very umbrella-stick to blossom!

Bring me a cup of All Souls' ale,
Better than e'er was bought with siller,
To drink (O may the vow prevail)
The health of Max* and Mrs. Müller!

* ("Professor" I would fain have said,
But the pinched line would not admit it,
And where the nail submits its head,
There must the hasty hammer hit it)!

Of Dr. Holmes, too, there are pleasant Oxford memories:

"When we came to Magdalen College, he wanted to see and to measure the elms. He was very proud of some elms in America, and he had actually brought some string with which he had measured the largest tree he knew in his own country. He proceeded to measure one of our finest elms in Magdalen College, and when he found that it was large,

than his American giant, he stood before it admiring it, without a single word of envy or disappointment.

"I had, however, a great fright while he was staying at our house. He had evidently done too much, and after our first dinner party he had feverish shivering fits, and the doctor whom I sent for declared at once that he must keep perfectly quiet in bed, and attend no more parties of any kind. This was a great disappointment to myself and to many of my friends. But at his time of life the doctor's warning could not be disregarded, and I had, at all events, the satisfaction of sending him off to Cambridge safe and sound. I had him several days quite to myself, and there were few subjects which we did not discuss. We mostly agreed, but even where we did not, it was a real pleasure to differ from him. We discussed the greatest and the smallest questions, and on every one he had some wise and telling remarks to pour out. I remember one long conversation while we were sitting in an old wainscoted room at All Souls', ornamented with the arms of former fellows. It had been at first the library of the college, then one of the fellows' rooms, and lastly a lecture room. We were deep in the old question of the true relation between the divine and the human in man, and here again, as on all other questions, everything seemed to be clear and evident to his mind. Perhaps I ought not to repeat what he said to me when we parted: 'I have had much talk with people in England; with you I have had a real conversation.' We understood each other, and wondered how it was that men so often misunderstood one another. I told him that it was the badness of our language; he thought it was the badness of our tempers. Perhaps we were both right."

VARIOUS VIEWS OF DR. JOWETT.

By "Blackwood."

IT is natural that *Blackwood* could not permit the publication of Jowett's "Life and Letters" to pass without an article expressing its dislike of Oxford Liberalism. Jowett, although not a prig himself, got the credit of being the cause of priggishness in others, and many a prig of promise passed through his hands. On the whole, however, the article is more favorable than might have been expected of Jowett personally, and is quite complimentary to his biographers, therein differing from the *Quarterly*. *Blackwood* sums up the matter as follows:

"We venture to predict that his memory will long be cherished, both at Oxford and in the world, by thousands who were the recipients of his kindness; and to assert that those number not a few who, with strong propensities and temptations to sloth and indolence, will long be inspired by his example to industry and application. But when all who fell within the sphere of his personal influence

have passed away we are equally confident that his claim to the recollection of posterity will be found to consist not in his theological or philosophical opinions, crude and ill-digested as they were, but in the fact that, in an age teeming with literary talent and activity, he above all others was imbued with the peculiar genius, saturated with the best traditions, and obedient to the true canons of English style."

By the "Quarterly."

The writer of the article on Jowett, in the *Quarterly Review* for May, turns out a much more creditable piece of work than his fellow in the *Edinburgh Review*. He says:

"If we had to point to the individuality which, during the last fifty years, has most contributed to mold youth, to raise and regulate aspiration, to counsel and encourage activity, to fashion and temper fit instruments for high purposes, to indicate direction of thought, work and feeling, we should unhesitatingly point to the late Master of Balliol. Personality—influence on character through character—this was his scope and the watchword of his consistent career: in this province he exercised an influence as widespread as it was unobtrusive. Since the time of Jowett's favorite, Dr. Johnson, no corresponding figure has appeared in English society; no corresponding figure has ever appeared in English academical society. In more recent days the late Professor T. H. Green did form, in the very Balliol which Jowett transformed, a school of thought; but it was of abstract and metaphysical thought, and he did not, like Jowett, consolidate into an extraordinary brotherhood men who were contrary and even contradictory to each other."

The chief point of his article, however, is the drawing of an elaborate parallel between Dr. Johnson and Dr. Jowett. The parallel is very ingeniously constructed, and suggests much both by way of parallel and of contrast. The *Quarterly* reviewer does not speak highly of Jowett's biography as literature:

"We do not wish to cavil; we are thankful for small mercies; but, without censoriousness, the 'Life' is inartistic, always in sequence and often in style; at the best, these two volumes are but *mémoires à servir*. It would have been preferable to have compiled one of connected and critical biography, another of the letters themselves."

By Mr. Leslie Stephen.

Writing upon Jowett's "Life and Letters" in the *National Review*, Mr. Leslie Stephen deals with the Master of Balliol in a somewhat depreciatory spirit. He says:

"Will the future historian of English thought be able to show that any of the important contributions to speculation bear the impress of Jowett's intellect? Is any phase of speculation marked by Jowett's personal stamp? That is the question which one naturally asks about a man who is a

well-known writer upon philosophy, and one can hardly deny that the answer must be unequivocally in the negative. Jowett's biographers hold that he might have said something very important if he had found time. His influence is identical with the influence of the college which he did so much to mold. You might not learn anything very definite, but you were subject to a vigorous course of prodding and rousing, which is perhaps the best training for early years. Jowett is judged from a wrong point of view when we try to regard him as a leader of thought; but his influence was excellent as an irritant, which at least would not allow a man to lap himself in intellectual slumbers. You might be propelled in any direction, but at least you would not stand still."

THE PROGRESS OF MEDICINE IN ENGLAND Sixty Years of Surgery and Physic.

MR. MALCOLM MORRIS contributes to the *Nineteenth Century* a very interesting article on "The Progress of Medicine During the Queen's Reign." The chief progress that has been made in medicine has been to teach people to do without it. If the Victorian era had done nothing else for humanity, it has at least disestablished the black draught and other nauseous potions which in former days were regarded as essential to the cure of mortal maladies.

MEDICINE SIXTY YEARS AGO.

Dr. Morris says: "When the Queen came to the throne in 1837, it is hardly too much to say that the average medical practitioner knew little more about the diseases of the heart, lungs, stomach, liver and kidneys than was known to Hippocrates. The diagnosis and treatment of diseases of the skin had advanced little beyond John Hunter's famous division of such affections into those which sulphur could cure, those which mercury could cure and those which the devil himself couldn't cure. Pathology was a mere note-book of *post-mortem* appearances—a list of observations as dead as the bodies on which they were made. The New World of bacteriology had not yet found its Columbus."

IMPROVEMENTS IN SURGERY.

From this starting point the doctors have made very considerable advance, "chiefly," says Dr. Morris, "along two lines. First, by expanding the territory of surgery, and, secondly, by developing pathological science, which concerns itself with the causes, processes and effects of disease." The progress of surgery is chiefly due to two discoveries, of which that of anaesthetics is the first, and antiseptics the second. Modern surgery dates from the introduction of the antiseptic treatment of wounds, the mortality cases of amputation falling from 40 to 50 per cent. to from 5 to 11. Hospital gangrene has been extirpated. Antiseptics have rendered possible surgical operations of a nature previously

held to be impossible. Operations for hernia are now seldom ever fatal, and operations for cancer are said to be much more frequently successful than they were. As for the interior of the living body, it is cut and carved about almost as if it were dead matter.

"Bowels riddled with bullet holes are stitched up successfully; large pieces of gangrenous or cancerous intestine are cut out, the ends of the severed tube being brought into continuity by means of ingenious appliances; the stomach is opened for the removal of a foreign body, for the excision of a cancer, or for the administration of nourishment to a patient unable to swallow; stones are extracted from the substance of the kidneys, and these organs when hopelessly diseased are extirpated; the spleen, when enlarged or otherwise diseased, is removed bodily; gall stones are cut out, and even tumors of the liver are excised. The kidneys, the spleen and the liver, when they cause trouble by unnatural mobility, are anchored by stitches to the abdominal wall; and the stomach has been dealt with successfully in the same way for the cure of indigestion. Besides all this, many cases of obstruction of the bowels, which in days not very long gone by would have been doomed to inevitable death, are now cured by a touch of the surgeon's knife."

Nay, even the brain, the heart and the lungs are now dealt with by the surgeon. The heart has been the organ with which least has been done, but even here a wound in the heart has been stitched up and the patient lived two and a half days after the operation and the wound was found to be healing. Child-bed mortality has dropped in the general lying-in hospitals from 3 per cent. to decimal 6 per cent.

THE NEW WEAPONS OF THE DOCTOR.

Innumerable instruments have been invented for important diagnoses, as for instance the ophthalmoscope, the laryngoscope and the stethoscope, although this had been invented before the Queen's time. Then there are the sphygmograph, cardiograph, spectroscope and the instrument for counting blood corpuscles, which have all been the inventions of the reign. The electric search light is introduced into the interior of the body, and the Röntgen rays are only the latest addition to the long list of ascertaining things invisible to the naked eye.

HOW MEDICINE HAS ADVANCED.

Medicine has been advanced, in Dr. Morris' opinion, largely by the development of specialism, and the establishment of the germ theory is the key or clew to the origin of disease. Another new method of medication is the introduction into the system of certain animal juices and extracts of various organs to supply the want of similar substances, the manufacture of which is suppressed or diminished by disease. This, Mr. Morris thinks, may be the track which may lead to the transformation of medicine. But the greatest triumph of the Victorian age has

been in the prevention of disease and improved sanitation. New vistas, however, are opening up before us for the prevention of disease hitherto regarded with despair, and Dr. Morris concludes his article with a cheerful expression of hope in the future.

THE FIGHT AGAINST DISEASE.

THE *Revue de Paris* gives the place of honor to a curious article by M. Duclaux, who has succeeded Pasteur as managing director of the Pasteur Institute. Like his master, he attributes supreme importance to the part played by microbes in the attack and defense of the human body. Taking it as proved that diseases are in innumerable cases caused by the invasion of bacilli, the writer touches on their various action. The bacillus of tetanus, of which the fatal symptom is lockjaw, enters by effraction of the skin, and kills its victim in a few hours. The bacillus of cholera requires time to develop in the intestines, and the skin seems to play no part in the infection; the bacillus of phthisis, that of leprosy and that of diphtheria are affirmed by M. Duclaux to have been tracked and classified, but physicians have not learned how to combat them by a process analogous to that of vaccination.

BATTLING WITH THE BACILLUS.

But it happens that the poison of the carbuncle is due to a bacillus with which it is comparatively easy to deal scientifically; it can be cultivated, isolated and traced in its course through the tissues, and M. Duclaux goes so far as to call it a Providential malady. Animals can be protected by vaccination against this particular infection, and, also, the bacillus is visible microscopically, which is as yet not the case with that which we believe by analogy to be the cause of small-pox. The experimenter can therefore examine the action of this bacillus both before and after the vaccination of the animal. Now, supposing this animal is suffering from cattle disease in an unprotected state, we know that the bacillus has all its own way, that it multiplies rapidly and enormously, and the victim dies; but if inoculation with a duly prepared infusion is performed, the following interesting phenomena are observed: all around the point where the prick of the operator's instrument occurred start up the army of defense—living cells, which science has named white globules, or, more learnedly, leucocytes. "These cells are the only ones of the animal tissue which possess the power of individual movement. They are formed of a mucous matter which they can stretch out in the form of tentaculæ, or arms, toward the point where they desire to go. They fix one end, and contract so as to draw themselves gradually along. Now when they find a bacillus in their neighborhood they shape their course toward it; they seize it in one of their tentacles, draw it to themselves, or rather they inclose it in their own jelly, and incorporate it. They then

begin upon a second and a third, so that the white globules can sometimes be seen to be stuffed and swelled by the bacilli."

SAVED BY WHITE GLOBULES.

"It is not, however, from a desire to serve the animal that the white globules thus behave. The microbe is to them an agreeable food, which they slowly digest, and little by little cause to disappear, shredding it up and separating it into granules, and completely annihilating its every trace. It is a true digestion, which can be followed by the eye applied to the microscope, and by the aid of an infusion of coloring matter, which fades away from the microbe, becoming paler and paler as the digestion approaches completion, leaving at length only the gelatinous substance of the white globule."

Moreover, we do not only profit by the cannibalism of the white globules. They act as a permanently circulating police, floating in the blood and thus reaching the most remote parts of the body. "They have, moreover, the faculty, discovered by Cohnheim, of leaving the blood-vessels and penetrating the tissues, constantly making their round, and always finding something to do. And in addition to these flying columns are stationary bodies of troops, attached to the liver, the marrow of bones and nervous centres or ganglions, which pounce on any unwary bacilli which pass their way." And the defense of man against the destroying bacillus is really dependent on the agencies which keep the white globules well and active. Certain things disagree with them; cold paralyzes them, and delivers the patient they would otherwise have saved over to the enemy. Nothing is commoner than to hear the winter cold accused of having brought about an inflammation of the lungs, or an attack of influenza, or an epidemic of diphtheria. How does a lowered temperature really act? Certainly not by creating the microbes of these various maladies. It can only have favored their development; and this it has accomplished by chilling and paralyzing the white globules.

The conclusion of M. Duclaux's very interesting paper touches on the continuous identity of the man or animal thus built up of opposing forces; of the creature which preserves "the sentiment of its own unity in spite of the incessant transformations of its cellular parts." How is it that so complex an organization is not perpetually in a crisis, and that a balanced health is normal, and disease the exception? With this question the article ends.

In the *Leisure Hour* for May Mr. W. J. Gordon, continuing his "Midland Sketches," describes the industries and institutions of Walsall. A new story is begun, "Can Such Things Be?" by Elsa D'Esterre-Keeling, and the first part of a paper on the "Suppression of Religious Houses in London," by Sir Walter Besant, is also among the contents of the number.

DOGS UNDER ALCOHOLIC INFLUENCE.

UNDER the auspices of the "Committee of Fifty" on the liquor problem, Prof. C. F. Hodge, of Clark University, has been engaged for two years past in conducting experiments to ascertain the precise effect of alcohol on young dogs. In *Appleton's Popular Science Monthly* for April Dr. Hodge describes these experiments, which were exceedingly interesting.

April 27, 1895, Dr. Hodge obtained two pairs of cocker spaniel puppies; the males, brothers from the same litter; the females, sisters from a not-closely related litter. All four happened to have been born February 22, 1895. They were as nearly alike as it was possible to get them. The males were black, the females red.

Dr. Hodge christened the sisters "Topsy" and "Topsy," the males, "Nig" and "Bum." Alcohol was given to "Topsy" and "Bum"—names so suggestive as to enable the reader of Dr. Hodge's article to easily follow his account of what occurred.

"It was not until alcohol had been given for nearly two months, early in July, that it became quite noticeable that 'Topsy' and 'Bum' were a little quieter than the others. This became gradually more marked. By September they were rather often caught napping in the shade, while 'Topsy' and 'Nig' were playing actively. They had developed also a cringing, trembling timidity, for which nothing either in my treatment of them or in their relations to the other dogs could possibly account. Whipping was most carefully avoided from the first, a spat from the open hand being my limit of severity. If a switch was used, it was to strike the ground or the fence and not the dog. Practically, they have received nothing but assuring caresses at my hand, and still this unaccountable fear, this cringing and trembling like a Chinese culprit before his executioner.

"Some may contend that the dogs were not comparable in the first place. This, of course, is possible, but I do not feel that in this respect the experiment could have been improved upon. The presumption is, in fact, very strong against any such interpretation of the facts.

"I can conceive of no other interpretation than the evident one—viz., that we have to do here with one of the physiological causes or conditions of fear.

"The literature of human insanity makes fear a characteristic psychosis in alcoholic insanity, and delirium tremens is probably the most terrible fear psychosis known. Even with the amounts of alcohol given, Bum has shown several mild paroxysms of fear, with some evidence also of hallucinations."

All of Dr. Hodge's subsequent observations seemed to confirm this hypothesis. His article is illustrated with many striking photographs of these canine inebriates and their teetotaler companions which fully bear out the remarkable contrasts suggested.

MODERN POULTRY FARMING.

IN the June *Cosmopolitan* Mr. John Brisben Walker, Jr., gives some interesting information with regard to the processes of "Poultry Farming" under the modern incubating methods. The Egyptian hen seems to have been the earliest and most completely emancipated from the task of rearing her young, and in Egypt there are hundreds of large incubators, each holding from 10,000 to 600,000 eggs, the management of which is an important profession with secrets carefully guarded. In Egypt there are only three months in the year when the heat is sufficiently moderated to allow successful incubation. A hatching out by one of these enormous affairs is a tremendous event in the community. Agents inform the villagers that on a certain day the affair will come off, and there is a tremendous concourse of people buying young chickens.

"The floors of the ovens are covered with dried leaves and the eggs are placed upon them so that they will not turn over. At the end of the first week the eggs are moved, and twice each day for the remainder of the hatch they are half revolved. When the eggs have been in the incubator for about a week, the attendant begins his examination by holding them up to a strong light. Those eggs which show clear he throws to one side, those which appear clouded being the hopeful ones.

"So expert do the men in charge become, and so delicate in their touch, that they can tell at once whether or not the egg is alive. After the chickens are hatched they are left from thirty-six to forty-eight hours to dry. The incubators are then filled with fresh eggs, and another hatch is begun. On several occasions these professionals have been brought to France and England, and incubators erected under their personal supervision; but, for some unaccountable reason, they proved failures.

"The American inventor has greatly simplified Egyptian practice. The incubators on the market to-day do not require the care of an expert of long standing. There are two classes of apparatus—one heated by hot water, the other by hot air. Some are regulated by thermostatic bars made of brass, iron, rubber and aluminum; others by alcohol, ether, electricity and the expansion of water. The eggs are placed in trays and the trays put in the incubators directly under the tank that supplies the heat to the egg-chamber—the incubators being built double-walled and the air space packed with asbestos to prevent the sudden changes of temperature from affecting the egg chamber. In size the smaller incubators range from twenty five to six hundred eggs capacity, and can be operated the year round, although the results are less successful during the hot summer months than in the spring or fall, or even in the winter.

"On the larger poultry farms the incubators have an underground room specially constructed to secure the eggs from sudden changes of temperature

Twenty-one days are required for eggs to hatch, and the temperature is maintained at one hundred and three degrees—although a change of three degrees in either direction will not seriously affect the result. After hatching, the chickens are left from twenty-four to thirty-six hours in the incubators to dry, and are then transferred to brooders—which may be made to hold from one hundred to three thousand chickens.

"On some of the model farms the brooders are constructed in long, narrow houses—perhaps three hundred feet in length by about fourteen in width—and are heated by hot water, the chickens being retained in the brooder until ten weeks old.

"There are poultry plants that, if kept steadily at work and every egg put in the incubators were hatched, would be able to turn out three hundred thousand chickens each year, and there have recently been built some large incubators with a capacity of sixty thousand hen eggs, which would give a capacity of more than half a million a year. The operation of the incubator is the simplest part of the raising of chickens.

"The chickens are easily hatched; but it requires the closest watching and much experience to bring them to a marketable age. The incubator does not merely do away with the hen as a hatcher, but supplies a demand for broilers at a time of the year when it would be impossible to persuade the hen to set, and is of unlimited capacity, economically considered. Where formerly we were able to hatch one chicken, we can to day hatch one thousand.

"Turning to the problem of real estate area required, it is estimated that where chickens are in the same yard year after year, not more than one hundred and forty can be safely kept on an acre of ground, supposing the acre to be divided into four yards, with about thirty-five chickens to each yard—the houses being ten by fourteen by nine, sloping down to five feet, and facing the south. Adjoining each house is a scratching-shed ten by fourteen feet, under which the chickens may exercise."

THE GENESIS OF THE MAXIM GUN.

An Interview with Mr. Maxim.

MR. FRANK BANFIELD contributes to *Cassell's Family Magazine* for May a very interesting interview with Mr. Maxim, in which we have set forth at length the whole story of the invention of the weapon which has become a veritable sceptre of civilization among the savage races of the world. Mr. Maxim is a state of Maine man, and left his native state when a lad with the proverbial shilling in his pocket. He earned his first money by decorative painting. The idea of the Maxim gun, the essential principle of which is the utilization of recoil produced by the explosion, came to him shortly after the end of the Civil War. When visiting some one of the Southern battlefields, he made the experiment of firing at a target

with a Springfield musket. He proved himself a good shot, but found to his amazement that his shoulder was all black and blue with the recoil. The pain in his shoulder was the schoolmaster which taught him the existence of a force that could be utilized for automatic firing. When he went to England he found, as nearly every one else does find, that John Bull was slow and prejudiced against any new idea. He could not find any one in London who would make his gun for him. In Birmingham, the chief man in the Birmingham Small Arms Company point blank refused to make a bolt gun, as he was quite certain that bolt guns were unsatisfactory. "What difference does it make to you if I pay you for the work you do?" said Maxim. "Sir," said the Birmingham practical man, "it will make no difference to me, but I will not go and assist you in any such foolishness." After trying many other places, he at last found a man who offered to undertake the task, but said that he would take many months to do it, whereupon Mr. Maxim packed up his trunks and started for Paris. In two weeks he had the work done. He then set about making experiments, and at last succeeded in producing the original Maxim gun. The publication of an interview with Mr. Maxim by Mr. Stead in the *Pall Mall Gazette* shortly after the battle of Abon Klea led to a general pilgrimage to Mr. Maxim's workshop, and from that time Mr. Maxim's career has been one of almost uninterrupted triumph. Wherever any of the other machine guns were tried, he went with a Maxim, and had no difficulty whatever in proving that his gun was better than the best of all those in the field. On the first trial, for instance, the Gardner against which the Maxim was pitted weighed 200 pounds on a tripod weighing 150 pounds, and succeeded in a second attempt in firing 333 cartridges in one minute. The Maxim weighed 45 pounds on a tripod weighing 20 pounds, and fired 333 cartridges in thirty-five seconds. The Swiss authorities after trying it at long range declared that no gun made in the world could ever make so many hits at 1,200 yards in such a short time. In Austria, the Archduke Wilhelm, the brother of Francis Joseph, declared that it was the greatest invention he had ever seen in his life. At first every one declared that it was only a toy, that its works were far too fine, and would get out of order; but experience proved that these statements were all wrong. When the British government ordered his gun, they stipulated that it should not weigh more than 100 pounds, and should be capable of firing 1,000 rounds in four minutes. He produced a gun which weighed 35 pounds, and fired 2,000 rounds in three minutes. After very extensive trials at Hythe, it was found that the Maxim gun was superior at every point to every other gun. It was lighter, the rapidity and accuracy of fire were greater, the fit was better; it was worked with fewer men, and worked better in the hands of troops than any other.

THE PERIODICALS REVIEWED.

THE CENTURY.

THE opening article of the June *Century* is a handsomely illustrated description of "Queen Victoria's Coronation Roll," by Florence Hayward, who tells with impressive detail of the crowning of the good old Queen sixty years ago. This is the form of oath which inducts the Queen into the Throne of England:

"Archbishop: Madam, Is Your Majesty willing to take the Oath?"

"The Queen: I am willing."

"Archbishop: Will You solemnly promise and swear to govern the people of this United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the Dominions thereto belonging according to the Statutes in Parliament agreed on and the respective Laws and Customs of the same?"

"The Queen: I solemnly promise so to do."

"Archbishop: Will You to Your Power cause Law and Justice in Mercy to be executed in all Your Judgments?"

"The Queen: I will."

"Archbishop: Will You to the utmost of Your Power maintain the Laws of God, the true Profession of the Gospel, and the Protestant Reformed Religion established by Law? And will You maintain and preserve inviolably the Settlement of the United Church of England and Ireland, and the Doctrine, Worship, Discipline, and Government thereof, as by Law established within England and Ireland, and the Territories thereunto belonging? And will You preserve unto the Bishops and Clergy of England and Ireland and to the Churches there Committed to their charge all such Rights and Privileges as by Law do or shall appertain to them or any of them?"

"The Queen: All this I promise to do."

"The things which I have here before promised I will perform and keep."

"So help me God."

"Victoria R."

F. P. Albert writes to the *Century* to suggest a practical means of saving the beautiful Palisades of the Hudson, which are being destroyed by quarrymen. His plan is that the States of New York and New Jersey should unite in condemning the narrow strip from the edge or base of the steep rocks down to the river, and should convert this slope into a park with a broad driveway along the water's edge from Fort Lee to Piermont, a distance of thirteen miles. "The region is already connected with the New York shore by ferries from Fort Lee, Yonkers and Tarrytown, and might be connected with the Jersey City boulevard, and thus be made a beautiful addition to the park system of the Metropolitan district and a new resource for driving, riding or cycling." He estimates that the thirteen miles of river bank detached as above described would contain an area of 900 acres, and could be obtained at a cost of from \$900,000 to \$400,000.

Col. Thomas Wentworth Higginson contributes an elaborate article on "The Shaw Memorial and the Sculptor St. Gaudens." Robert G. Shaw was the commander of the Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, and he died at Fort Wagner. Mr. St. Gaudens' work shows Col. Shaw riding in the midst of his troops, and the statue can be seen, even in the photographic reproductions of it in the magazine, to be of the rarest virility and spirit.

Col. Higginson points out the beauties of the details, and gives a charming sketch of St. Gaudens and his work, which is illustrated with pictures of the most famous pieces of sculpture which that artist has given to the world.

Mabel Loomis Todd writes on "A Great Modern Observatory,"—the Harvard establishment which was established in 1839 by Josiah Quincy. Mrs. Todd says that astronomically speaking Cambridge is anything but an ideal place for a working observatory, for it is level and gleams with electric lights. But the astronomical department of Harvard is comprehensive and embraces accessory stations in the clear and steady atmosphere of Southern California and Peru, while the general organization and management are conducted with the greatest facility from the home observatory, thus combining both advantages with great efficiency.

HARPER'S.

FROM the June *Harper's* we have selected Mr. T. P. O'Connor's article, "The Celebrities of the House of Commons," to review in another department. Mr. Poultney Bigelow's serial description of "White Man's Africa," is particularly timely and picturesque, too, in this chapter, which treats of Zululand and the Boers. Mr. Bigelow makes a strong defense of the Boers, especially in the accusations of cruelty that have been made against them in their treatment of the Africans. He calls to mind that their lives have been at stake among savages who respect nothing that is not associated with superior physical force, and that they have been in very much the same, or a worse, situation than our forefathers were in the troubles with the red Indians.

Dr. Henry Smith Williams has a very useful paper on "Meteorological Progress of the Century." He tells us that the professional meteorologist who conducts a weather bureau finds the greatest reason for his existence in the occupation of cyclone hunting. The chief work of such bureaus is to follow up cyclones with the aid of telegraphic reports, mapping their course and recording the attendant meteorological conditions. As the telegraph is more rapid than the wind, their so-called predictions or forecasts can be made in the light of the messages they receive concerning these data. Dr. Williams tells us there is only one place on the globe where it is found possible for the meteorologists to make long time forecasts meriting the title of predictions. This is in Northern India, the middle Ganges Valley, where the climatic conditions are largely dependent upon the periodical winds called monsoons. By the failure or fullness of the summer monsoons, or their delay or restriction in area, and by the character of the snowfall on the Himalayas, the probabilities of drought and consequent famine, or the reverse, can be determined with far greater accuracy than anywhere else in the world. Dr. Williams tells us the great drought of 1896, with the famine and plague which are still devastating India, was predicted many months in advance, and he calls this the greatest practical triumph of meteorology.

Mr. Charles Dudley Warner has been traveling in Mexico and looking at the land under the iron hand of

President Diaz. Even Mr. Warner accepts the results achieved by this ruler of blood and iron as the best that can be expected in Mexico's present state and civilization. He says: "I do not doubt that Mexico has a great industrial, agricultural and manufacturing future, but I fancy that its power of absorption, like that of Egypt, is greater than its facility of adaptation. Its present prosperity is mainly due to the liberal ideas and the autocracy of one man. I don't know any ruler in the world who is to-day so absolute as President Diaz, nor do I know of any one who shows more good sense, firmness and wisdom in ruling the people."

SCRIBNER'S.

THE most elaborate article in the June *Scribner's* is the opening one, in the series of articles on undergraduate life at the colleges, which treats, this month, of the Princeton college atmosphere. Mr. James W. Alexander is the writer. Of the more important phases of this undergraduate life there is none more picturesque than the division of the students into the two societies, belonging respectively to Clio and Whig Halls which together have formed the pivot of higher intellectual life at Princeton for more than a century. From these two societies have emanated nearly everything worthy in the way of literature, oratory and debate that has come from Princeton. The most intense rivalry exists between them, and formerly the whole college was represented, the two rival camps canvassing for new members before they arrived on the college grounds. By a treaty a few years ago this canvassing was stopped.

In one of the departments of the magazine there is a paragraph on the cost of living at Princeton, based on the investigations of President Sloane, which show that the average Princeton man, "not the impecunious grind shut off from the enjoyment of athletics and college 'life,' but the fellow who goes in for pretty much everything, according to his tastes, who plays on a 'varsity' team, takes honors, and lives comfortably—finds no difficulty in bringing his expenditures within the limits of \$500 per year, including clothes, railroad fares, and his moderate portion of the beer-and-skittles side of life.

"The accuracy of this statement is much more than its picturesqueness, and Prof. Sloane's statistics were full and decisive enough to be final. In the first class that was examined it was found that seven of the men who graduated with the highest distinction of *magna cum laude* reported an average expenditure of \$442.68. Only one man spent more than \$500 in one year; one got through at an average cost of only \$267.50 per year, and for the last three years four of the seven expended \$400 or less annually. At Princeton the second honor men are given the distinction *cum laude*. In this class there were twenty four that graduated *cum laude*, and the average expenditure was \$423.12½. The highest expenditure for one year by any member of the thirty-one honor men was \$700, and one-third of the whole number actually got through their four years at a cost of less than \$400 per man per year."

Scribner's follows in the path of the other magazines in printing a descriptive article on the new Library of Congress. This is by Mr. Montgomery Schuyler, and achieves a special distinction by the very artistic drawings of the interior and exterior of the building made by Ernest Peixotto.

Mr. Stephen Crane tells about his filibustering experiences with the *Bermuda*, and his rescue from the sunk

steamer *Commodore* in a small boat, in a characteristic narrative entitled "The Open Boat."

In another department we have quoted from Mr. C. D. Gibson's chapter on London society.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.

WE have reviewed at greater length in another department Dr. Albert Shaw's article on "The Municipal Problem and Greater New York," which appears in the June *Atlantic*. The magazine opens with a discussion of "Greece and the Eastern Question," by Benjamin Ide Wheeler, who looks into the philosophy of the present struggle in the East. He says that the war in the East is a temporary phase of the great battle for the leadership of occidentalism. He says:

"The world is arraying itself in two great camps. Russia spans the north from China to France, and, guiding the foreign policy of Germany, rules, in the last decisions, northern Asia and all Europe except England and Italy. England spans the seas and holds in a mysterious bond of common interest and guaranteed justice the diverse elements of her world empire. It is possible that Russia's strength has been greatly overestimated. The bonds which hold her empire together might weaken under the testing of adversity. Those which bind the British Empire together would strengthen."

Professor William P. Trent has a thoughtful article on "The Tendencies of Higher Life in the South," in which he examines into the advance which the Southerners are making in literature and education, manners and morals. He thinks there is great opportunity for discerning criticism with the Southern mind, and that on the contrary the cause of popular education is well in the fore south of Mason and Dixon's line. He thinks political and religious intolerance is slowly and surely waning, and that manners and customs are losing the note of provinciality; that the Southerner's basis of character is a fine one, and that he is becoming year by year more thoroughly nationalized.

Mr. H. C. Merwin contributes one of his charming essays on the subject of "Being Civilized Too Much." His conclusion after a discussion of the over-civilization that we suffer from is that degenerate people don't make very much difference anyhow; that their section of society is small and unimportant. "Nordau himself mistakes his clinical room for the world. Leave the close air of the office, the library or the club, and go out into the streets and the highway. Consult the teamster, the farmer, the wood chopper, the shepherd or the drover. You will find him as healthy in mind, as free from fads, as strong in natural impulses as he was in Shakespeare's time and is in Shakespeare's plays. From his loins, and not from those of the dilettante, will spring the man of the future."

THE COSMOPOLITAN.

THE June *Cosmopolitan* contains among its departments some editorial "thoughts concerning the next war," which anticipate that "numbers will not count so much as willingness to go to certain death. One man who has made up his mind to die for his country will be worth 5,000 who are only ready to share the ordinary chances. Take, for instance, a man who is willing to manipulate a submarine boat. He goes to pretty nearly sure destruction; with his mind fully made up to die, he will be worth many who entertain hopes of escape. Approaching under water and quietly affixing his torpe-

does to the hull of a battle ship, he would then make sure of their discharge and perish in the final catastrophe." Mr. Walker goes on to organize in imagination a "Corps of Certain Death," where the pay should be very high, \$1,000 a year for privates, to \$5,000 for officers, where the duties should be very light, consisting chiefly of instruction in dynamite arms and the use of dynamite arms, and where special honors, lots of furlough, and big pensions to relatives and friends should brighten the path to death. Mr. Walker thinks there will be plenty of men who would be willing to join this pleasant battalion under such circumstances.

A really important literary announcement in the opinion of the people who know is that of a new rendering of Omar Khayyám, which has been made by Richard Le Gallienne. Mr. Walker is certain that the new translation will rank easily as the most remarkable of the year, and will achieve for Mr. Le Gallienne a foremost place among living English poets, and no fear is felt for the inevitable comparison with Fitzgerald.

Mr. H. G. Wells continues his big subject of "A War of the Worlds," which portrays realistically a struggle between the inhabitants of Mars and the population of the earth.

The article in the series on "Modern Education," which answers Mr. Walker's question as to whether modern education really educates in the broadest and most liberal sense of the term, is written by President Henry Morton of the Stevens Institute of Technology. President Morton does not suggest any very specific reforms; it is natural he should recur frequently in his article to the problems of the technical schools. He asks for a large amount of "liberal" culture along with efficient technical training in these, and he regards liberal culture as far more important than the purely technical training, which is to a large extent attainable in the commercial factory or workshop. With certain qualifying limitations President Morton concludes by giving a categorical opinion that modern education does educate in the broadest and most liberal sense of the term. "In a degree which is already good it shows a prospect of improvement."

William H. Brewer writes on "Moonshining in Georgia," describing in detail the raiding of a still in the wilds of the Blue Ridge and the capture of the moonshiners. The newest feature of his article is the photographs which purport to be snap shots taken at every turn of the revenue officer's proceeding, and which really do show the life of the moonshiner and his surroundings with remarkably clear and artistic results.

In the "Leading Articles of the Month" we have reviewed the article on "Poultry Farming" under the modern incubating methods, by Mr. John Brisben Walker, Jr.

MCCLURE'S.

THE June *McClure's* opens with an account by Prof. S. P. Langley of the Smithsonian Institution of his scientific investigations in the construction of flying machines. Professor Langley has been a most devoted, painstaking and persistent constructor of flying machines, and has differed from the mass of experimenters in that alluring branch of science by the character of his methods, which are always based upon the most carefully ascertained scientific principles. The last machine which Professor Langley actually made to fly was driven by steam from a boiler which supplied an

engine of 1½ horse-power; the boiler weighed a little over five pounds, and the engine only twenty-six ounces. But this Lilliputian machine drove the propeller wheels through 800 to 1,200 revolutions a minute. The machine had a rudder very like a ship, and was equipped with the aeroplanes that Professor Langley has always contended and proved to be the right basis for a flying machine. The width of the wings was thirteen feet from tip to tip, and the whole machine was about sixteen feet long. The whole thing weighed about thirty pounds, of which about one-fourth was the machinery. If the steam could be recondensed, as would be entirely possible with a larger machine, the time of flight might be hours instead of minutes. But without this recondensation the flight in the actual machine constructed was limited to about five minutes. It was in May of last year that the machine first made an actually successful flight. This is the way Professor Langley describes it: "When the aerodrome sprang into the air, I watched it from the shore with hardly a hope that a long series of accidents had come to a close. And yet it had, and for the first time the aerodrome swept continually through the air, like a living thing, and second after second passed on the face of the stop watch until a minute had gone by and it still flew on, and as I heard the cheering of the few spectators I felt that something had been accomplished at last. For never in any part of the world had any machine of man's construction sustained itself in the air before for even half of this brief time. Still the aerodrome went on in a rising course until at the end of a minute and a half, for which time only it was provided with fuel and water, it had accomplished a little over half a mile, and now it settled, rather than fell, into the river with a gentle descent. It was immediately taken out and flown again with equal success." In the fall a longer flight of three-quarters of a mile was made, at a speed of thirty miles an hour. Professor Langley says he has had only a purely scientific interest in this work, and that it would be left to others to demonstrate the commercial development of the idea.

McClure's honors the jubilee month with some two dozen pictures of Queen Victoria at various ages from two until seventy-seven, with a variety of surrounding and grouping that makes them highly interesting.

Madame Blanc of the *Revue des Deux Mondes* contributes an article giving an account of the career of that great review from its founding in 1831 by François Buloz. Buloz's idea was to make a magazine in which the scattered brilliant minds of France could come together in a single cluster, something like the *Edinburgh Review*, but with more frequent issues, and with far wider and elastic scope. He did not originally dream of any financial success, and the salary of the manager of the *Traveler's Journal*, which was the germ of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*, was \$240 a year, with an additional compensation of two francs for each new subscription, which did not amount to any startling multiplication of the first named sum. Madame Blanc explains that the *Revue des Deux Mondes* is very different from anything we have in America. Though highly esteemed in America, it is known to only a limited circle, and even there there is only a partial recognition of its significance. For it is not merely a magazine, but rather an institution, a sort of annex to the Académie Française. The forty Immortals of the Academy are very frequently included among its contributors. For fifty years the *Revue* has maintained a preponderance which is remarkable in such a country as France, with its caprice and in-

constancy in art and literature. Sainte-Veve called it "the real title giver."

Madame Blanc says that Buloz never paid any attention to an author's name when reading a manuscript, which should be of interest to the tuft-hunters of the *fin de siècle* journalistic world, and that he laid no stress on letters of recommendation. After fifteen years of existence, the *Revue*, which began with 350 subscribers, had only gotten 2,500, but it was already powerful. Its shares now sell for 90,000 francs. It was in 1893 when Charles Buloz's resignation paved the way for Brunetière, who had long been performing the duties of the position, and then assumed them officially. Madame Blanc says Brunetière is a very different man from the original Buloz. The founder of the *Revue* was a man of a single idea; Brunetière has all ideas and is equal to his task. He is enterprising, hospitable to contributors of various countries, favors the development of cosmopolitan literature, is incredulous as to inveterate racial differences, and most desirous of a cordial understanding and fusion among intellectual nationalities.

LIPPINCOTT'S.

NEARLY the whole of the June *Lippincott's* is taken up with the novel of the month, by Mr. William T. Nichols, which he calls "As Any Gentleman Might."

E. S. Van Zile tells about New York's first poet, a certain Jacob Steendam, who was born in 1616 in North Holland, and was in the service of the Dutch West India Company. His "Praise of New Netherland," and "Plaint of New Amsterdam," and other poems, were well known in Holland as well as in the colony.

Albert Tyler, one of the winners of the Olympic prizes in 1896, writes on "College Athletics" in an apologetic tone, and argues that the net result of athletics even in the feverish struggle for supremacy that they have brought, is to improve the men physically, to give a discipline and self-mastery that are invaluable, and to afford a safety-valve where the energy of the students can find an outlet. He thinks that they have made the college tone far manlier, cleaner and more healthful, for the hard drinkers and the debauchees are no longer college heroes.

THE BOOKMAN

IN the June *Bookman* Mr. James McArthur prints a note on Mr. James Lane Allen, in which he is moved into very poetic prose by his admiration of the Kentucky story-teller. Mr. McArthur says that "poetry, irrespective of rhyme and metrical arrangement, is distinctive in Mr. Allen's work from the first written page. Like Minerva issuing full-formed from the head of Jove, Mr. Allen issues from his long years of silence and seclusion a perfect master of his art, unfailing in its inspiration, unfaltering in its classic accent. . . . The plea for the divine supremacy of goodness, and for an unfallen purity in man and woman, has never been more strongly urged in modern fiction than in 'The Choir Invisible.'"

Professor Harry Thurston Peck takes occasion in a review of Prévost's "Le Jardin Secret," which he calls "A Novel of Feminine Psychology," to compare the Teutonic and Gallic ideas of marriage with considerable elaboration and some frankness.

Rollo Ogden gives a brief sketch of Emilia Pardo Bazán, the famous Spanish critic. Senora Bazán was born in 1852, the daughter of one of the oldest noble families of Galicia, and she was allowed to browse

freely in her father's library. She passed unscathed through the disturbing experience of a fashionable French boarding school at Madrid, and then studied under private tutors. She begged to be allowed to study Latin instead of taking lessons on the piano, but even her liberal-minded father would not allow this, and she has entertained a fierce hatred for pianos to this day. She was scarcely in long dresses when she was married. In her travels with her father, whose political eclipse came in 1868, she made herself mistress of the French and Italian languages, as well as of German. Her literary career began in 1880, and since then she has become famous as a novelist and as a critic, being accepted to-day as the very first critic in Spain.

In the series on "American Bookmen," M. A. De Wolfe Howe makes an engaging sketch of N. P. Willis, that curious literary figure which stood out so saliently in the first half of this century and which has so entirely receded, except for literary antiquarians, in the last half.

LADIES' HOME JOURNAL.

WILLIAM GEORGE JORDAN begins the June *Ladies' Home Journal* with an account of "What Queen Victoria Has Seen," and simply an enumeration of the revolutionary things that have happened in these sixty years makes up a considerable article. Telephones, submarine cables, transatlantic steamers, new planets, twenty-four new chemical elements, great canals, Bessemer steel, railways, tunnels, gas and running water in houses, the abolition of slavery, establishment of international copyright, etc., etc., are Mr. Jordan's themes. One of his paragraphs is rather striking, in which he tells us that eleven daily papers satisfied all England when Victoria was crowned, with an aggregate circulation of 40,000, one-quarter of which was held by the *Times*.

The Rev. W. J. Scott tells of the great occasion when John Wesley preached in Georgia, his conversion of the Indians, the eloquent preaching under the Wesley oak near Frederica, and of his founding the first Sunday school in the world, in Savannah, Ga.

Clifford Howard writes under the title "Uncle Sam's Confessional" on the Conscience Fund account which was opened in 1811. The smallest contribution ever made to the Conscience Fund was in May, 1896, consisting of a two-cent stamp, which was enclosed in the following letter of explanation: "I once sent a letter in with a photograph, which I have since learned was not lawful. I inclose a stamp to make it right." By a curious coincidence the largest sum ever contributed reached the Treasury Department about the same time that the stamp was received. This was a bill of exchange for \$14,235.15, which had been sent to the Secretary of State by the Consul General at London, to whom the money had been given by a clergyman on behalf of a person unknown, no name being given.

MUNSEY'S.

IN the June *Munsey's* there is a brief article by Theodore Roosevelt on "The Ethnology of the New York Police Force," in which he tells of his experiences with the various nationalities which offer candidates for the "Finest." He says the native Americans furnish the largest proportion of both the best and the worst men in the service, as they are of superior intelligence, and are therefore better or worse, according as their course is shaped for good or for evil. He says the fresh coun-

tryman is not very effective in an emergency until he has been knocked down by a gang of toughs and soundly thrashed, or has had some similar pleasant experience. But then he is a made man. Mr. Roosevelt says one of the best roundsmen, whose promotion he secured, was an Italian. There are men of Polish and Bohemian ancestry on the force, and Frenchmen both from France and Canada. There was one Greek "who horrified some of his fellow officers, notably those of Irish birth, by his cheerful readiness to tell about them when they had done wrong." The astonishing thing Mr. Roosevelt has to tell about this is that such a large proportion of the policemen are Jews. But of all the men of foreign birth appointed on the force, four-fifths are Irish. All Irishmen as a rule want to get on the force, and when they do get on they make very good policemen. They fight well, of course, and have courage, daring and alert resolution.

In the *Munsey* series of "Favorite Novelists" and their best books, Frank R. Stockton stands up for Defoe and Dickens as men who, above all others, established and exemplified the principles of the highest art in fiction.

James L. Ford has a page or two on Phil May, the young English artist who has become so prominent on *Punch*. Mr. May is a young man, but is a notable figure in London life, known in the club circles, music halls, everywhere.

"His work is generally done in the big studio that occupies the greater part of the second floor of his house. He lives in London most of the year, in one of those delightfully quiet little byways that are to be found everywhere throughout Kensington, Chelsea and, in fact, in almost every quarter of the town. The late Lord Leighton lived in the same street about three doors away from him, and two or three other artists of note have been his neighbors. He is, of course, a regular attendant at the weekly *Punch* dinner, but disclaims any intention of posing as the 'successor' to the late George Du Maurier. He was a member of the staff for some time previous to the elder artist's death, and the styles of the two men are so totally different that it is absurd to speak of the one as filling the place of the other."

THE CHAUTAUQUAN.

IN the June *Chautauquan* Professor Baskerville, who has appeared so extensively in recent months in the biography of Southern literary people, contributes a sketch of Charles Egbert Craddock. Miss Mary N. Murfree, who is Charles Egbert Craddock, was born in 1850, the daughter of William R. Murfree, a successful lawyer in Nashville. She suffered from paralysis in childhood, and Professor Baskerville thinks that this had a powerful effect in influencing her bright and powerful mind to work to devise its own amusement and entertainment. She used to contribute to the weekly publication of *Appleton's Journal*, which ceased publication in 1876, and even then her contributions were signed Charles E. Craddock. Mr. Howells was the first to perceive the striking qualities of the mountain stories which were universally attributed to "Mr." Craddock. Even Mr. Howells never suspected that the new writer was a woman, and Mr. Aldrich, who shortly succeeded him, at once began to write to "My dear Craddock" for further contributions.

Mr. Andrew C. Wheeler writes on Mayor Strong of New York and his work in giving the metropolis a reform administration. He describes him as a man of thrift, of unperturbed shrewdness, of equable judgment,

of large, well-disciplined sympathies, of conforming reverence, of fixed habits of thought and conduct; in demeanor more like the retired English merchant than the unretired American banker; with pronounced staying power in the breadth of his face, but with a flickering sensibility in the amiable tenacity of his eyes. He tells us that Mayor Strong stands for the best though not the most conspicuous social element of New York, and he gives him full credit for the clean streets and the other blessings which his incumbency has brought us.

THE ARENA.

"MUNICIPAL Conditions in California" are discussed in the June *Arena* by Mayor Phelan of San Francisco, who shows that he fully understands the sources of the power possessed by the quasi-public corporations of his city.

"One system of street railway, for instance, costing less than \$9,000,000 to build and equip, and which collects over \$3,250,000 annually in fares, has issued stock for \$18,750,000, and has outstanding bonds for \$11,000,000, upon all of which it pays interest. Its earning power with five-cent fares should not be the measure of its value. Its value for the purpose of estimating reasonable dividends should be its actual cost. And, on this theory, such a system should supply the citizens of San Francisco with cheaper service, especially during certain hours of the day, when the working classes pay the toll permitted to be collected over the public streets.

"A gas company, whose plant can be duplicated for less than \$5,000,000, is paying 6 per cent. dividends on \$10,000,000, and a water company, whose capitalization of stock and bonds amounts to \$23,000,000, and whose property, held for the legitimate purpose of supplying the city with water and not for the exclusion of competitors or for speculation, is very considerably less, is paying regular rates of interest to its stockholders and bondholders on the face value of its securities. I closely estimate that \$7,000,000 is annually paid by San Francisco for her water, light and street car transportation, a sum \$3,000,000 in excess of the amount raised last year by the municipality from direct taxation for the support of the local government."

A similar line of exposition is followed up by the Hon. W. P. Fishback, in an article on "Railway Financiering as a Fine Art." This writer very pertinently asks, "What honest purpose is to be subserved by issuing bonds and stocks to the amount of \$100,000 per mile upon property which at the very highest is not worth over \$20,000 per mile?" He proposes that the real value should be ascertained by a state commission's appraisal.

Prof. William I. Hull has an interesting article about "The Children of the Other Half," in which he describes the homes and surroundings of the sons and daughters of the city's poor.

President David Starr Jordan embodies a vast deal of scientific information in a popular article on "The Heredity of Richard Roe." On the subject of prenatal influences Dr. Jordan is quite skeptical.

In a thoughtful article on "The True Evolution," the editor, Dr. John Clark Ridpath, combats what he regards as two fundamental errors in the popular conception of the doctrine of evolution—namely, the assumption that the doctrine presumes to account for the ultimate origin of life, and the opinion that evolution teaches that the various forms of life have been derived from other forms different in kind.

THE FORUM.

COMPTROLLER ROBERTS' plea for the progressive inheritance tax, Mr. Charles R. Miller's reply to Senator Hoar, and Mr. Edward Farrer's article on "New England Influence in French Canada," have been noticed in our department of "Leading Articles."

Prof. Thomas Davidson writes on "The Ignominy of Europe," meaning thereby the attitude of the powers toward Greece. The writer's sentiments are partly indicated by the title he has chosen. We do not find that he has any particularly novel considerations to present. The main line of his argument is essentially that of the Phil-Hellenes, whose articles appeared in the English reviews last month.

Mr. Charles R. Flint suggests that the export trade of the United States can be developed: "1. By the establishment of international banking facilities based upon a currency of undoubted stability; 2, by controlling means of transportation; 3, by manufacturing what is most suitable for the needs of foreign markets; 4, by proper legislation, commercial treaties, and intelligent representation abroad; and 5, by manufacturing products of good quality at low cost."

Mr. George T. Oliver believes that the operations of the great industrial combinations can be controlled by a body similar to the Interstate Commerce Commission, although he admits that his plan would involve legislation by the various states, as well as by Congress.

Prof. Simon Newcomb has a suggestive article on "France as a Field for American Students," which should be read in connection with Baron de Coubertin's contribution to this number of the REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

Herr Paul Lindenberg contributes a characteristic sketch of the German Emperor, to which the most exacting of press censors could take no exception.

Mr. Henry Litchfield West proposes to limit the power intrusted to the "autocrat of Congress"—i.e., the Speaker of the House—by requiring him to yield to the combined request of a majority of his colleagues, or perhaps only of the members of his own party, in case consideration of any particular measure is demanded. This, however, would not interfere with the Speaker's control of the committees, which, as Mr. West admits, is the real basis of his power in shaping legislation.

An article by Dr. James M. Whiton is devoted to a brief exposition of certain "Fallacies Concerning Prayer." The true function of prayer, he says, is to lift the will of man into line with the will of God.

"This it does by its effect in clarifying moral insight, deepening reverent convictions of responsibility, and dedicating self more thoroughly to Divine ends, which can be accomplished in the world no sooner or more fully than men devote themselves to their fulfillment."

The old question, "Was Poe a Plagiarist?" is reviewed by Joel Benton, who considers the claims of Thomas Holley Chivers, and finds that Poe at least knew Chivers' work and paid attention to him, as is shown in more than one reference.

"The literary representatives of the minor poet appear, also, to bring forward some striking examples of verse which he wrote, which was outwardly like Poe's, and which considerably antedated 'The Bells,' 'The Raven,' and 'Annabel Lee,' on which Poe's poetic fame rests."

Nevertheless, Mr. Benton concludes that Chivers reached these heights only at rare intervals, while Poe was the master of this kind of song.

M. Clémenceau contributes an alarmist article on "Socialism in France."

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

IN another department will be found quotations from Dr. Mulhall's article on the progress of New England, from Professor Wheeler's study of "The Modern Greek as a Fighting Man," and from Dr. Max West's discussion of progressive inheritance taxes.

The opening article of the May number is a tribute by "Ian Maclaren" to the late Henry Drummond. It is Dr. Watson's testimony that Drummond was an exception to the rule that every man has his besetting sin.

"After a lifetime's intimacy I do not remember my friend's failing. Without pride, without envy, without selfishness, without vanity, moved only by good will and spiritual ambitions, responsive ever to the touch of God and every noble impulse, faithful, fearless, magnanimous, Henry Drummond was the most perfect Christian I have known or expect to see this side the grave."

Simon Greenleaf Crosswell reviews the arguments for and against the restriction of immigration, and concludes that no check should be placed on the immigration of *bona fide* laborers, but that the exercise of the franchise by immigrants should be carefully guarded. A five years' residence should be required in all the states, and also a moderate educational test.

Sir William Martin Conway's account of "Recent Achievements in Mountaineering" is remarkable for its omission of any reference to the most noteworthy achievements in mountain climbing lately recorded—namely, those in the Andes of South America.

Admiral Colomb, R. N., writes on "The Evolution of the Naval Officer," meeting some of the objections that have been made to the modern "machine-made" system of naval management. The modern officer, says Admiral Colomb, is fitted both by training and experience for decisive action in war.

"The steam officer of to-day has a constant experience of such mental and nervous strains in the management of his machines as were comparatively rare in the life of the sailing officer. If there is less choice in decision, there is not the twentieth part of the time allowed for acting on it that was allowed fifty or one hundred years ago. Rush, hurry and speed, with a splendid co-ordination and order in the midst of it, is the character of the life of the modern naval officer. Action with the enemy may be a change in degree, but in kind it is no change. And the machine-made officer will prove at least as unerring as the machines which control him and have modified his personality."

In an article on "Exercise and Longevity," Dr. D. A. Sargent of Harvard University cites many instances of prolonged life to which daily physical exercise seems to have contributed in no small degree.

Mr. Robert P. Porter, in a discussion of the Dingley Tariff bill, says that "irritating duties, unimportant from a revenue point of view, such as duties levied on scientific apparatus, and books for schools and colleges and libraries, and for all educational purposes, and on paintings, may with safety be avoided. There should be no discrimination."

Colonel W. F. Mason McCarty contributes a laudatory article on "Russia's Plans and Purposes," in which he shows the masterly commercial position held by the empire of the Czar. Russia, he says, appreciates fully her advantages, and has entire confidence in her ability to extend her strength and influence among the nations. Constantinople is the key of Russia's advance, both politically and commercially.

"Cheap Transportation in the United States" is the

title of an article in which Mr J. A. Latcha undertakes to show that the cost of railroad transportation can be greatly reduced by the shortening of routes, by building with continuously low grade and light curvature, and by securing all the coal for motive power along the line of railroad from east to west.

Mr. W. S. Harwood brings out some interesting facts about secret societies in the United States. These fraternal orders, it seems, have a membership of more than five millions, increasing at the rate of between two hundred and fifty and three hundred thousand members annually, and have paid out in beneficences nearly \$650,000,000.

Professor Goldwin Smith essays to prove that one of the fundamental causes of all our financial and legislative ills in the United States is the absence of parliamentary party leadership.

THE AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW.

IN range and variety of contents, not less than in scholarly excellence, our historical quarterly keeps well up to the standard of its earlier numbers, nor can it be said to suffer by comparison with its English prototype.

The opening article of the current number, a paper read before the American Historical Association last December by Prof. John W. Burgess, on "Political Science and History," recalls to mind Freeman's somewhat overworked epigram, "History is past politics, and politics present history." Professor Burgess concludes, "that while there are parts of history which are not political science, and while there is an element in political science which is not strictly history, yet the two spheres so lap over one another and interpenetrate each other that they cannot be distinctly separated. Political science must be studied historically and history must be studied politically, in order to a correct comprehension of either. Separate them, and the one becomes a cripple, if not a corpse, the other a will-o'-the-wisp."

A paper by James Sullivan entitled "Marsiglio of Padua and William of Ockham" introduces an important study in the literature of mediæval political science.

The Hon. William W. Rockhill, Assistant Secretary of State under the last Cleveland administration, contributes an interesting article—the first of a series—on "Diplomatic Missions to the Court of China."

Perhaps the star paper of this number is Prof. Edward G. Bourne's masterly analysis of "The Authorship of the Federalist," or rather of the twelve numbers still in dispute. From the internal evidence Professor Bourne makes out a particularly strong case for the claims of Madison to the authorship of the contested papers, as opposed to those of Hamilton. The disputed numbers are examined in detail, and the whole article forms a most brilliant and exhaustive piece of historical criticism.

Prof. Frederick W. Moore continues his examination of "Representation in the National Congress from the seceding states, 1861-65," begun in the January number.

In the book department Edward Eggleston's "Beginners of a Nation" is reviewed by Prof. H. L. Osgood, the two most recent Washington biographies—those of Woodrow Wilson and Paul Leicester Ford—by the Hon. William Wirt Henry, Curtis' "Constitutional History of the United States" by the Hon. D. H. Chamberlain, and President Andrews' "History of the Last Quarter Century in the United States" by Dr. Albert Shaw. There are other important signed book reviews—about

twenty-five in all—and numerous minor notices. The seventy pages devoted to this department of the *Review* afford a remarkable conspectus of current historical literature, and the criticism, on the whole, is probably as sound and impartial as any author could desire.

THE CHARITIES REVIEW.

THE new volume of the *Charities Review* (with which Dr. Hale's *Lend-a-Hand* is now united), under the editorship of Dr. Frederick H. Wines, opens auspiciously. While the *Review* is published by the New York Charity Organization Society, it is no longer the "organ" of that or any other organization, but is managed by a representative committee as a national magazine. As explained by the editor, the *Review* is designed to be a record of social experiments and their results; "an exchange of information concerning social reforms and social progress, particularly in cities. Incidentally, it will be a journal of philanthropy, in all the forms and departments of philanthropic effort; and it will pay special attention to the work of institutions and associations with a charitable or correctional purpose."

Perhaps this quotation sufficiently explains the aims of the *Review* under the new management. The March number contains an able discussion of "The Signs of the Times and the Churches," by Dr. Josiah Strong, and also an important article entitled "The Modern Charity Worker," by Dr. Francis G. Peabody.

We have already quoted, in our department of "Leading Articles," from Commander Booth-Tucker's exposition of "The Pauper Problem in America," in the April number (the last at hand), and in the same number we note a paper by Dr. Wines on "The Genesis of Social Classes," one on "Charity and Home-Making," by Mary E. Richmond, and an appreciation of the work of George Bird Grinnell as a delineator of Indian life and character by Annie Beecher Scoville.

There are also several excellent book reviews and many items of interest from the field of charitable effort.

THE CONTEMPORARY REVIEW.

THE *Contemporary Review* for May is a good number. One article alone, that by William O'Brien upon "Fenianism in 1863," would be sufficient to make it notable. That, however, we notice elsewhere, as well as Mr. Durban's account of Russia to-day.

ENGLAND'S NAVAL SUPREMACY.

Mr. W. Laird Clowes, who is usually one of the most alarmist of England's naval critics, is using his great authority to reassure the public as to the strength of the British naval position. In his paper on naval administration in the Mediterranean, he declares that if the personnel and organization of the navy were only equal to the matériel, England need not fear to have to cope with a combined alliance of four or five naval powers. Even as it is, Mr. Clowes evidently feels that her position is magnificent. He recalls the naval demonstrations of 1885 and of 1887, and again at the beginning of last year, to contrast them with the demonstrations which are taking place at this moment in the Mediterranean. Mr. Clowes says:

"In addition to the regular Mediterranean fleet, part of which is in Cretan waters, there is at Gibraltar the Channel Squadron. Without effort, and apparently almost without any intention of producing an effect, we have assembled on the Mediterranean station a homo-

geneous force which the whole world is unable to find a match for."

He then gives a table describing the nature of the ships that are at England's disposal in the Mediterranean, and shows that at present there are in that sea forty-two fighting ships "besides sloops, dispatch vessels, torpedo vessels, store-ships, and other craft of inferior value or of a non-seagoing character. The forty-two ships which I have classified displace 289,380 tons, possess an aggregate indicated horse-power of 383,400, and have on board 16,300 officers and men. So far as the *matériel* is concerned, the ships flying the white ensign ought to be able to complete successfully, not only with the ships of any one power, but with all the foreign ships at present in commission in Mediterranean waters."

THE COPTIC REVIVAL.

A Coptic layman tells the story of the "Awakening of the Coptic Church" in Egypt. This revival, it seems, is due chiefly to the Coptic missionaries, who labored for a time amid great difficulties, but at last succeeded in rousing the interest of some of the Copts in the religion they professed. The ecclesiastics at first were very hostile, and if any Copt attended a Bible class, "or expressed a doubt about the truth of some doctrine or the propriety of some ceremony, he was, after some warning, excommunicated, and had no other alternative but to join the new Church, unless he was willing to remain dumb with regard to these matters. The ecclesiastical authorities were not, however, long in discovering that such a policy would soon deprive them of the best and most intelligent members of the Church, and they wisely changed their tactics. A wholesome emulation was stimulated; Bible classes were tolerated, if not encouraged; rival schools were opened, where Gospels and other books bought from the hated missionaries themselves were extensively used; picture worship almost entirely ceased; several superstitious customs were gradually given up; the language understood by the people began to be used more and more in the religious services; and above all, signs of independent thought and initiative were visible among the younger men, who hungered for further reforms."

The movement began with the laity, but at last it was taken up by the clergy, and the article concludes with an expression of great joy that at last a patriot seems to be coming into line with the reformers.

THE DEVIL IN MODERN OCCULTISM.

Mr. F. Legge's article on this subject is not particularly interesting or informing. He sums up what he has to say in the following brief sentence:

"The small amount of truth underlying the stories of modern Satanism is now clear. Not the Freemasons, but the Occultists, believe Satan to be the predominant force in nature, in which capacity they are willing to make use of him; but they do not consider him entirely evil, and hold that he will one day be restored to his former place. What a quantity of ink might have been spared had the Catholic writers said this from the first!"

MR. COURTNEY ON IRISH TAXATION.

Mr. Courtney, in his brief paper on "Financial Relations Between Ireland and Great Britain," maintains that "the question of injustice is one of persons, not of areas. And if any remedy is proposed it must be based on this truth."

As a strong free trader and advocate of the free breakfast table, Mr. Courtney suggests that the excessive taxation of Ireland might be best remedied by such a modification of the general system of taxation as would lighten the tax borne by poor men everywhere. He says:

"The tea duty and the tobacco duty are conspicuous as pressing out of all proportion upon the poor. They cannot indeed be considered alone; if they had not been balanced by other imposts their injustice would have been too patent to have been borne, but they remain too onerous, and their pressure should be abated. If a reduction of expenditure does not allow these changes to be made we shall have to face the more difficult task of increasing other taxes so as to permit them to be effected. One way or another the rules of equity must be realized. They must be realized not between Great Britain and Ireland, because they are separate entities, and because the printed sections of a statute require that justice should be done between two islands, but between all the inhabitants of a common country, and in fulfillment of obligations independent of statutes, having their sanction in the fundamental principles of human society."

THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

IN the *Nineteenth Century*, with the exception of Malcolm Morris' paper on "The Progress of Medicine During the Queen's Reign," and possibly Mr. Herbert Paul's essay on "The Apotheosis of the Novel Under Queen Victoria," there is not much to attract the attention of the reader.

GOSSIP ABOUT TOBACCO.

Mr. E. V. Heward, writing upon "Tobacco in Relation to Health and Character," makes an interesting calculation that the smokers of Great Britain and Ireland, whom he calculates at one-fourth of the population, or say ten millions, spend on an average 2s. 6d. a year on the accessories of tobacco, and pay on an average 6d. an ounce for the seventy-eight million pounds of tobacco which they consume every year. The tobacco bill of these islands amounts to thirty-two and a half millions of pounds a year. Now the whole cost of the wheat consumed in the United Kingdom was only thirty-three millions; so that tobacco runs wheat within half a million as an item in John Bull's annual expenditure. Yet the British do not consume two pounds of tobacco per head, which is very moderate compared with the consumption of other nations.

"Holland uses the leaf at the rate of a trifle over 7 pounds per head of her population; Austria, 3.8 pounds; Denmark, 3.7 pounds; Switzerland, 3.3 pounds; Belgium, 3.2 pounds; Germany, 3 pounds; Sweden and Norway, each 2.3 pounds; France, 2.1 pounds; Italy, Russia and Spain may be classed together with a consumption of 1½ pounds, while the United States rises in the scale to 4½ pounds for each inhabitant."

Mr. Heward thinks that the practice of using tobacco has contributed greatly to convert the unspeakable Turk into a mild and sedate Oriental. If this be true, the Eastern question may yet be solved by increasing the consumption of the fragrant weed. All authorities agree that tobacco is pernicious for youths under twenty-one; and indeed Mr. Heward uses such strong language that it would not be surprising if a compulsory anti-smoking law for those who have not attained their majority were placed upon the English statute book.

THE SPEECH OF CHILDREN.

Mr. Buckman has an interesting paper, in which he maintains, with illustrations, that the speech of children, the slang of the playground and the talk of the street, may all be profitably studied for the better understanding of the genesis of the human language. Every one is familiar with the way in which children change their pronunciation of words.

The root-word of all languages is an expression of disgust, *kah*. This sound arises partly from the instinct of getting rid of a distasteful morsel, and partly from the snarl of a fighting animal. It is rather a melancholy thought that the human race began to speak by the expression of disgust.

OTHER ARTICLES.

Prof. Max Müller contributes a review of a charming book entitled "Schleswig-Holsteins Befreiung." It is an attempt to write the history of the Schleswig-Holstein question, and to give it its proper place in the history of modern Europe. Miss Wakefield writes on "May Carols," which are by no means so widely popular as the Christmas carol. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge traces the home of the Cabots, who discovered America through the Norman Chabot of the Channel Islands. Mr. James Mew endeavors to interest the reader in the poetry of a Spanish contemporary of Shakespeare. Mr. J. H. Round has another round with Mr. George Russell on "The Sacrifice of the Mass," and Mr. Herbert Spencer makes an explanation briefly on the Duke of Argyll's recent criticisms on the position of evolution.

THE FORTNIGHTLY REVIEW.

THE *Fortnightly Review* for May contains several interesting articles, which we notice elsewhere. It opens with a paper called "A Study in Turkish Reform," by "A Turkish Patriot," which most readers will skip, because there are no Turkish reforms, and therefore it is not worth while studying the non-existent.

WHAT IS RELIGION?

Mr. Muirhead, writing upon the late Professor William Wallace, pays a tribute to his memory. In the course of the article he refers to Professor Wallace's conception of religion. Professor Wallace, he says, "did not indeed believe in the value or necessity of attempting to prove the existence of a Personal Supernatural God. Belief in such a being was not, in his view, essential to religion. 'Religion,' he says, 'is not necessarily committed to a definite conception of a supernatural—of a personal power outside the order of nature.' What it is necessarily committed to, and what constitutes the essence of religion, is the assurance that there is a unity or whole in things, in their relations to which, if we could but penetrate to them, we should find their purpose, meaning or significance. This is the faith which in all ages has sustained the religious soul, and which has found in Robert Browning its most conspicuous modern interpreter. Its general nature is thus defined by Wallace:

"Religion is a faith and a theory which gives unity to the facts of life and gives it, not because the unity is in detail proved or detected, but because life and experience in their deepest reality inexorably demand and evince such a unity to the heart. The religion of a time is not its nominal creed, but its dominant conviction of the meaning of reality, the principle which animates all its being and all its striving, the faith it has in the laws of

nature and the purpose of life. Dimly or clearly felt and perceived religion has for its principle (one cannot well say its object) not the unknowable, but the inner unity of life and knowledge, of act and consciousness, a unity which is certified in its every knowledge, but is never fully demonstrable by the summation of all its ascertained items."

HERRINGS AS MANURE.

Mr. Harry de Windt, writing on the "Island of Sakhalin," describes the industry pursued by the islanders in preparing fish manure for the Japanese market. Great shoals of herring frequent the coast for the purpose of spawning.

"When the advent of the shoal is signaled by the curious milky-white appearance of the sea, a number of large wooden boats anchor about three miles off shore. Each is fitted with a huge net constructed to hold about one hundred and fifty tons of fish. When landed the herrings are boiled in huge cauldrons. They are then placed in iron pressers and squeezed until quite free of oil and liquid matter, after which they are laid out in blocks to dry in the sun, being afterward broken into minute pieces. These are then stacked in heaps and gradually heated under mats for nine days, after which the manure is packed in bales ready for shipping to Japan, which is the only market to which it is sent."

OTHER ARTICLES.

Mr. J. F. Tanner argues against admitting women to degrees in the Cambridge University on the old frank, selfish ground of the monopolizing male. Mr. Tanner's idea is that the men are very comfortable as they are at Cambridge, and if the women do not like it they can go elsewhere and found a university for themselves. John Oliver Hobbes reviews Mr. Ker's "Epic and Romance." Mr. W. L. Courtney writes on the "Idea of Comedy and Pinero's New Play," and Madame Blazede Bury writes on Madame Bartet.

THE NATIONAL REVIEW.

THE *National Review* contains a Colonial Chronicle, which is a new feature and a good idea. The article on Jowett we notice elsewhere.

IN DEFENSE OF WORLDLY MOTHERS.

Lady Desart writes an article under this heading, in which she protests against the attacks that are often made against the modern marriage market. She says:

"So long as comfort and culture, cleanliness of body and of mind, are purchasable commodities, so long as want of money means want of all these, so long as we wish to keep our girls light-hearted and simple-minded, just so long must we tolerate and cling to our marriage market, which enables the girls to enjoy themselves while the matrons do the marketing, seeking the 'true mate' and finding the 'match,' as it is truly called, which promises best to secure that which, let the scoffers write what they like, lays nearest our hearts—the happiness and prosperity of our daughters."

THE SPOILIATION OF IRISH LANDLORDS.

This is a symposium of seven Irish landlords, headed by the Duke of Abercorn, representing the landlords, of Ireland's protests against the recent, and what they consider excessive, reduction of rents by the Land Commissioners, and demanding that there should be an exhaustive commission of inquiry into the way in which landed property in Ireland is being confiscated by the arbitrary and excessive reduction of rents. They claim at least that something should be done to lessen the cost

of delays which hamper all dealings with land, and that some help should be given to enable them to organize and purify their credit in such a way as to enable them to retrieve at least part of their losses and continue to occupy their position as citizens in their country.

SHIPPING CHARGES AND THE FALL OF PRICES.

This is an article by Mr. A. W. Flux, formerly Senior Wrangler at Cambridge and now head of the Political Economy Department at Manchester. His point is that the great reductions effected in the cost of carriage in recent years are not sufficient to account for the fall in prices. He does not deny that such reductions have an influence, but it is an indirect one, and not a direct.

SOME FALLACIES ABOUT THE WEATHER.

Mr. C. A. Whitmore, M.P., says that English people are always talking about the weather, and apparently know nothing about it. For instance, there is an idea that a dew at night presages a fine day on the morrow. But all the copious dew really indicates is that at the time there is a clear sky, and that there is much difference between the temperature of the earth and the higher air. Another picturesque delusion is that the sunset and sunrise have a prophetic significance as to the weather that is to come, whereas a very little observation will satisfy any one that the indications of the weather at these two moments of the day have no special significance. Another delusion is that the moon affects the weather, and yet a fourth is that a luxurious crop of berries in the autumn forebodes a hard winter. In short, Mr. Whitmore proceeds to stamp with heavy foot upon all the cherished doctrines of the weather-wise. What would be more interesting than to destroy delusions would be to replace them by some interesting observations upon the phenomena of the weather, which could be made by any one and verified or disproved without difficulty. If this were done, a new turn might be given to the very hackneyed commonplaces that are now muttered about the weather.

MR. STATHAM ONCE MORE.

Mr. F. R. Statham states in seventeen pages the case for the Transvaal, which he sums up as follows:

"The policy of the Transvaal government and Volksraad during the last seven years has been represented by a continual endeavor to consult the interests of the orderly and quiet majority of the foreign population, that endeavor being marred by the necessity of defending the country against the aggressiveness of a small minority of moneyed intriguers who, having managed to usurp powers properly belonging only to the British Imperial government, have sought to accomplish their ends by means of an invasion which was a crime, and a revolution which was a fraud. They are still laboring for the same end, and the fact that they are thus laboring constitutes the whole danger of the position."

CANADIAN POETRY.

The editor of the *Canadian Magazine*, Mr. J. C. Cooper, contributes a literary article on "Canadian Poetry," in which he says, regarding the more cosmopolitan of the Dominion poets: "Their ideals, their fancies and their creations may be placed, without fear, side by side with those of the poets of Great Britain and the United States. The comparison may not prove the superiority of our poets, but it will at least show that broad culture, strength of character and an intensity of emotion are among our poets' mental qualities. In imagination and invention they stand well in compar-

ison, while in sweetness and power they rise superior to nearly all their contemporaries. They have been limited to a certain extent by the provincialism of the people among whom they have lived, but in many cases they have risen above it. As this provincialism is now passing away, our poetry is becoming bolder and broader and deeper—bolder because of the wonderful nature with which Canadians are in daily contact, broader because of the breadth of thought and education common among the Canadian people, and deeper because of the earnestness of the people who, in the face of great natural and artificial difficulties, are building up a strong and righteous nation in the northern half of the North American continent."

This writer naively remarks that "Canadians, as a rule, have a much higher appreciation of what is good and true and noble in the world than their cousins in the United States."

THE NEW REVIEW.

THE *New Review* for May does not contain much that is specially interesting, for it can hardly be said that the Rev. A. H. F. Boughey's protest against the admission of women to Cambridge University is either new or interesting. Mr. Wells' story "The Crystal Egg" is rather disappointing. His account of the inhabitants of Mars should be compared with that given by Mr. Du Maurier in last month's installment of the "Martian" in *Harper's*. Colonel Shaw writes on "Canton English," and Mr. Ernest Williams continues his demonstration of the extent to which the foreigner has forestalled the produce of English farms. Mr. David Hannay tells the actual story of Sir Richard Grenville's find "At Flores in the Azores." Football players will be interested in the article by "X. Y." on "Football in 1896-97."

THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE.

THE *Cornhill Magazine* for May is bright and up to date. An extremely interesting article is Mr. Bullen's "Incidents of the Sperm Whale Fishery." Mr. P. C. Standing, in an article entitled "The Boarding Officer of the *Alabama*," gives an account of the crews of the Confederate privateer. Mr. Standing thus sums up the devastation effected by the *Alabama*:

"In the twenty-two months this hardened 'corsair' sank one ship of war, burnt twenty-five full rigged sailing vessels, seventeen barques, four brigantines and six schooners; held to ransom one steamer, five sailing ships, one barque, one brigantine, one schooner; released one ship and one barque; sold a barque and commissioned a barque. What a record! In round numbers the ships ransomed represented \$562,250; burnt, \$4,353,575; sunk, \$160,000; sold, \$17,500, and put into commission for service, \$100,936; total of damage sustained by the enemy's navy and merchant marine, \$5,184,261."

Sir Edmund du Cane records his reminiscences of "Early Days in Westralia." Andrew Lang sets forth the relation between "Ghosts and Right Reason" in an article which he has written with a flowing pen. Mr. Hartley Withers explains the "Mysteries of Money Articles," and Mr. A. J. Butler tells the story of General Baron Pouget, under the title of "A Colonel of the Grand Army," a "fair average specimen of the men who did the journey work of building up the first French Empire."

THE PROGRESSIVE REVIEW.

THERE is an interesting paper in this magazine by Edward Carpenter, upon "Angels' Wings." The constant occurrence of wings in cupids and angels, he thinks, suggests the haunting vision of the real existence of being capable of swift translation through space, but he protests against the attempt to express this vision by painting stout country girls floating about the air with feathers fastened on their bodices. A writer on the subject "Ending the House of Lords" maintains that it can only be done by a revolutionary minister, supported by the majority in the House of Commons, but nothing can be done until the House of Commons itself is reformed. With a vigorous democratic programme in a reformed House of Commons to carry their programme, something might be done; from which it would seem that the House of Lords is tolerably safe.

THE NEW CENTURY REVIEW.

THE *New Century Review* for May opens with an article by Mr. Justin McCarthy on Sir William Harcourt as a type of Victorian statesmen. He says: "There is a common impression abroad that he is an overbearing and uncongenial man. I have always found him most genial, most kindly and most sympathetic."

Mr. McCarthy thinks that Sir William Harcourt is a great Parliamentary debater, but not a great Parliamentary orator. He makes some interesting comments concerning the art of quotation as practiced by eminent debaters. Mr. McCarthy says:

"Bright and Gladstone and Disraeli were always happy in their quotations. They never quoted anything stale, and indeed Gladstone occasionally ventured on Aristophanes and Lucretius and Dante and Goethe and Schiller, but then the House would stand anything from him. Bright ventured on Spenser and Milton and even on Dante; and Disraeli, I fancy, was for the most part in the habit of striking off his quotations on the spur of the moment. But Sir William Harcourt always stuck to the safe familiar ground. He did not want to give his audience more than the audience could really understand and easily follow, and therefore his quotations were always welcomed with thunderous cheers

and laughter by the members of his own party, and were admitted to be right good things even by most of the members of the other party."

Mr. T. H. S. Escott writes on "The Social Cult of the American Cousin." Sir Roland Wilson continues his paper begun in the April number on the need for a reform in the administration of justice which would entail an immediate increase of imperial expenditure amounting to two millions a year. There is a symposium on Mrs. Meade's proposal to found a school of fiction. In the discussion Mr. Robert Barr and Mr. Burgin, together with various modern novelists, express their opinions on the proposal. For the most part they are opposed to the scheme. Sir Lewis Morris writes the first part of an article on "Utopias," beginning with Sir Thomas More's. Mr. Havelock Ellis concludes his paper on "The Men of Cornwall."

COSMOPOLIS.

ELSEWHERE we have quoted, from Max Müller's charming "Literary Recollections," his reminiscences of James Russell Lowell and Oliver Wendell Holmes, in the May *Cosmopolis*. This is the fourth installment of Professor Müller's "Recollections." The letters of John Stuart Mill to Gustave d'Eichthal are also continued. Mr. Joseph Pennell writes on bull fighting, and Karl Blind has an article on Walther von der Vogelweide.

The most interesting article in the French section is, perhaps, Friedrich Nietzsche in some unpublished letters. There is also a continuation of Ivan Tourguéneff's letters. M. Edmond Plauchut writes instructively on "The Insurrection in the Philippines."

In the German section, O. Hartwig has a timely article on international bibliography. He describes the exchange system of certain university libraries, by which the literary treasures of each library might be lent for a time to the other libraries. He refers to the great national libraries of England and France, which do not allow the books to be taken out of the buildings. He criticises the Dewey system of classification, and he alludes to the international conferences and the proposed international bibliographies.

THE FRENCH REVIEWS.

LA REVUE DES DEUX MONDES.

M. VALBERT contributes to the first April number an interesting paper on the opinions of German professors on the admission of women to the universities. Most of the German universities have up to the present day resolutely closed their doors to women. Those women who were allowed to attend the lectures are usually foreigners. In 1895 the famous historian, Herr Treitschke, expelled from the room some ladies who had come to his lecture. It was this incident which induced a German journalist to interrogate more than a hundred of the most famous professors on the question of the admission of women to German studies. It is interesting to note that the number of professors who regarded the idea with irreconcilable hostility was remarkably small. Among the professors consulted it is curious that the mathematicians render the greatest homage to the intelligence of women, and indeed it has long been known that there is a certain sympathy be-

tween the feminine mind and the abstract speculations of mathematics.

Among other articles in the *Revue* may be mentioned M. d'Haussonville's article on the Duke of Burgundy, in continuation of his series. In this paper he deals with Beauvilliers and Fénelon. Also an article by M. Godefroy Cavaignac on the ministerial career of Hardenberg, covering the period of agrarian and administrative reform in 1811 and 1812. M. Barine contributes a paper, which he calls "An Examination of Conscience," and which resolves itself into a review of Miss Olive Schreiner's recent book, "Trooper Peter Halket of Mashonaland." He calls "Peter Halket" a courageous book, and prophesies for it a glory more enviable than would have been won by a work of more perfect literary merit.

In the second April number Mr. D'Avenel continues his articles on "The Parisian House" with a paper on the interior of the house. He notes the increasing use of iron in house building, and of glass. M. de la Sizer-

anne continues his remarkable studies of John Ruskin, and M. Roë describes Holy Week at Kieff in Russia, but without adding, it must be admitted, very much to what has often been said by previous travelers.

THE NOUVELLE REVUE.

MME. JULIETTE ADAM'S review is exceptionally interesting this month. We have noticed elsewhere M. Denais' paper on the Sultan of Turkey, and there are several other articles which deserve honorable mention.

An infinitely pathetic interest attaches to three short poems by Guy de Maupassant which his bereaved mother has allowed Mme. Adam to publish for the first time in the first April number. They are dated respectively Yvetot, when Guy was thirteen; Etretat, February, when he was sixteen-and-a-half; and Yvetot again, when he was eighteen. As Mme. Adam justly says, in the three pieces there are signs of inexperience, and even faults, but nevertheless the charm, the originality, the power of observation, the presentation of the images, the arrangement of the words and ideas, have already that character which rendered Guy de Maupassant from the beginning of his work a master.

The Marquis de Castellane contributes a paper on the relations between the French Republic and the Catholic Church, in which he expresses the strong belief that the Catholics who have "rallied" to the Republic in the hope of saving their country from all the dangers of an utterly atheistic government are simply preparing for themselves the most cruel process of disenchantment.

It is an easy transition from the Marquis de Castellane's paper to the one which follows it, by Dr. Colajanni, on "Men and Parties in Italy in the Electoral Struggle." This was of course written before the recent attempt on the life of King Humbert, an event of which it is not yet easy to determine the precise political significance, though it seems at least certain that the apparently trivial lunacy of a hungry ragamuffin has enormously increased the popularity of the House of Savoy, and has rendered still more hopeless the realization of the policy of the Vatican. In Italy, parties and programmes have practically disappeared, and it is now almost entirely a question of men. In many ways the most interesting, and at the same time the most doubtful, figure is Signor Cavallotti. He is intelligent, cultured, brave, tenacious, patriotic, disinterested, eloquent and honorable, but he has contrived to surround himself with certain strong antipathies and ambiguities, so much so that though he has increased his following in the new Chamber, yet Dr. Colajanni thinks that he has actually lost ground in public confidence. Will he pass over to the Monarchist party, or will he resume his post in the Republican ranks? That seems to be the question of the moment. Reviewing the whole situation, Dr. Colajanni arrives at the conclusion that the new Chamber will prove entirely lacking in any strong and homogeneous party able to govern with its own programme, and he prophesies that this Chamber will have a short and inglorious existence.

Mme. Adam denounces in no measured terms the foreign policy of M. Hanotaux, who would make, she thinks, an excellent Grand Vizier for the "Great Assassin." This article is, in a sense, historic, for the great Blowitz has already explained in the *Times* that its violence disgusted one Academician and earned for M. Hanotaux the one vote by which he was elected to the Palais Mazarin.

THE REVUE DE PARIS.

THE most topical articles in the April numbers of the *Revue* are those dealing with Macedonia. M. Berard lately made a tour through the country with a view to historical research, and he analyses with considerable shrewdness the state of the various parties, Turkish, Servian, Greek and Russian. He makes it quite clear that the one question predominating above all others is that of religion. Orthodox and Schismatic wage war among themselves even more fiercely than do Christian and Mahometan. M. Berard evidently considers that the Macedonians would much prefer to form part of Servia than of Greece.

FRENCH COLONIAL INTERESTS.

Another travel paper describes the expedition of a small French military and scientific mission in Madagascar. The party consisted of an engineer, a merchant, a young officer and an explorer; their object was to bring to the interior of the island the news of the French conquest. They were accompanied by one hundred and ten native carriers; the latter made a great effort to persuade their French employers to allow them the company of their wives as assistant carriers, the Senegalese women always bearing the heat and burden of the day, but this request was wholly negatived. French colonial expansion has inspired yet another article, entitled "The Autonomy of Tunis." While admitting that Tunis and Algeria alone among the colonies of France can be said to be really successful, the writer makes a violent attack on the Tunisian administration as too favorable to the Arabs; he would evidently like to see the whole burden of taxation thrown on the native population. He is apparently wholly dissatisfied with the state of things, and he sums up by saying that there are virtually two states side by side—that of the natives and that of the French colony; and even a third to be taken into account, that of the other Europeans, notably Italians. The Bey is still nominally the supreme ruler, with power of life and death; but the French occupation opposes a positive resistance to his arbitrary power.

A valuable addition to Napoleonic literature consists in the publication of a number of hitherto unpublished letters of Count Paul Schouvaloff, Alexander the First's aide-de-camp. In them he informs his friend, Count Nesselrode, all that befell him when in April, 1814, he received an order to accompany Napoleon on the journey from Fontainebleau to the place of embarkation for Elba.

REVUE DE L'ART ANCIEN ET MODERNE.

THE most important of the new periodicals to hand this month is the *Revue de l'Art Ancien et Moderne*, which is to appear monthly under the editorship of M. Jules Comte. The first number contains many interesting articles on ancient and modern art—the French School at Athens, by T. Homolle; Jean Fouquet, by Paul Leprieux; the Bonnaffé Collection, by M. Tournoux, etc. The plates include an illustration of Greek musicians and dancers after a recent purchase for the Louvre, a portrait by Jean Fouquet, the tomb of M. Louis Pasteur, and a dagger in the Rössman collection. Altogether, the review is admirably produced, each number consisting of a hundred pages, with excellent paper, type and illustrations. In addition, there is a bibliography of works relating to art which have been published during the first quarter of 1897.

THE SEASON'S OUTPUT OF FICTION.

BY HENRY W. LANIER.

MR. GRANT ALLEN, I believe, in announcing his series of "Hill Top" novels—which were to elevate, to rescue and reform current fiction—laid special stress upon the fact that they were all free from the taint of the "magazine serial." A survey of the continued stories in some of our magazines just now leaves one with a feeling that Mr. Allen's grapes could hardly have been quite sweet; for some of the best fiction we have had has appeared in this despised form. Naturally Du Maurier comes first. Probably no one believes "The Martian," which is drawing to an end in *Harper's*, will create a furor like that which greeted Trilby the Tall. Such public frenzies are luckily rare. Nor has this much lamented author's last production quite the charm of "Trilby." There are spots, however, where Du Maurier is all himself—and that means really fascinating, for there have been few writers since Thackeray whose engaging personality was so frankly served up for the reader's delectation. Still fewer novelists can one remember who could tell so much of their story by pictorial aids, pictures without which the tale were bereft of a large proportion of its sparkle and effectiveness. It is certainly not *great* writing, this, but it is charming, and it leaves one with the kindest affection for and interest in the author. In the *Century* Dr. Weir Mitchell's "Hugh Wynne, Free Quaker," has had the difficult task of living up to its introduction—a dramatic tale to the effect that the editor "although the story was set up, printed and ready for publication in book form . . . stopped the presses and had the day of publication postponed, so that he could give the readers of the magazine the pleasure of reading it first, and this in the face of the fact that other MSS. were clamoring for admittance—MSS., too, that had good claims for their demands."

KIPLING, DAVIS, HALL CAINE AND CRAWFORD IN SERIALS.

Mr. Richard Harding Davis, too, has been occupying even more than his accustomed magazine space by his first novel, "Soldiers of Fortune," completed in the June issue of *Scribner's*, and just issued in book form. Mr. Davis may be caught napping in astronomical and gastronomical details after helping to crown a Czar and Czarina, but it would be a brave critic who would deny his ability to write a story that people want to read. His young American engineer is some eight and a half feet tall—Mr. C. D. Gibson, who has made his picture, is an authority—and he is notably possessed of an exceptional amount of physical strength, but exhibits also that calm superiority to everything and everybody, except a woman, which endeared Van Bibber to us all. *McClure's* has made a brave showing with Kipling's "Captains Courageous"—which is Kipling only too seldom, but more than repays a reading for these oases—and now with Stevenson's "St. Ives," a tale whose first chapters carry one back to the bloody horrors of the big *Flying Scud*. *Munsey's*, too, has not lacked powerful names; but Hall Caine's "The Christian" is decidedly below the level of his other stories. His heroine had "golden red hair and magnificent dark eyes of great size. One of the eyes had a brown spot, which gave at the first glance the effect of a squint, at

the next glance a coquettish expression, and ever after a sense of tremendous power and passion." This dangerous person goes to London as a hospital nurse—and here the author's grip distinctly loosens, and instead of the nature sympathy, the real poetry which redeems "The Manxman," we have a strained and overdrawn and utterly unreal picture of fashionable London wickedness. Before this ended the same magazine began the publication of the prolific Marion Crawford's last production. In "Corleone" Mr. Crawford leaves his strange gods, his trivialities and banalities and padding wherewith he has of late regaled us, and standing on the firmer ground of Italian romance he tells us once more of Don Orsino and San Giacinto and Sant' Ilario, and the fortunes of the Saracinesca. In *Cosmopolis* has begun a new story by Kipling, "Slaves of the Lamp," about which one can now only say surely that people will read it.

"THE WELL-BELOVED" BY HARDY.

It is not the Thomas Hardy of "Tess" or "Jude" who wrote "The Well Beloved," just published by the Harpers, and there are many of his devotees who will scarcely grieve over the absence of certain characteristics of his later writings. "The Well Beloved" appeared serially as "The Pursuit of the Well Beloved," several years ago, and is nearer akin to the "Wessex Tales" than to almost anything else. There are some weird pieces of imagery that are haunting. "The evening and night winds here were . . . charged with a something that did not burden them elsewhere. They brought it up from that bay to the crest . . . It was a presence—an imaginary shape or essence from the human multitude lying below; those who had gone down in vessels of war, East-Indiamen, barges, brigs and ships of the Armada—select people, common and debased, whose interests and hopes had been as wide asunder as the poles, but who had rolled each other to oneness on that restless sea-bed. There could almost be felt the brush of their huge composite ghost as it ran, a shapeless figure, over the isle, shrieking for some good god who would disunite it again." The sea-winds fairly wail through these sentences—and, with all due respect to those who hail Mr. Hardy as the "foremost living English novelist," it seems far truer and stronger, far more noteworthy in every respect, than the tale of Jocelyn Pierston's pursuit of his ideal through some score of successive incarnations, including in one case three generations of the same family. Even Mr. Hardy's genius does not prevent a flippancy, a farcicalness in this development.

"Mr. James' Adorable Subtleties" was the taking heading of a recent criticism on "The Spoils of Poynton." It is, of course, a flat truism to remark that the "little things make life," etc., etc., and it is equally a truism that Mr. James is a master in depicting the *finesses* and subtleties of existence—than which there can be nothing more entirely absorbing. And yet it is difficult for a healthy person with any red blood in him to remain enthusiastic through some three hundred and odd pages devoted to chronicling the "situations" centring around some bric-a-brac. Moreover, there is a probability that the same normal individual when

reading that "the sweep of her eyes was a rich synthesis" would be not nearly as much impressed by the cleverness of the remark as by its absurdity.

YOUNG MR. STEPHEN CRANE.

Mr. Stephen Crane has been heard of in various exciting connections lately. After a narrow escape from drowning, while on his way to Cuba,—turned into "copy" for the June *Scribner's*, while the London weeklies were printing obituaries of him and quarreling with their contemporaries on this side as to who really "discovered" him,—he started toward Crete as a war correspondent for a famous journal; the results of the latter trip are not as yet, but now we have a "realistic" picture of some real New York artists—"Wrinkles," "Grief," "Penny," *et al.*—and a real model, affectionately termed, "Splutter," who make their coffee on a gas stove, balanced on two bundles of kindling, which are balanced on a chair, which is balanced on a trunk—all because the rubber tube of the gas stove is too short—and who talk in real Bohemian slang, terming each other "dubs" and "dudes" as terms of reproach, and "Indians" when speaking in brotherly affection and comradeship. One of this artistic company falls in love, and such is his modesty that his idol is forced to give him not only three violets, at separate times, but to get thoroughly out of patience with him before he can dream of the possibility of her returning his affection.

THE LATEST WORK OF HOWELLS AND STOCKTON.

"The Lion's Head" is the title of Mr. Howells' last book. The last year or two has been a period of remarkable productiveness for this rather puzzling author. At times, indeed in many of his books, he is perhaps more acutely convincing, more vigorous and sane than any novelist we have, while not infrequently his stories have seemed to lack entirely the fire of any great central purpose or idea—which can only fuse clever character-studies into coherence and unity. The last tale, which has far more incident than Mr. Howells generally makes use of, is not altogether *satisfactory*—there^s is no other word for it. One feels that as big a man as Mr. Howells, a man with such a capacity for felicitous expression and for the perception of human character—such a one ought to carry his audience with him more surely. For all that the story is interesting, and Mr. Howells has never to my knowledge written anything that was not well worth reading.

There are few such stern task masters as the Comic Muse. Most writers can amuse the people sometimes, and a few can manage it most of the time, but one would hesitate long about crediting any humorist with invariable success. Mr. Frank R. Stockton has a private mine of his own, and he never loses the vein for more than a short space of time. Although some of the nine yarns in "A Story Teller's Pack" are not by any means irresistible, "Captain Eli's Best Ear" is certainly the genuine thing; indeed, anything briny seems to be peculiarly inspiring to Mr. Stockton, as is evidenced by his recent "Captain Horn" and "Mrs. Cliff's Yacht."

IBSEN'S NEW TRAGEDY.

"Friendship is—deception," and "If the worst comes to the worst, one woman can always take the place of another"—it is not a cheerful or an inspiring philosophy, even though it be, as Mr. George Bernard Shaw insists, the truest, the most real and substantial presented by any modern dramatist. But then "John Gabriel Bork-

man," Ibsen's last play, is hardly cheerful in any aspect. Tremendous it certainly is. Consummate art it is with which the old defaulter, Borkman, is introduced into the tale long before he actually appears: by means of his wife sitting listening to the footsteps in the room overhead, where for eight years he has paced up and down "like a wolf." Mrs. Borkman has set her whole heart upon the retrieval of her husband's name through her son Erhart. The memory of that disgrace is to be swallowed up in the splendor of his success; Erhart's aunt, incurably diseased, looks to the young man, whose father she had loved, to brighten her last days; John Gabriel himself, awakened to action, calls upon his son to come out into the world and help him to begin life anew, and Erhart, the focusing point of the ambitions and affections of these three rivals, announces that he is young and means to "live, live, live." So he drives away with the divorced lady and young Frida, his bride-elect replying to Mrs. Borkman's strictures upon the presence of the latter: "Men are so unstable, Mrs. Borkman, and women too. When Erhart is done with me,—and / with him,—then it will be well for both that he, poor fellow, should have some one to fall back upon." If this be Truth, Mr. Kipling is right: she is a "naked lady," in whose presence a gentleman can only cover his eyes.

MORE FROM DR. DOYLE AND MARIE CORELLI.

Quite a change it is from this intensity to "Rodney Stone" and "Uncle Bernac," our latest acquisitions from the author of "Sherlock Holmes." It is beginning to seem doubtful to many of that pleasing gentleman's admirers whether his demise, exciting as it was, was not a mistake on Dr. Doyle's part. Certainly neither the medical tales, nor "Rodney Stone" and its English prize-fights, nor "Uncle Bernac," where the exploits of the Three Musketeers are altogether eclipsed—none of these is a worthy companion to the unique and much-lamented Mr. Holmes, whose powers of deduction and ratiocination will ever remain fresh in our memory.

That purveyor of what the newspaper reporter calls "mental pabulum" to Royalty, the critic-devouring Marie Corelli, has once more shaken her banner to the breeze, this time with the tale of "Ziska, the Problem of a Wicked Soul." Ziska is an Egyptian lady of super-Cleopatra fascination, who happens to be the reincarnated soul of one Ziska—Charmazel, murdered by her royal lover Araxes a few centuries before the Deluge, or thereabouts. Most unfortunately for Araxes, he has chosen this peculiarly inopportune time to be reincarnated himself, and since he retains as the "famous painter" Gervase his former distinguishing characteristics, he promptly falls madly in love with Ziska. She lures him to one of the "floors" far beneath the Pyramid, and then in sight of the tomb of Araxes she becomes pale and shadowy and discloses to the horrified painter her reasons and determination for Revenge. But "Love is stronger than Hate," so instead of dying with clammy chills and creepy forebodings the end comes with warm arms about his neck to an accompaniment of solemn, surging sounds. Meanwhile the acute doctor is still studying the "odd types" of Egyptian tourists, who would be perplexing but for the illuminating explanation of "Protoplasm—mere protoplasm."

AN EAST INDIAN AND A KENTUCKY STORY.

A book easy to recommend most heartily is Mrs. Flora Annie Steele's stirring tale of the Indian Mutiny. It is undoubtedly true that the art and workmanship of the story, and especially the plot, are not always impec-

cable—but it must be indeed a jaded mind which can fail to respond to the swing and movement and color with which Mrs. Steele has depicted one of the most dramatic passages in history. Even those delicately organized critics who consider unreserved praise a sign of amateurishness, and who have made the word "criticise" a synonym for fault finding, agree that "On the Face of the Waters" is decidedly the best novel of the Mutiny yet written. It would be more than interesting to see what Mr. Kipling would do with such a subject.

One can hardly help being sincerely thankful to James Lane Allen in these days of erotic and "decadent" novels for the love of beauty and of purity and of true manliness which so distinguishes his work. It is hard to rid oneself of the personal equation in matters even of ethics, and one feels personally grateful to a manly man, who can at once understand the physical joy of living and the joy in loveliness, be it human or artistic or of nature,—a man who can understand and express these and yet not lose faith in those "stern moralities" which are so sore a burden to the "artistic temperament." "The Choir Invisible" is Mr. Allen's new book. It is a story of Kentucky a century ago, when the outlying portion of the young nation was still in a political and social ferment, not having had time to assimilate the widely diversified materials which went to its construction. The tragedy is a very real one, the more so from the utter lack of theatricalities, and as always there are touches of truest poetry through Mr. Allen's work.

A QUESTION IN LITERARY ETHICS.

Here is an interesting if not altogether true question in literary ethics: If one can write altogether delightful and pleasing stories of a certain sort, to how great a degree is one justified in making them "carry" other stories which of themselves are nothing worth? The reflection is brought to mind by a perusal of Mr. Chester Bailey Fernald's "The Cat and the Cherub, and Other Stories." "Chan Tow, the Highrob" took us all off our feet; everybody said it was unique, and it was much advertised by the widely disseminated report that a certain most conservative poet-critic had pronounced it the best American short story of the decade. (It transpired subsequently that this enthusiasm did not emanate from the Conservative aforesaid, but from a stray puff which had sneaked into his "literary column;" but that has nothing to do with the facts after all.) When it was followed by "The Gentleman in the Barrel," "The Pot of Frightful Doom" and "The Cruel Thousand Years," it seemed, and still seems, as if Mr. Fernald must be an author to be reckoned with in making up the tale of our literature; for these stories were filled with a humor and pathos and were written with a simple and convincing effectiveness that made them irresistible. All of which is yet true—but it is equally a fact that those portions of the present volume which do not deal with the Celestials, whom Mr. Fernald interprets so adequately, are commonplace where they are not strained, and are stupid almost invariably.

It is not so difficult to refrain from taking an extreme position in the great Anti-Gaelic War,—where "Hoot, mon!" is the slogan for both sides,—waged by *Life* and others against the devotees of the Scotch dialect, but it must be confessed that some of Mr. Robertson Nicoll's "discoveries" are making it difficult to preserve a neutral position toward themselves. Most of us have an enthusiasm for Mr. Barrie, and therefore for his Scotchmen, but that does not help us to a fondness for such a

mild dilution of Barrie's successes as Mr. S. R. Crockett has given us in "Lad's Love." Ian Maclaren's last volume, "Kate Carnegie," details the finally prosperous love affair of an unconventional and athletic young minister. Dr. Watson's own narrow escape from a heresy trial lends especial point to his description of Carmichael's disciplining by the Presbytery, where his powers of sarcasm are brought into full play. To the many who like the Ian Maclaren books the present story will doubtless be welcome.

THREE INDUSTRIOUS WOMEN.

After "Ships That Pass in the Night," Miss Beatrice Harfaden's "Hilda Strafford" is no slight disappointment. The former story was thin in places, but it was genuine; it seemed to voice some of the deeper feelings of human nature, and its sadness was the sadness of Life. "Hilda Strafford," on the contrary, is childish and trivial to an almost incredible degree. Even the desolation of the California ranch life to one who does not love it is depicted crudely, and as for the human figures, they are the veriest literary puppets.

"The Merry Maid of Arcady" is the title story of Mrs. Burton Harrison's new volume, which contains half a dozen characteristic short stories. Of these the first and last are perhaps the best, but Mrs. Harrison is always clever and always entertaining whether describing the feelings of a broken-down gentleman in a fourth-story hall bed-room, or the hunt for an American fortune by an English Lord. Her little situations and dramas seem very little, however, in juxtaposition with the power and subtlety of Lucas Molet. "The Carissima" might almost be a short story by Rudyard Kipling. It has precisely the same command over the mysteriously horrible, the same fearlessness and directness and effectiveness—with a complexity in the character of the "Carissima" herself of which only a woman could conceive and which makes it impossible to put the book down. The author is invariably clever, frequently brilliant; and the picture of Mrs. Perry during the interregnum between her daughter's civil and church marriages, wondering pathetically if it is quite proper not to be sure of one's own child's name, is deliciously humorous. And the conclusion, "A modern acquiescence in the actual, that . . . is the only workable philosophy of life."

Not many of our American authoresses are doing as steady and sincere work as Octave Thanet. Her stories of the southern and middle West are the most illuminating expositions we have had of some phases of life in those sections, and though her sheriffs have not the easy dash and bravado of Bret Harte's heroes, they have the same impelling sense of duty which drives them relentlessly over all personal prejudices and sympathies and dangers. Amos Wickliff is the central figure of the six stories in "A Missionary Sheriff," and one follows his fortunes with an increasing interest which is quite satisfied by the good luck that becomes his in his only serious defeat.

AN AUSTRALIAN AND A "PURPLE" STORY.

Mr. E. W. Hornung has added another to his list of clever English-Australian stories. "My Lord Duke" is the name of the last, and it contains an ingeniously complicated plot, lingering upon the identity of the real duke, with some most amusing contrasts and effects caused by the temporary passing of the title to a bush-ranger fresh from Australian wilds, who causes no slight commotion in polite London society. Arthur Morrison tells of London, too, but of quite another part than Bel-

gravia. "A Child of the Jago" is Dicky Perrott, and what the Jago means one must read Mr. Morrison's book to find out. With all the unspeakable degradation of the wretched fallen community here so startlingly portrayed, it is pleasant to find some trace of a better feeling, however disguised. Dicky Perrott could without the slightest compunction beat into insensibility his inveterate enemy the hunchback, but when stabbed mortally by the same antagonist he is true to his creed "thou shalt not nark," and, considering his lights, one cannot help respecting the boy more that he died with a lie on his lips rather than infringe this fundamental command against informing.

Mr. Robert Dickens, chiefly known to the world as the author of a volume which dealt largely with "purple sins" and started a fashion among certain very *fin-de-siècle* and *decadent* people for green carnations, has written another volume called "Flames." It is all a little mysterious to the uninitiated. Its mysteries, however, are almost outdone by those surrounding "The Maker of Moons," of whom Mr. Robert Chambers is the chronicler.

There are many other recent volumes well worth more

than a casual mention did space permit. A later story than "On the Face of the Waters," by Mrs. Flora Annie Steele, which she calls "In the Tideway;" Mr. H. G. Wells' last story, "The Wheels of Chance," in which this very ingenious and entertaining writer makes good use of the omnipotent bicycle; "Green Fire," by that modern bard of the Celts, Fiona Macleod, whose prose has all the poetry, so often tinged with melancholy, which is an integral part of this people; "The Dominant Note," a collection of short stories by Mrs. W. K. Clifford, who has here, as usual, done some first class work; "Mademoiselle Blanche," a pathetic tale of a poor *trapezienne* by John D. Barry; Margaret Deland's "The Wisdom of Fools;" S. R. Keightley's "The Last Recruit of Clare's;" Amelia Barr's "Prisoners of Conscience;" those tremendous romances "The Green Book" and "Eyes Like the Sea," by the lately translated Maurus Jokai; Gilbert Parker's two Northern stories "The Pomp of the Laviettes" and "A Romany of the Snows," and a score more, for the fiction appetite seems never glutted and supply is kept well up to demand in the publishing world.

THE NEW BOOKS.

RECENT AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PUBLICATIONS.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION.

The Outgoing Turk: Impressions of a Journey through the Balkan regions. By H. C. Thomson, author of "The Chitral Campaign." With many illustrations. Octavo, pp. 305. London: William Heinemann, 2 Bedford street.

Nothing could be more opportune than the appearance of Mr. Thomson's valuable account of actual conditions in the Balkan regions. His admirable work is devoted chiefly to an account of progress in Bosnia and Herzegovina, under the administration of Austria since the Berlin treaty. The Austrians can certainly give a good account of their stewardship. Bosnia was one of the worst-oppressed and most chaotic districts of the Turkish empire previous to the Russo-Turkish war. The Austrians have secured perfect order and stability; have reformed the land system and built up a body of peasant proprietors; have shown the most admirable tact in dealing with the conflicting religious elements—Mohammedan, Greek, Orthodox and Catholic. The Turkish question cannot be solved all at once. Its final solution must await the revival of civilization and industrial prosperity among the subject races. The future must make its own higher political combinations. Meanwhile, no one need despair if such progress can be made as the past twenty years have witnessed in Bosnia. The contrast between that region and the Macedonian province still held by Turkey has become too ghastly for endurance. It will be simply impossible for Europe to permit the indefinite continuance of Turkish administration in the regions adjoining Bosnia, Servia, Bulgaria and Greece. Mr. Thomson's book is worthy of the attention of all serious American students of conditions in the Turkish empire.

Souvenirs d'Amérique et de Grèce. Par Pierre de Coubertin. Paper, 16mo, pp. 181. Paris: Librairie Hachette et Cie.

M. de Coubertin, whose work on the "Evolution of France Under the Third Republic" is about to appear in an English translation from the press of T. Y. Crowell & Co.,

has just brought out in Paris a vivacious little volume on his recent travels in America and Greece. This charming and brilliant French author is well known to the readers of the *AMERICAN REVIEW OF REVIEWS* as a frequent contributor on French subjects. Among other good things, he is the founder of the new Olympian Games. He has written valuable works on English and American education for the benefit of his countrymen. His present volume has chapters on Chicago, the far West, California, the university movement and winter sports. The half of the book devoted to Greece begins with an account of the revival of the Olympian Games, and consists mainly of running notes and comments, written in Athens and elsewhere in Greece, in 1896. M. de Coubertin is an exceptionally intelligent and accomplished traveler, whose observations are always acute and well informed.

In Joyful Russia. By John A. Logan, Jr. Octavo, pp. 275. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$3.50.

Mr. Logan visited Russia at the time of the coronation of the Czar, and his impressions of the country,—which do not pretend to be anything else except an unfamiliar traveler's impressions,—are exceedingly favorable to the great Russian nation. The rapidity of the glimpses Mr. Logan gives us is one of his book's chief merits, as also is their objectiveness. If Mr. Logan had been encumbered with a larger stock of other men's notions he could not have used his own American eyes so keenly and sensibly. The book is very attractively illustrated with many half-tone plates. The following sentences from the preface will indicate the character of Mr. Logan's work: "I have tried to chronicle as graphically as lay within my untried powers the impressions I received, the gorgeous pageants I saw; and if my views of Russian conditions seem rose-colored to some of my readers, let them remember that I saw the country in holiday attire; but let them also remember that a country of unmitigated gloom, such as others have pictured Russia to be, has never existed on the face of the globe, and never can exist. My experiences were gathered among all classes of people and over a large stretch of territory—from the Holy City to Helsingfors and beyond. Wherever I went I found the same splendid

national qualities, the same unity of character, aye, and the same content with the powers that be, which make Russia not merely a vast geographical term, but a great and mighty nation."

Travels in West Africa, Congo Française, Corisco and Cameroons. By Mary H. Kingsley. Octavo, pp. 757. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.

Miss Kingsley's book, "Travels in West Africa," is the most interesting and entertaining volume of travel that has been issued for some time. Miss Kingsley herself describes it as "a mere jumble of information on West Africa," and in a large measure this is true. She, however, undoubtedly gives us a vivid realization of the conditions of life in the various colonies which have been annexed by European nations on the West Coast of Africa. Miss Kingsley made a special study of the fetish worship of the natives, and describes it at length. She also investigated the drink question, and the results of missionary effort. Her comments on the latter are unfavorable.

The First Crossing of Greenland. By Fridtjof Nansen. Translated by Hubert Majendie Gepp. New Edition. 12mo, pp. 464. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

The Nansen vogue has called for a reprint of "The First Crossing of Greenland," as translated into English by Gepp. This is the single-volume abridgment of Nansen's original work, and is in very convenient form to serve as a general reference book on Greenland.

Sketches Awheel in Modern Iberia. By Fanny Bullock Workman and William Hunter Workman. 12mo, pp. 260. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.

These travelers declare that they made their Spanish tour on bicycles, not to satisfy the American craving for adventure, nor because there was anything novel to them in this mode of travel, but because this means of conveyance was best adapted to their purpose, permitting them to pass through the country at leisure, stopping where and when they pleased. There certainly is much to be said in favor of the more general adoption of the wheel by tourists in Spain. Mr. and Mrs. Workman describe their experience in a way which is likely to tempt others into similar experimentation.

HISTORY.

The Literary History of the American Revolution. By Moses Coit Tyler. In two vols., Vol. I.—1763-1783. Octavo, pp. 552. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$3.

Professor Tyler's volumes on American literary history during the period of the Revolution have been awaited with keen interest by all who have followed his interesting treatment of the Colonial time. The studies of which the present work is the resulting product were begun more than a score of years ago, and the author has more than earned the recognition which was long since accorded him as the foremost student of our literary beginnings. The spirit in which Dr. Tyler has approached his task is perhaps best disclosed in the following paragraph of his preface:

"The plan of the author has been to let both parties in the controversy—the Whigs and the Tories, the Revolutionists and the Loyalists—tell their own story freely in their own way, and without either of them being liable, at our hands, to posthumous outrage in the shape of partisan imputations on their sincerity, their magnanimity, their patriotism, or their courage. Moreover, for the purpose of historic interpretation, the author has recognized the value of the lighter, as well as of the graver, forms of literature, and consequently has here given full room to the lyrical, the humorous, and the satirical aspects of our Revolutionary record—its songs, ballads, sarcasms, its literary facetiæ. The entire body of

American writings, from 1763 to 1783, whether serious or mirthful, in prose or in verse, is here delineated in its most characteristic examples, for the purpose of exhibiting the several stages of thought and emotion through which the American people passed during the two decades of the struggle which resulted in our national independence."

The Evolution of the Constitution of the United States. By Sydney George Fisher. 12mo, pp. 398. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Company. \$1.50.

The "development" theory of the origin of the federal constitution has been held and advocated for many years by an increasing number of historical scholars. It has not been an easy task, however, to compile and present in detail the data on which these scholars base their hypothesis. It has been Mr. Fisher's aim to do this in the compass of a single volume which should have the twofold merit of attractiveness and convenience. It seems to us that he has succeeded admirably, so far as the general line of historical sequence is concerned. He treats in succession of the Colonial charters, of the state constitutions of the Revolutionary period, of the contemporary English sources of the federal constitution, and of the idea of federalism. He also appends some interesting comment on Dutch influence, and an entire chapter is devoted to an examination of Mr. Douglas Campbell's contentions as to the derivation of American institutions from Holland.

Victoria, Queen and Empress. The Sixty Years. By Sir Edwin Arnold. 16mo, pp. 120. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. 50 cents.

In this interesting survey of England's progress under Queen Victoria's reign, Sir Edwin Arnold treats of such topics as "Changes in the National Life," "The Post Office and the Electric Telegraph," "Education and the New Press," "Social Advancement of the Workingman," "Expansion of the Empire and Geographical Discovery," "Science, Art and Literature," "Great Men of the Reign," etc. Perhaps nowhere else, within like compass, can be found so good a summary of the broad historical results of Britain's "record reign."

A Short History of Mediæval Europe. By Oliver J. Thatcher, Ph.D. Octavo, pp. 325. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

This work is an abridgment of "Europe in the Middle Age," prepared by Dr. Thatcher and Dr. Schwill to be used as a text-book of more advanced instruction. The present volume is intended for use in high schools and academies, as well as for the general reader who wishes to acquaint himself with the subject in a summary way. "The Middle Age," as considered in this book, is the period 350-1500 A.D.

Memoirs of Marshal Oudinot, Duc de Reggio. Octavo, pp. 474. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$2.

This first English translation of Marshal Oudinot's Memoirs is an addition to the list, already rather long, of books devoted to personal reminiscence of the Napoleonic campaigns, many of which have only recently been published. As contributions to history nothing, of course, can take the place of these narratives, and in literary quality most of them have distinctive merits.

Memoirs of Baron Lejeune, Aide-de-Camp to Marshals Berthier, Davout and Oudinot. Translated by Mrs. Arthur Bell. With an Introduction by Major-General Maurice. In two volumes, octavo, pp. 361-309. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$6.

Baron Lejeune's Memoirs differ from the writings of other officers under Napoleon in the nature of their point of view. Lejeune, says General Maurice, was an artist turned soldier rather than a soldier who had taken to art. The most telling portions of his Memoirs are the descriptive passages, and these are unexcelled. On the whole, they seem to

have fully deserved the republication in France and the translation into English which they have just undergone.

BIOGRAPHY.

General Grant. By James Grant Wilson. 12mo, pp. 390. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

This volume in the "Great Commanders" series appears very opportunely—the preface is dated April 27, General Grant's birthday anniversary—at a time when the general revival of interest in the life and deeds of the central figure in the Civil War is especially noteworthy. General Wilson's qualifications for the work of preparing an adequate biography are unquestioned, and he has enjoyed the best facilities for the performance of such a task. One of the important and distinctive features of the book is the chapter of correspondence addressed by General Grant, during the War, to his friend the Hon. E. B. Washburne of Illinois. This series of letters is of the highest historical value.

Martha Washington. By Anne Hollingsworth Wharton. 12mo, pp. 320. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.25.

Miss Wharton has discovered much interesting material bearing on the domestic life of the Washingtons. Her chapters on the camp experiences of "Lady" Washington, on the social functions of our first presidential administration, and on the delightful hospitalities at Mount Vernon, are especially charming. Martha Washington has never before been so faithfully described—bad spelling and all.

A Chat About Celebrities; or, the Story of a Book. By Curtis Guild. Octavo, pp. 309. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$1.50.

Mr. Guild's book supplies a fund of anecdotes and reminiscences of literary and other celebrities. These are strung together in a manner delightfully free from method, and the general impression produced is that of a rambling and unconventional conversation—which is probably just the impression which the writer expected his book to make. At all events, half the charm would have been lost if an attempt had been made to restrain Mr. Guild's easy loquacity within the bounds of ordinary bookish decorum.

The Story of Jane Austen's Life. By Oscar Fay Adams. New Edition. Octavo, pp. 279. Boston: Lee & Shepard. \$2.

Mr. Adams announced in 1891, when the first edition of his "Story of Jane Austen's Life" appeared, that his purpose was "to place her before the world as the winsome, delightful woman that she really was, and thus to dispel the unattractive, not to say forbidding, mental picture that so many have formed of her." Mr. Adams' attempt was well received by American admirers of Miss Austen, and we are sure that a not less cordial welcome will be given this new illustrated edition, one of the striking features of which is a portrait of Miss Austen at fifteen. There is also a *fac-simile* letter of Miss Austen's, and several scenes and buildings more or less closely connected with her life are represented in excellent reproductions from photographs made expressly for this work.

The Life and Works of Robert Burns. Edited by Robert Chambers. Revised by William Wallace. In four volumes, octavo. Vols. III., IV., pp. 467-623. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$2.50 each volume.

The appearance of the third and fourth volumes of Chambers' "Burns" (Wallace's revision) was delayed for some months after the publication of the first two volumes in the set, which were noticed in the REVIEW one year ago. Considerable new material, both biographical and literary, has been incorporated by Mr. Wallace in the new edition, making this work more than ever the invaluable repository of all that is known about Burns as a man and as a poet.

LITERATURE AND ART.

A History of Ancient Greek Literature. By Gilbert Murray, M.A. 12mo, pp. 437. New York: D. Appleton & Co. \$1.50.

The Appletons have projected a series of "Short Histories of the Literatures of the World," to be edited by Edmund Gosse. The first volume, devoted to ancient Greek literature, has been prepared by Professor Gilbert Murray of Glasgow University, and is an excellent summary of the subject—not a dry, dull manual, nor a merely mechanical condensation, but a thoroughly vitalized, though compact, treatise.

A Handbook of Greek Sculpture. By Ernest Arthur Gardner, M.A. Part II. 12mo, pp. 286. New York: The Macmillan Co. \$1.25.

This volume forms the concluding portion of the work which we noticed in May, 1896. It contains an excellent index of both parts. The high quality of the illustrations has been fully maintained, and the scholarly character of the text needs no commendation.

Annotated Bibliography of Fine Art. By Russell Sturgis. Music: By Henry Edward Krehbiel. Edited by George Iles. Quarto, pp. 89. Boston: The Library Bureau. \$1 (paper, 50 cents).

This volume in the American Library Association's series of annotated book lists contains about one thousand titles. The names of the compilers of this bibliography form a sufficient guaranty both of care in selection and of capability in criticism. Mr. Sturgis is a well-known architect, who has himself made frequent and important contributions to the literature of the fine arts, while Mr. Krehbiel is the talented musical editor of the New York *Tribune*, whose published studies have placed him in the first rank among critics. This guide to the choice of books in the allied departments of art and music will hereafter be an indispensable aid to all interested in the formation of libraries, public or private, large or small.

NATURAL SCIENCE.

An Introduction to Geology. By William B. Scott. 12mo, pp. 600. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.90.

This volume attempts a rather more comprehensive treatment of the subject than any recent text-book of geology that has come to our notice. It is well adapted to the needs of the special student as well as of those who seek to get only an elementary knowledge of the ground facts and principles of the science. A large number of the illustrations are from photographs made by the United States Geological Survey. Professor Scott, who holds the chair of geology and paleontology in Princeton University, has been able to avail himself, in the preparation of this book, of many years of successful experience in the class room.

A Treatise on Rocks, Rock-Weathering, and Soils. By George P. Merrill. Octavo, pp. 431. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$4.

Another important geological work—the third, we believe, to be brought out by the Macmillans within a few months—is Professor Merrill's treatise on rocks and rock-weathering, with special reference to the making of soils. Professor Merrill's position on the staff of the National Museum at Washington has given him unusual facilities for obtaining valuable materials of illustration. His book has a directly practical as well as a purely scientific interest, since the whole subject of soil-formation is a matter that concerns the agriculturist, at least in its economic bearings.

First Principles of Natural Philosophy. By A. E. Dolbear, M.E., Ph.D. 16mo, pp. 318. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

Recent discoveries in the field of natural philosophy have made necessary a restatement of many of the element-

ary conceptions and principles of this department of science. Professor Dolbear, whose earlier works on the telephone and kindred topics had made his name familiar to American students, has written a brief text-book of the subject. Among the chief merits of this little treatise should be reckoned its simplicity and freedom from unnecessary theorizing. A novelty in the book, about which the opinions of experts may be expected to differ, is the persistent use of the common English system of weights and measures. The author declares that the metric system is used nowhere outside of laboratories, and that not more than one in a thousand of those who will study natural philosophy will have occasion to use that system in actual life.

Experimental Physics. By William Abbott Stone. 12mo, pp. 384. Boston: Ginn & Co. \$1.10.

This is a practical laboratory manual, designed for use in connection with a text-book, or with lectures. The author encourages students to familiarize themselves with the metric system of weights and measures. Many helpful suggestions are given.

PRACTICAL PROBLEMS.

Mayor vs. Council: The Twenty-seventh Annual Joint Debate of the University of Wisconsin. Paper, 12mo, pp. 103. Madison: George B. Nelson. 50 cents.

The annual joint debate of the University of Wisconsin has become a recognized institution in the land. The six students who participate in it are selected, three each, from two rival college societies. Some subject of real significance to the country is always chosen, and the debaters proceed to prepare themselves with the utmost care. This year the debate was upon the advantages and disadvantages of a municipal government on the so-called "Brooklyn plan," that concentrates executive and administrative powers in the Mayor. The debaters who were adverse to the one-man power carried off the honors. Nevertheless, the arguments and information presented on both sides were of much current interest and practical importance. We are glad, therefore, that the whole discussion has been published in a pamphlet of more than a hundred pages, including a carefully prepared bibliography.

The Manual of American Water-Works, 1897. Compiled from Special Returns. Edited by M. N. Baker, Ph.B. Octavo, pp. 626. New York: Engineering News Publishing Co. \$3.

The 1897 issue of the *Manual of American Water Works* is a most complete and thorough book of reference, describing the systems of more than three thousand towns, and giving various particulars. Its analysis as to the status of public and private ownership is worth while. A list of two hundred cities and towns is given in which the ownership of the water works has changed from private hands to the public, and a list of twenty cities and towns in which the reverse process has taken place. This manual should be in all reference libraries.

RELIGION AND ETHICS.

Modern Methods in Church Work: The Gospel Renaissance. By Rev. George Whitefield Mead. With an Introduction by Rev. Charles L. Thompson, D.D. 12mo, pp. 386. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. \$1.50.

This work is mainly an exposition of the methods adopted by the present-day "institutional" church. Such topics as "Personal Work," "Reaching Strangers," "The Choir," "The Men's Sunday Evening Club," "Athletics," "Church Libraries, Reading Rooms, Literary Societies and Entertainment Courses," "Women's Work," "The Boys' Club," "The Boys' Brigade," "Industrial Classes," "Day Nurseries and Kindergartens," etc., are elaborately treated. The author is an enthusiastic believer in most of these new methods, and holds that they have been amply justified by results. He cites the experience of a large number of

American churches, of different denominations, to demonstrate the value of "institutional" appliances.

The New Obedience: A Plea for Social Submission to Christ. By William Bayard Hale. 16mo, pp. 191. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. \$1.25.

This little volume, containing a series of Lenten addresses given by Mr. Hale at St. Paul's Church in Boston, probably represents the extreme advance thus far made in the United States by the doctrines of Christian socialism, so-called, and yet in England Mr. Hale's main positions would hardly be termed revolutionary. Such institutions as land rent and interest are unsparringly condemned by Mr. Hale, and the reader is exhorted to an absolute and literal compliance with the social teachings of Jesus.

Talks to Young Men. By Charles H. Parkhurst. 16mo, pp. 125. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

Talks to Young Women. By Charles H. Parkhurst. 16mo, pp. 130. New York: The Century Company. \$1.

Dr. Parkhurst's "Talks to Young Men" and "Talks to Young Women" which recently appeared in the columns of the *Ladies' Home Journal* well deserved the more permanent form which has now been given them. They are strenuous discourses on serious themes, and no attempt is made in them to attract frivolous minds. Like all of Dr. Parkhurst's written and spoken addresses, they are direct, succinct and epigrammatic in style. In the series addressed to young men the more important topics are: "The Stuff that Makes Young Manhood," "The Body the Foundation of the Man," "Substitutes for a College Training," "The Young Man as a Citizen," "The Young Man at Play" and "The Young Man on the Fence." Some of the subjects treated in the young women's series are: "The True Mission of Women," "College Training for Women," "Women Without the Ballot," "Marriage and Its Safeguards," etc.

The Bible: Its Meaning and Supremacy. By F. W. Farrar, D.D., F.R.S. 12mo, pp. 377. New York: Longmans, Green & Co.

Dean Farrar believes that the claims often made for the Scriptures, chiefly through ignorance and superstition, have really done much to undermine rational faith. His effort, then, is to interpret the true significance of the Bible and its relation to the spiritual life, to show the precise bearings of modern critical methods, and to reconcile the results of these methods with the essential beliefs shared by all devout Christians. Needless to say, Dean Farrar welcomes and indorses the "higher criticism," and finds in it nothing for reverent Christian scholarship to fear.

The Old Testament Under Fire. By A. J. F. Behrends, D.D. 12mo, pp. 246. New York: Funk & Wagnalls Company. \$1.

The able and eloquent pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Brooklyn, has yielded to the request of many friends that the series of sermons which he recently preached on the subject of the "higher criticism" should be published in book form. Dr. Behrends believes that the tendencies represented by the school of "higher critics," so called, must be resisted and overpowered by the champions of aggressive Christianity. These sermons are distinctively controversial, and, as Dr. Behrends himself remarks, were "struck off at white heat."

Leprosy and the Charity of the Church. By Rev. L. W. Mulhane. 12mo, pp. 153. Chicago: D. H. McBride & Co.

Father Mulhane's book is full of useful information about leprosy itself and about the means employed for the care and treatment of lepers. The facts presented are really startling in their suggestions of what the ravages of the dread scourge might be, should the disease gain a foothold among us. Indeed, leprosy does exist even in the United States to-day. Father Mulhane does well to sound a warning.

RECENT FICTION.

D. APPLETON & CO., NEW YORK.

- The Third Violet. By Stephen Crane. 12mo, pp. 203. \$1.
 Lads' Love. By S. R. Crockett. 12mo, pp. 330. \$1.50.
 The Statement of Stella Maberly. By F. Anstey. 12mo, pp. 230.
 Uncle Bernac, A Memory of the Empire. By A. Conan Doyle. 12mo, pp. 308.

CENTURY COMPANY, NEW YORK.

- Prisoners of Conscience. By Mrs. Amelia E. Barr. 12mo, pp. 240. \$1.50.
 The Stand-by. By Edmund P. Dole. 12mo, pp. 230. \$1.25.

T. Y. CROWELL & CO., BOSTON.

- Pine Valley. By Lewis B. France. 12mo, pp. 138. \$1.25.

DODD, MEAD & CO., NEW YORK.

- The Sign of the Spider. By Bertram Mitford. 12mo, pp. 353. \$1.25.
 Christine of the Hills. By Max Pemberton. 12mo, pp. 281. \$1.25.
 Chun Ti-kung: His Life and Adventures. A Novel. By Claude A. Rees. 12mo, pp. 254. \$1.25.
 Charity Chance. By Walter Raymond. 12mo, pp. 258. \$1.25.
 The House of Dreams. Anonymous. 16mo, pp. 207. \$1.25.
 The Dominant Note, and Other Stories. By Mrs. W. K. Clifford. 16mo, pp. 230. \$1.25.

WILLIAM DOXEY, SAN FRANCISCO.

- An Itinerant House, and Other Stories. By Emma Frances Dawson. 12mo, pp. 330. \$1.50.

HARPER & BROTHER, NEW YORK.

- The Mistress of the Ranch: A Novel. By Frederick Thickstun Clark. 12mo, pp. 357. \$1.25.
 A Loyal Traitor: A Novel. By James Barnes. 12mo, pp. 306. \$1.50.
 Green Fire: A Romance. By Fiona Macleod. 12mo, pp. 237. \$1.25.
 The Landlord at Lion's Head. A novel. By W. D. Howells. 12mo, pp. 461.
 The Green Book. A Novel. By Maurus Jokai. 12mo, pp. 487.
 The Missionary Sheriff. By Octave Thanet. Illustrated by A. B. Frost and Clifford Carleton. 12mo, pp. 248.
 The Last Recruit of Clare's. By S. R. Keightley. 12mo, pp. 290.
 The Well-Beloved, A Sketch of a Temperament. By Thomas Hardy. 12mo, pp. 330. \$1.50.

HENRY HOLT & CO., NEW YORK.

- In Plain Air. By Elizabeth Lyman Cabot. 12mo, pp. 296. \$1.25.
 Spanish Castles by the Rhine: A Triptychal Yarn. By David Skaats Foster. 18mo, pp. 245. 75 cents.
 The White Hecatomb, and Other Stories. By William Charles Scully. 18mo, pp. 232. 75 cents.

HOUGHTON, MIFFLIN & CO., BOSTON.

- Miss Archer Archer: A Novel. By Clara Louise Burnham. 12mo, pp. 312. \$1.25.
 The Day of His Youth. By Alice Brown. 16mo, pp. 143. \$1.
 The Wisdom of Fools. By Margaret Deland. 12mo, pp. 248. \$1.50.
 The Spoils of Poynton. By Henry James. 12mo, pp. 323. \$1.50.

JEWISH PUBLICATION SOCIETY, PHILADELPHIA.

- In the Pale: Stories and Legends of the Russian Jews. By Henry Hiowizi. 12mo, pp. 367.

LAMSON, WOLFE & CO., BOSTON.

- The Merry Maid of Arcady, His Lordship, and Other Stories. By Mrs. Burton Harrison. 16mo, pp. 348. \$1.50.

LEE & SHEPARD, BOSTON.

- Captain Molly: A Love Story. By Mary A. Denison. 12mo, pp. 251. \$1.

J. B. LIPPINCOTT CO., PHILADELPHIA.

- The Master-Beggars. By L. Cope Cornford. 12mo, pp. 298. \$1.50.
 Dr. Luttrell's First Patient. By Rosa Nouchette Carey. 12mo, pp. 322. \$1.25.
 Lovice. By Mrs. Hungerford ("The Duchess"). 12mo, pp. 315. \$1.25.
 Glamour: A Romance. By Meta Orred. 12mo, pp. 344. \$1.25.
 The Ape, the Idiot, and Other People. By W. C. Morrow. 16mo, pp. 291. \$1.25.
 When the Century Was New: A Novel. By Charles Conrad Abbott. 12mo, pp. 275. \$1.
 A Marital Liability. By Elizabeth Phipps Train. 18mo, pp. 213. 75 cents.

LONGMANS, GREEN & CO., NEW YORK.

- The Red Scur: A Novel of Manners. By P. Anderson Graham. 12mo, pp. 300. \$1.25.
 For the White Rose of Arno. By Owen Rhoscomyl. 12mo, pp. 324. \$1.25.

F. TENNYSON NEELY, NEW YORK.

- Boss Bart, Politician: A Western Story of Love and Politics. By Joe Mitchell Chapple. 12mo, pp. 219.
 Paola Corletti, the Fair Italian. By Alice Howard Hilton. 12mo, pp. 153.

OPEN COURT PUBLISHING CO., CHICAGO.

- A Pilgrimage to Beethoven: A Novel. By Richard Wagner. Octavo, pp. 46. 50 cents.

G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, NEW YORK.

- In the Crucible. By Grace Denio Litchfield. 12mo, pp. 344. \$1.25.

ROBERTS BROTHERS, BOSTON.

- A Willing Transgressor, and Other Stories. By A. G. Plympton. 12mo, pp. 244. \$1.25.
 A Singer's Heart. By Anna Farquhar. 12mo, pp. 159. \$1.25.
 After Her Death: The Story of a Summer. By the Author of "The World Beautiful." 16mo, pp. 137. \$1.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, NEW YORK.

- Soldiers of Fortune. By Richard Harding Davis. 12mo, pp. 364. \$1.50.
 A Bride from the Bush. By E. W. Hornung. 18mo, pp. 235.
 An Inheritance. By Harriet Prescott Spofford. 18mo, pp. 172.
 The Man Who Wins. By Robert Herrick. 18mo, pp. 125.
 A Story Teller's Pack. By Frank R. Stockton. Illustrated by Peter Newell, W. T. Smedley, Frank O. Small, Alice Barber Stephens and E. W. Kemble. 12mo, pp. 380. \$1.50.

HERBERT S. STONE & CO., CHICAGO.

- In Buncombe County. By Maria Louise Pool. 16mo, pp. 295. \$1.25.
 Miss Ayr of Virginia, and Other Stories. By Julia Magruder. 16mo, pp. 305. \$1.25.
 Flames. By Robert Hichens. 12mo, pp. 523.
 The Impudent Comedian and Others. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo, pp. 275. \$1.50.
 The Jessamy Bride. By F. Frankfort Moore. 12mo, pp. 417.

STONE & KIMBALL, NEW YORK.

- Mademoiselle Blanche: A Novel. By John D. Barry. 12mo, pp. 330. \$1.50.
 Ziska, The Problem of a Wicked Soul. By Marie Corelli. 12mo, pp. 315.
 A Romany of the Snows. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo, pp. 203.
 John Gabriel Borkman. By Henrik Ibsen. Translated by William Archer. 16mo, pp. 198.

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LEADING ARTICLES IN THE JUNE MAGAZINES.

The Arena.—Boston. June.

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Railway Financiering as a Fine Art. W. P. Fishback.
The Altimate Trust-Cure. Gordon Clark.
How to Reform the Primary-Election System. Edward Insley.
Religious Teaching and the Moral Life. C. R. Grant.
The Children of the Other Half. William I. Hull.
The Heredity of Richard Roe. David Starr Jordan.
The True Evolution. John Clark Ridpath.

The Atlantic Monthly.—Boston. June.

Greece and the Eastern Question. Benjamin Ide Wheeler.
The Municipal Problem and the Greater New York. Albert Shaw.
The Lock-Step of the Public Schools. William J. Shearer.
Ferdinand Brunetiere and His Critical Method. I. Babbitt.
Tendencies of Higher Life in the South. W. P. Trent.
Cheerful Yesterdays.—VIII.
Around Domremy. Mary Hartwell Catherwood.
On Being Civilized Too Much. Henry C. Merwin.
Mr. Sloane's Life of Napoleon.

The Bookman.—New York. June.

A Note on Mr. James Lane Allen. James MacArthur.
A Novel of Feminine Psychology. Harry T. Peck.
Living Continental Critics.—III. Emilia Pardo Bazan.
American Bookmen.—V. Willis, Halleck, and Drake.

Century Magazine.—New York. June.

Queen Victoria's "Coronation Roll." Florence Hayward.
The Shaw Memorial and the Sculptor St. Gaudens. T. W. Higginson.
Campaigning with Grant. Gen. Horace Porter.
Heroism in the Lighthouse Service. Gustav Kobbé.
How Food is Used in the Body. W. O. Atwater.
Home Life Among the Indians. Alice C. Fletcher.
A Great Modern Observatory. Mabel L. Todd.
How a Riddle of the Parthenon was Unraveled. E. P. Andrews.
Queen Victoria. Thomas F. Bayard.

The Chautauquan.—Meadville, Pa. June.

Paris the Magnificent.—II. H. H. Ragan.
Mirabeau in the Revolution. A. M. Wheeler.
Thiers. Dana C. Munro.
France in the American Revolution. James A. Woodburn.
The Directory, the Consulate, and the Empire. H. M. Stephens.
Mayor William L. Strong of New York City. A. C. Wheeler.
Historic Concord. John F. Hurst.
The Manufacture of Matches. E. Magitot.
College Theatricals and Glee Clubs. Edith Carruth.
Italian Agriculture. Raffaele de Cesare.
Charles Egbert Craddock. W. M. Baskerville.

The Cosmopolitan.—Irvington, N. Y. June.

Constantinople. Peter MacQueen.
Moonshining in Georgia. William M. Brewer.
Marlborough House. Arthur H. Beavan.
Secret History of the Garfield-Conkling Tragedy. T. B. Connerly.
Poultry Farming. John B. Walker, Jr.
Modern Education. Henry Morton.

Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly.—New York. June.

Homes in Greece. George Donaldson.
Crete and Its Vicissitudes. Anna V. Young.
A Day With the Trout. Henry E. Haydock.
Williams College. Eben B. Parsons.
A Visit to Cairo.
Locomotion in India. Florence F. Forman.
Baltimore in Her Centennial Year. Charles T. Logan.

Godey's Magazine.—New York. June.

A Street in Cairo. Francis E. Clark.
French Opera in New Orleans. J. W. Dodge.
Pottery in America. George E. Walsh.
"Tess of the D'Urbervilles" as a Drama. Beaumont Fletcher.
A Study in Indian Red. J. Torrey Connor.
Woman and Her Boat. Fred. Werden.

Harper's Magazine.—New York. June.

A New Switzerland. Edwin Lord Weeks.
Meteorological Progress of the Century. Henry S. Williams.
An Elder Brother to the Cliff-Dwellers. T. Mitchell Prudden.
Henry Gladwin and the Siege of Pontiac. Charles Moore.
White Man's Africa.—VIII. Poultney Bigelow.
The Celebrities of the House of Commons.—I. T. P. O'Connor.

Ladies' Home Journal.—Philadelphia. June.

What Victoria Has Seen. W. G. Jordan.
When John Wesley Preached in Georgia. W. J. Scott.
The Back Yard as a Summer Retreat. F. S. Guild.
The City Woman's Garden. Eben E. Rexford.

Lippincott's Magazine.—Philadelphia. June.

A Year of Butterflies. Frank H. Sweet.
College Athletics. Albert Tyler.
A Featherly Début. Lalage D. Morgan.
Spanish Plains and Sierras. Fanny B. Workman.
Teacup Times. Frances M. Butler.
New York's First Poet. E. S. Van Zile.

McClure's Magazine.—New York. June.

The "Flying Machine." S. P. Langley.
Some Personal Experiences in the War. Capt. Musgrove Davis.
Life Portraits of Queen Victoria.
The Revue des Deux Mondes. Th. Bentzon.
Grant's First Great Work in the War. Hamlin Garland.

Munsey's Magazine.—New York. June.

Relics of Byron.
My Favorite Novelist and His Best Book. Frank R. Stockton.
Types of Fair Women.
Thomas Gainsborough.
The Ethnology of the Police. Theodore Roosevelt.
Glimpses of Thackeray.

The New England Magazine.—Boston. June.

Elihu Burritt—the Learned Blacksmith. Ellen S. Bartlett.
Forest Culture of To-day. George E. Walsh.
St. Paul's School. William D. McCrackan.

Scribner's Magazine.—New York. June.

Undergraduate Life at Princeton—Old and New. J. W. Alexander.
The New Library of Congress. Montgomery Schuyler.
London as Seen by C. D. Gibson.—V. London Salons.

THE OTHER AMERICAN AND ENGLISH PERIODICALS.

(From the latest numbers received.)

American Amateur Photographer.—New York. May.

Photographic Societies.
Calcium Carbide. H. F. Hoar.
A Few Lines on Pinhole Work. F. A. Wright.
The Chassagne Color Process.
The Art of Moving Photography.

American Catholic Quarterly Review.—Philadelphia. April.

Authenticity of the Book of Acts. A. J. Maas.
Lacordaire and Lamennais. Reuben Parsons.
The New Political Issue in Ireland. J. J. O'Shea.
The Trappists in Algeria. T. L. L. Teeling.
The Situation in Rome. W. J. D. Croke.

How the Turk Came to Constantinople. B. J. Clinch.
Christian Faith and Modern Science. J. B. Hogan.
France's Aid to America in the War of Independence. R. H. Clark.

American Historical Register.—Boston. April.

Flora McDonald and the Scottish Highlanders in America.
Pennsylvania in the Old French War. H. M. M. Richards.
A Revolutionary Retrospect. Nancy L. Greene.
The Duelling Custom in New York. Charles B. Todd.

American Journal of Sociology.—Chicago. (Bi-monthly.) May.

Insurance Against Non-Employment. Paul Monroe.
Some Economic Losses in the Building Trades. S. T. Wood.

Present Status of Sociology in Germany.—III. O. Thon.
Collective Telesis. Lester F. Ward.
Social Control.—VII. Edward A. Ross.
Some Demands of Sociology Upon Pedagogy. Albion W. Small.

A Programme for Social Study. I. W. Howerth.

American Monthly.—Washington. April.

Proceedings of the Sixth Continental Congress of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.—New York. May.

Korean Interviews. E. S. Morse.

The Racial Geography of Europe.—IV. Stature. W. Z. Ripley.

Reversions of Modern Industrial Life. Franklin Smith.

Principles of Taxation.—VII. David A. Wells.

The Bubonic Plague. Victor C. Vaughan.

Highway Construction in Massachusetts. C. L. Whittle.

The Davenport Academy of Science. Frederick Starr.

Sources of the New Psychology. E. W. Scripture.

The Latent Vitality of Seeds. M. C. de Candolle.

Strange Personifications. M. Th. Flournoy.

Architectural Record.—New York. (Quarterly.) June.

Wooden Houses in Switzerland. Jean Schopfer.

Chippendale Furniture. A. C. Nye.

A Flemish Painter's Art Treasures. A. J. Wauters.

Modern Vault Construction. John B. Robinson.

French Cathedrals.—X. Cathedral of Provence. Barr Ferree.

Horizontal Curves in Medieval Italian Architecture.

Decorative Windows in England and America. R. Sturgis.

The Works of Cady, Berg & See. Montgomery Schuyler.

Art Amateur.—New York. May.

Pen Drawing for Reproduction.

Flower Painting in Oil Colors.

An Old English Garden.

Art Interchange.—New York. May.

Art's Indebtedness to War.

Old and Modern Methods of Mural Decoration. C. N. Smith.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—New York. May.

Plague-Stricken India. James Howard.

Cuba.

Medieval Costume. Louise Both-Hendriksen.

Badminton Magazine.—London. May.

Three Rounds with a Bison. Capt. the Hon. Everard Baring.

Soldier Cricket. Captain Philip C. W. Trevor.

Diana Gastronomia. Guy C. Rothery.

Blue-Rock Shooting from a Boat. A. M. Sutherland Graeme.

Chinese Games and Sports. E. H. Parker.

Cycling in Traffic. Margaret Orde.

University Rowing Fifty Years Ago. Rev. W. K. R. Bedford.

Driving at the Cape. Capt. M. F. Kimington.

Inter-Varsity Athletics. W. Beach Thomas.

Bankers' Magazine.—London. May.

The National Debt.

The Bank of England. Continued.

Is a Cheque, When Posted, Payment?

The London Bank of Australia, Limited.

Bankers' Magazine.—New York. May.

Theory and History of Coinage.

The Negotiable Instruments Law.

Inequality in Banking Facilities.

The Biblical World.—Chicago. May.

Hebrew Rock Altars. H. B. Greene.

Structure of the First Epistle of St. John. J. H. Barbour.

Nature and Character of the Old Testament Religion. F. B. Debio.

The Foreshadowings of Christ. VI. G. S. Goodspeed.

Blackwood's Magazine.—London. May.

The Queen's Reign; "Tis Sixty Years Since.

The Queen's Own Guides Corps in India.

Early Victorian Fiction.

The Prisons of Siberia; on the March. Concluded. J. Y. Simpson.

The Newspaper Press; Half a Century's Survey. Frederick Greenwood.

Mr. Jowett and Oxford Liberalism.

The Parliamentary Session; "the Senate and the Field."

Board of Trade Journal.—London. April 15.

Development of the German Cotton Industry.

New German Emigration Bill.

Trade and Industry of Pondicherry and Karikal.

Competition with British Trade in Italy.

Nicaraguan Ports and the Nicaragua Canal.

Borderland.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

A Message from "Julia;" the Open Door to the Open Secret.

Professor W. Crookes.

Professor Crookes' Inaugural Address to the Psychical Research Society.

Sardou's "Spiritisme." Miss X.

The Land of Faëry. W. M. X.

Wonders of Mr. Jacob and Professor Jhingan.

The Immortality of the Soul from the Standpoint of Critical Philosophy.

Canadian Magazine.—Toronto. May.

Premiers of Nova Scotia Since 1867. J. W. Longley.

Visit to the Birthplace of James Wolfe. J. C. Webster.

My Contemporaries in Fiction. David Christie Murray.

Province of Quebec and Early American Revolution. V. Coffin.

Cassell's Family Magazine.—London. May.

Dining Cars; Wheeled Hotels. F. M. Holmes.

Curiosities at Windsor Castle. E. Clarke.

Mr. Hiram S. Maxim. Frank Banfield.

In a Debtors' Prison.

The Court of France. Mary S. Warren.

The Armenian at Home. G. B. Burgin.

Cassier's Magazine.—New York. May.

Electric Power from High Water Heads. John E. Bennett.

The McKenna Process for Renewing Steel Rails. R. W. Hunt.

The Measurement of Flowing Water. Samuel Webber.

British Express Locomotives with Single Driving Wheels.

Anhydrous Ammonia for Ice Machines. Henry Faurot.

Andrew Carnegie. John D. Champlin.

Roller Bearings for Machinery. H. A. Richmond.

Cliff Railways. G. C. Marks.

Catholic World.—New York. May.

The Priest in Fiction. Charles A. L. Morse.

In the Footsteps of the Old Missionaries. A. M. Clark.

Windhorst and the Culturkampf. Mary A. Mitchell.

Echternach and the Dancing Pilgrims. Ethelred L. Taunton.

The Church and Modern Society.

The Centenary of the Southwest. Edward J. McDermott.

A Glimpse of Biology. William Seton.

Chambers' Journal.—Edinburgh. May.

Elementary Education in Scotland.

Natural History as a Vocation. Wm. H. Flower.

A Coconut Plantation in Mosquito. Rowland W. Cater.

Sicily; In a Sunny Island. Alan Walters.

Martial Law in the Philippines.

King Christian IX. of Denmark.

Edward Gibbon; the Evolution of an Historian.

Musical Wit and Humor. J. Cuthbert Hadden.

Charities Review.—New York. April.

The Genesis of Social Classes. Frederick H. Wines.

Is There a Criminal Type? Gustave Tarde.

Charity and Home Making. Mary E. Richmond.

The Pauper Problem in America. F. Booth-Tucker.

The Famine in India. L. L. Hauser.

District Nursing. Miss Quaife.

Church Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Christian Monarchy.

Rev. Dom J. Chapman and Rev. Luke Rivington.

The Christian Doctrine of Immortality.

The Church in South Africa.

The True History of the Edwardine Ordinal.

Reformed Judaism.

Rich and Poor.

The Education Bill.

Contemporary Review.—London. May.

The Concert of Europe.

The Sultan and the Powers.

Our Naval Demonstration. W. Laird Clowes.

The Pope and the Archbishops and the Anglican Orders

Principal Rainy.

Brahms and the Classical Tradition. W. H. Hadow.

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Russia as It Is. W. Durban.

The Awakening of the Coptic Church. "A Coptic Layman."

The Financial Relations Between Ireland and Great Britain.

L. H. Courtney.

Cornhill Magazine.—London. May.

Napoleon on England and the English: An Anniversary

Study. Lew Rosen.

George T. Fulham; the Boarding-officer of the Alabama.

The Queen Against Courvoisier; a Famous Trial. J. B. Atlay.

Early Days in Westralia. Major-General Sir Edmund Du Cane.
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Cosmopolis.—London. May.

Literary Recollections. Continued. Prof. F. Max Müller.
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 Bull-Fighting and Bull-Fighters. Joseph Pennell.
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 Turkish Reform and the Danger of a Universal War. H. Vambery.
 Friedrich Mitterwurzer, Eleonora Duse, and Berlin. Paul Schlenker.
 International Bibliography. O. Hartwig.
 Adolph Thiers, Historian. M. Philippson.

Critical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Dr. Pfleiderer's *Geschichte der Religionsphilosophie*. A. M. Fairbairn.
 Merz's History of European Thought in the Nineteenth Century. A. Macalister.
 F. B. Jevons' Introduction to the History of Religion. J. Iverach.
 Rev. J. J. Lias' Book "The Nicene Creed." J. B. Heard.
 Professor Dörner's "Das Menschliche Handeln." D. W. Simon.

The Dial.—Chicago.

April 16.

The Decay of American Journalism.
 Preservation of Historical Materials in the Middle West.

May 1.

The Chicago Orchestra.
 The Deterioration of College English. W. H. Johnson.

Dublin Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

How Our Fathers Were Taught in Catholic Days. F. A. Gasquet.
 The Berkshire White Horse. J. L. Powell.
 The Metaphysical Basis of Protestantism. M. M. Mallock.
 The Gunpowder Plot. Dom Bede Camm.
 "Charlotte Brontë and Her Circle." Elsa d'Esterre-Keeling.
 What Will Be the Creed of the Future? "Viator."
 Alleluia's Story. Rev. T. J. O'Mahony.
 Personal Reminiscences Touching Christian Missionaries in China, Korea, Burma, etc. E. H. Parker.
 Devotion to the Sacred Heart in Medieval England. Gilbert Dolan.
 The Twenty-Five Years of Peter. Fr. Bacchus.

Economic Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Agricultural Norway. R. Hedge Wallace.
 The Municipal Charities of Oxford. W. A. Spooner.
 Why Are Betting and Gambling Wrong? Arthur T. Barnett.
 What Are the Interests of Shareholders? Helen A. Dallas.
 Moral Limitations of State Interference. Continued. E. F. B. Fell.
 The Agricultural Laborer; a Reply. John C. Medd.
 Russell's "German Social Democracy." Sidney Ball.

Edinburgh Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Edward Gibbon; a Great Historian.
 Novels of the Italian Renaissance.
 The Exodus of Pictures from England.
 Old Eton and Modern Public Schools.
 The Crisis in American Affairs.
 Professor Jowett.
 The Sculptured Tombs of Hellas.
 Corsica; Un Royaume Anglo-Corse.
 Painters Behind the Scenes.
 National Defense.

Education.—Boston. May.

Massachusetts Normal Schools. George E. Gay.
 Greek in Modern Education. J. H. T. Main.
 Myths and Fairy Tales in Nature Study. F. L. Holtz.

Educational Review.—New York. May.

Rating of Studies in College Admission Examinations. E. H. Hall.
 Science in the Schools. W. M. Davis.
 Drawing in College Admission Requirements. H. T. Bailey.
 Secondary School and College. Charles W. Elliot.

Educational Conditions and Problems. A. D. White, T. W. Higginson, A. B. Hart.
 Education in the Greater New York Charter. F. A. Fitzpatrick.

Educational Review.—London. May.

The Late Miss Shirreff. With Portrait.
 The Use and Abuse of Adjectives.
 Grave Charges Against the Private Schools' Association.

The Engineering Magazine.—New York. May.

Increased Confidence in American Railroad Securities. T. F. Woodlock.
 Electric Traction Under Steam-Railway Conditions. C. H. Davis.
 Canal Irrigation in Modern Mexico. C. P. Mac Kie.
 American and British Blast-Furnace Practice. J. S. Jeans.
 Epoch-Making Events in Electricity. G. H. Stockbridge.
 Control of the Levels of the Great Lakes. W. A. Jones.
 Recent Prosperity of British Railways. W. J. Stevens.
 Economy of the Modern Engine Room. A. A. Cary.
 Architecture of American Country Homes. H. N. Wilson.
 Principles and Development of the Rotary Engine. E. S. Farwell.

English Illustrated Magazine.—London. May.

Percy B. Shelley's Italian Villa, Casa Magni and Its Neighborhood. E. A. Reynolds-Ball.
 Pictures from the Life of Lord Nelson. Clark Russell.
 Crime in Cathay. Professor Douglas.
 The Spanish Embassy in London. John F. Fraser.
 Curious Wills of Curious People. Charles G. Cutler.
 How I Drove a Hansom. "A Girl."
 At St. George's, Hanover Square. James Milne.

Fortnightly Review.—London. May.

A Study in Turkish Reform. "A Turkish Patriot."
 Unpublished Letters from J. S. Mill to Professor Nichol. W. Knight.
 The Twentieth Italian Parliament. Ouida.
 Prof. William Wallace. J. H. Muirhead.
 "Epic and Romance." John Oliver Hobbes.
 The Island of Sakhalin. Harry de Windt.
 Degrees for Women. J. R. Tanner.
 The Wrong Way with the Navy. William Laird Clowes.
 The Idea of Comedy and Pinero's New Play. W. L. Courtney.
 Russia on the Bosphorus. Captain Gambier.
 Madame Bartet. Yetta Blaze de Bury.
 The Case Against Greece. "Diplomaticus."
 Crete and the Cretans. E. J. Dillon.

The Forum.—New York. May.

The Progressive Inheritance Tax. James A. Roberts.
 Has the State Degenerated? Charles R. Miller.
 The Ignominy of Europe. Thomas Davidson.
 Our Export Trade. C. R. Flint.
 Industrial Combinations. G. T. Oliver.
 New England Influences in French Canada. Edward Farrer.
 France as a Field for American Students. Simon Newcomb.
 The Emperor William II. Paul Lindenberg.
 The Autocrat of Congress. Henry L. West.
 Fallacies Concerning Prayer. James M. Whiton.
 Was Poe a Plagiarist? Joel Benton.
 Socialism in France. Georges Clémenceau.

Gentleman's Magazine.—London. May.

The Making of the Map of Europe. Wray W. Hunt.
 More Diabolical Folk-Lore Relating to Different Localities. R. Bruce Boswell.
 Woman Insurgent; a Parisian Séance. A. MacIvor.
 St. Mary Redcliffe. Elizabeth Hodges.
 Out With the Old Pilgrims. W. Connor Sydney.
 Men on a New South Wales Station. Hugh Henry.
 Venus and Adonis. Thomas H. B. Graham.

Good Words.—London. May.

Some Recollections of 1870. G. D. Boyle.
 The London Corn Exchange. W. C. Mackenzie.
 Force. Emma M. Caillard.
 George Borrow and East Anglia. William A. Dutt.
 The Lighthouses of the Far North. Edward H. Robertson.
 Some Old Guide-Books. Mrs. E. T. Cook.
 On Sideboards. Rev. S. Baring-Gould.
 The Crowning of Early English Kings. A. P. Purey-Cust.

Green Bag.—Boston. May.

John Randolph Tucker. Susan P. Lee.
 An Unpublished Letter of Chancellor James Kent.
 The Supreme Court of Wisconsin.—V. Edwin E. Bryant.
 Lawyers and Law Practice in England and the United States.—I.
 Election Petition Trials in England. Edward Porritt.

Gunton's Magazine.—New York. May.

Spencer's Last Book.
Progressive Tendencies in the South.
Ancient Charters of Liberty.
Is Russia Turkey's Friend? E. P. Telford.
Large Aggregations of Capital. George Gunton.
The Padrone System.

Home and Country.—New York. May.

Sault Ste Marie. Mercia A. Keith.
The Pride of the New Navy. Minna Irving.
The Ice-Bound Islands of Newfoundland. L. W. Sheldon.
The Story of Osceola. A. M. Barnes.

The Home Magazine.—Binghamton, N. Y. May.

Boyhood Reminiscences of James G. Blaine.
The World's Grand Old Man. J. de Morgan.
The Two-Minute Horse. L. G. Baxter.
The Immigration Problem.
Ladies of the Cabinet Circle. Emily L. Sherwood.
The Last Days of the Merrimac. Alfred B. di Zeraga.

Homiletic Review.—New York. May.

The Tel el-Amarna Tablets on Palestine before the Exodus.
Church History an Aid to the Pulpit. J. F. Hurst.
Aim of the Present Form of Rationalistic Criticism. H. Osgood.
Prince Bismarck's Religious Views. J. H. W. Stuckenborg.

The Irrigation Age.—Chicago. March.

Water Development by Tunneling. James T. Taylor.
The Art of Irrigation—XXI. T. S. Van Dyke.

Jewish Quarterly Review.—London. April.

David Levi. Poet and Patriot. Miss Helen Zimmern.
The Mission of Judaism; a Reply. Oswald J. Simon.
Ibn Al-Hiti's Arabic Chronicle of Karaite Doctors. Rev. G. Margoliouth.
Christian Demonology. Continued. F. C. Conybeare.
Massoretic Studies. Continued. Prof. Ludwig Blau.
A Letter by Moses di Rossi from Palestine, dated 1535. Prof. D. Kaufmann.
Ella Menachem Chalfan on Jews Teaching Hebrew to Non-Jews. D. Kaufmann.
A Princess as Hobbist. Ober-Rabbiner Dr. M. Kayserling.
Imprecation Against the Minim in the Synagogue. Dr. Samuel Krauss.
Marinus, a Jewish Philosopher of Antiquity. Dr. Samuel Krauss.
A Fragment of a Shorthand Hagadah. Dr. M. Friedländer.

Journal of the Association of Engineering Societies.—Philadelphia. March.

Industrial Education. George W. Dickie.
Early History of Instruments. Charles S. Howe.
The Status of the Engineer. George F. Swain.
Sewer Assessments. Thomas Appleton.

Journal of Geology.—Chicago. (Semi-quarterly.) April-May.

Glacial Studies in Greenland.—X. T. C. Chamberlin.
Italian Petrological Sketches.—IV. H. S. Washington.
Are the Boulder Clays of the Great Plains Marine? G. M. Dawson.
The Bauxite Deposits of Arkansas. J. C. Branner.

Journal of the Military Service Institution.—New York. (Bi-monthly.) May.

Proper Military Instruction for Officers. Lieut. R. G. Hill.
Present Status of Field Artillery. Lieut. H. C. Carbaugh.
National Guard National in Name Only. Lieut.-Col. W. S. Frazier.
Recent Developments in Horse-Shoeing. Lieut. M. L. Rowell.
The Question of an Artillery Reserve. Lieut. W. E. Birk-himer.
The Sanitary Sergeant. Major C. L. Heizman.
Ammunition Supply in Foreign Armies. Capt. C. S. Roberts.
Uniform Examinations for Battery Competition. Lieut. E. A. Millar.
War and Civilization. Lord Wolseley.
Supply of Ammunition in War. General Makshayeff.
"Horse Artillery and Cavalry." Major E. S. May.

Journal of the United States Artillery.—Fort Monroe. March-April.

Field Shrapnel and the Cannon of the Present. A. D. Schenck.
Notes on Our Artillery Practice. G. F. Landers.
Improved Method of Hauling Heavy Guns. E. W. Hubbard.
German Artillery Schools of Practice.
Militia in Heavy Artillery Work. E. M. Weaver.
Development of a Photo-Retardograph.

Juridical Review.—London. (Quarterly.) April.

Law and the Study of Law. Oliver W. Holmes.
Capitis Deminutio in Roman Law. Prof. H. Goudy.
Can a Married Woman be Made a Bankrupt? F. P. Walton.
Land Transfer in Germany and Austria. John Burns.
Contracts by Correspondence in Private International Law. A. Hindenburg.
Fountainhall. Continued. George Law.
Judicial Expenses of Fiduciary Litigants. A. J. P. Menzies.
Practical Notes on Fire Insurance. Alex. Watt.
Principles and Practice Affecting *Locus Standi*. A. H. Briggs.
Constable.

Kindergarten Magazine.—Chicago. May.

The Kindergarten in Chicago School System. Nina C. Vandewalker.
Playgrounds in Cities. Constance Mackenzie.

Knowledge.—London. May.

The Insects of a London Back-Garden. Fred. Enoch.
Biological Progress in the Victorian Era. R. Lydekker.
Sixty Years of Geological Research. Grenville A. J. Cole.
On the Vegetation and Some of the Vegetable Productions of Australasia. Continued. W. Botting Hemsley.
The Nebula Round of Argus. E. Walter Maunder.
The Superstitions of Shakespeare's Greenwood. George Morley.
Why Do You Photograph? T. A. Gerald Strickland.

Leisure Hour.—London. May.

The Social Ladder in France. E. Harrison Barker.
The Recovery of Lost Greek Literature. E. Maunde Thompson.
The Suppression of the Religious Houses in London. Walter Besant.
Walsall. W. J. Gordon.
Sir Joshua Reynolds as a Painter of Children. Joseph Grego.
The Position of Governesses. Miss Alice Zimmern.
The Basques. G. E. Broade.

Longman's Magazine.—London. May.

Rural Prosperity. Edmund Verney.
Looking Round. A. K. H. B.
Professor Calmette's Cure for Snake-Bites. G. C. Frankland.

The Looker-On.—New York. May.

Camille Saint-Saëns. Philip Hale.
Shakespeare's Dramatic Construction. Julius Caesar.
An Undeveloped Field for the Music Teacher. Mary L. Regal.

Lucifer.—London. April 15.

Reincarnation. Mrs. Besant.
The Wish to Believe. Dr. A. A. Wells.
The End of Faust. Miss Cust.
On Some Remarkable Passages in the New Testament. Concluded. F. H. Bowring.
The Phaedo of Plato. Continued. W. C. Ward.
Among the Gnostics of the First Two Centuries. Continued. G. R. S. Mead.
Our Relation to Children. Concluded. C. W. Leadbeater.
The Sāṅkhya Philosophy. Concluded. Bertram Keightley.

Ludgate.—London. May.

The Vineyards of Castell Coch, Wales. Eliz. Hodges.
Embryo Derby Horses. E. R. Rabbula.
How Women Doctors are Made. Arabella Kenealey.
The Lord of Burleigh. C. Hanson.
C. D. Martin; Artist in Clay; Interview.
The Diploma Gallery, Burlington House, Revisited. Gleeson White.
The Parliamentary Press Gallery; the Fourth Estate at Home.
British-Made Matches. James Cassidy.

Macmillan's Magazine.—London. May.

On the Theory and Practice of Local Color. W. P. James.
Raymond Lully. H. C. Macdowall.
Sunday Observance.
A British Prisoner in America, 1777-1780. A. G. Bradley.
Philomèle de Vieilleville.

Menorah Monthly.—New York. May.

The Jews of Modern Times. D. W. Marks.

The Missionary Herald.—Boston. May.

Support and Mode of Living of Foreign Missionaries. G. D. Marsh.
A Famine Relief Camp in India. James Smith.

Missionary Review of the World.—New York. May.

Prominent Spiritual Movements of the Last Half Century.
An Open Door in Siam—the Shan States. Robert Irwin.
Missionary Comity in Mexico. John W. Butler.

Buddha and Animal Life. C. C. Starbuck.
Life Among the Lepers. Lila Watt.
Work for the Blind in China. Constance F. Gordon-Cumming.

Month.—London. May.

The Landing of St. Augustine. Sydney F. Smith.
The Jesuit at Work in Madagascar. The Editor.
Our Lady's Fasts. H. Thurston.
The Price of Truth. René F. R. Conder.
Two Centuries of Converts.
The Ruthwell Cross. M. M. Maxwell-Scott.
Akbar's Folly; Indian Sketches in Black and White. S. H. Dunn.

Music.—Chicago.

April.

Hans von Buelow as Seen in His Letters. Egbert Swayne.
Some New York Musicians. Solomon H. Tinker.
Modern Chromatic Harmony. Homer A. Norris.

May.

On Popularizing Bach. Edward Dickinson.
The Musical Consciousness. Henry M. Davies.
The Laryngoscope in Singing. Karleton Hackett.

The National Magazine.—Boston. May.

With the Fur-Seal Hunters. W. G. Emery.
Christ and His Time. Dallas Lore Sharp.
Some Recollections of the Century.—II. Edward E. Hale.
Story of an Armenian Refugee.
Some Personal Aspects of the Queens of Europe. G. E. Kenton.

New Review.—London. May.

At Flores in the Azores. David Hannay.
The Universities and the Education of Women. A. H. F. Boughey.
The Foreigner in the Farmyard. Continued. Ernest E. Williams.
The Enfants Assistés of Paris. Edward H. Cooper.
Canton English. Lieut.-Col. Wilkinson J. Shaw.
Football in '96-97. X. Y.

National Review.—London. May.

The Case for the Transvaal. F. Reginald Statham.
Europe and Greece. Admiral Maxse.
Canadian Poetry. John A. Cooper.
In Defense of Worldly Mothers. Countess of Desart.
The Spoliation of Irish Landlords. Symposium.
Shipping Charges and the Fall of Prices. A. W. Flux.
English Weather. C. A. Whitmore.
American Affairs.
Jowett, Leslie Stephen.

Nineteenth Century.—London. May.

The Powers and the East in the Light of the War. F. de Pressensé.
Side-Lights on the Cretan Insurrection. E. N. Bennett.
Among the Liars; Crete. H. Cecil Lowther.
The Schleswig-Holstein Question and Its Place in History. Max Müller.
On Bank Holidays—and a Plea for One More. Sir John Lubbock.
May Carols. Miss A. M. Wakefield.
The Home of the Cabots. E. Cabot Lodge.
The Progress of Medicine During the Queen's Reign. Malcolm Morris.
Goree; a Lost Possession of England. Walter F. Lord.
The Apotheosis of the Novel Under Queen Victoria. Herbert Paul.
The Speech of Children. S. S. Buckman.
Tobacco in Relation to Health and Character. Ed. Vincent Heward.
Gongora. James Mew.
The Sacrifice of the Mass. J. Horace Round.
The Duke of Argyll's Criticisms. Herbert Spencer.

North American Review.—New York. May.

Henry Drummond. John Watson (Ian Maclaren).
Should Immigration be Restricted? S. G. Croswell.
Recent Achievements in Mountaineering. W. M. Conway.
Evolution of the Naval Officer. P. H. Colomb.
Exercise and Longevity. D. A. Sargent.
Progress of the United States.—I. M. G. Mulhall.
The Dingley Tariff Bill. R. P. Porter.
Plans and Purposes of Russia. W. F. M. McCarty.
Cheap Transportation in the United States. J. A. Latcha.
The Modern Greek as a Fighting Man. B. I. Wheeler.
Secret Societies in America. W. S. Harwood.
A Constitutional Misfit. Goldwin Smith.
Progressive Inheritance Taxes. Max West.

The Open Court.—Chicago. May.

The Prophet of Pessimism. Paul Carus.
Historical Sketch of the Jews Since Their Return from Babylon. Bernhard Pick.

Developmental Ethics.—V. Antonio Llano.
Is Ethics Possible? Paul Carus.

Outing.—New York. May.

Driving Four-in-Hand. A. H. Godfrey.
Development of the American Foxhound. Allen Chamberlain.
Across the Alleghanies A Wheel. J. B. Carrington.
On the Waterways of Holland. Charles Turner.
On Training in General. Randolph Faries.

The Outlook.—New York. May 1.

Henry van Dyke.
Parental Responsibility. Lucy E. Keeler.
The Story of Gladstone's Life. Continued. Justin McCarthy.
The Higher Life of Paris. Charles Wagner.
Development of the Day Nursery Idea. Mrs. A. M. Dodge.
A Quest of Gray Shingles. C. H. Crandall.

Pall Mall Magazine.—London. May.

Mount Edgcumbe, Devonshire. Lady Ernestine Edgcumbe.
May Day in the Olden Times. A. W. Jarvis.
Otter-Hunting. F. Albert Roller.
Breeding Season at the Gullery on Walney Island. A. M. Wakefield.
Napoleon's Invasion of Russia. Continued. Col. H. D. Hutchinson.

Strange Sites for Birds' Nests. W. T. Greene.
The Cuban Insurrection. Capt. L. A. Del Monte.

The Philosophical Review.—Boston. (Bi-monthly.) May.

The Genesis of the Ethical Self. J. Mark Baldwin.
The Nature of Emotion. David Irons.
An Analysis of the Good. Hiram M. Stanley.
The Process of Recognition. Margaret Washburn.
The Standpoint and Method of Ethics. James Seth.

Photo-American.—New York. May.

A Camper's Dark-Room. C. H. Morse.
Composition in Photography. Tappan Adney.
Amateur Photography. Edwin Russell.
Some Points on Carbon Printing. F. W. Woodward.
Stepping Stones to Photography.—IV. E. W. Newcomb.
Photographs in the Colors of Nature.

Photo-Beacon.—Chicago. April.

When to Stop Development. Alfred Watkins.

Presbyterian Quarterly.—Richmond, Va. April.

The Old Testament Canon. W. W. Elwang.
The Speculative View of Faith. W. J. Wright.
The Decline of Ministerial Scholarship. R. L. Dabney.
The Sunday-School—Its Present Peril. T. D. Witherspoon.
"The Mind of the Master." J. F. Cannon.
Some Decadent Tendencies of City Life. F. L. Ferguson.
Probation—Death—Judgment. E. C. Gordon.
The Normative Church Polity and Some Abnormal Outgrowths.
"A Peculiar Treasure." (Mal. iii. 17.) R. B. Woodworth.

Quarterly Journal of Economics.—Boston. April.

The Safety of the Legal Tender Paper. C. F. Dunbar.
The Birth-Rate in Massachusetts, 1850-1890. F. S. Crum.
Co-operative Stores in the United States. E. Cummings.
The Steadily Appreciating Standard. C. M. Walsh.
Taxation of Sugar in the United States, 1789-1861. C. S. Griffin.

Quarterly Review.—London. April.

Queen Victoria.
The Psalms in History.
Benjamin Jowett.
Modern French Art.
The Jerningham Letters.
Crime in England.
The Poetry of Sport.
Abbé de Lamennais.
The Human Mind and Animal Intelligence.
The Rise of the German Infantry.
The Historical Writings of Francis Parkman.
The Political Situation.

Review of Reviews.—New York. May.

The Chancellor of the French Republic—Gabriel Hanotaux.
Pierre de Coubertin.
Great Summer Gatherings of 1897.
The New Editor-in-Chief of the "Constitution." Joel Chandler Harris.
The United States and the Fur Seals.
The Real Condition of Cuba To-day. Stephen Bonsal.

Rosary Magazine.—New York. May.

The Rosary and the Christian Life.
Our Lady of Boulogne.—IV. Lillian A. B. Taylor.
The Rosary and the Holy Eucharist. J. M. L. Monsabre.

A Last Word About Columbus and Slavery. J. A. Mooney.
Crete. William G. Dix.

The Sanitarian.—New York. May.
Dangers of Sanitary Neglect at Water-Sheds. W. P. Mason.
The War with Microbes. E. A. DeSchweinitz.
The Bubonic Plague Germ.
Indiscriminate Slaughter of Cattle for Tuberculosis. J. Law.
Boric Acid as a Food Preservative.
Degeneration from a Medical Standpoint. W. S. Anderson.

The School Review.—Chicago. May.
History and Geography in the Higher Schools of Germany.
Secondary Education in the United States.—II. E. E. Brown.
Development of the Powers of a Pupil. E. L. Harris.
High School Programme Without Greek. W. H. Butts.

Scots Magazine.—Perth. May.
The Ancient Church of St. John the Baptist, Ayr. Kirkwood
Hewat.
In and Around Lucerne. W. Mason-Inglis.
The Rise of Musical Comedy.
The Great Disestablishment Meeting in Edinburgh. A. T.
Landreth.

Scottish Review.—Paisley. April.
Pickle the Spy. A. H. Millar.
Primitive Religion and Primitive Magic. F. Legge.
Lord Roberts in India.
Modern Greek Folk-Lore. W. Metcalfe.
New Lights on Burns. James Davidson.
Farthest North.
The Diary of Jane Porter. Ina M. White.
Financial Relations of Great Britain and Ireland. O'Connor
Morris.

The Stenographer.—Philadelphia. May.
Dement's New Record.
Law Reporting. H. W. Thorne.

Students' Journal.—New York. May.
Fac-simile of Frederic Ireland's Reporting Notes.
Fac-simile of S. D. Hillman's Notes.

Strand Magazine.—London. April 15.
Easter-Eggs. L. S. Lewis.
With Mortimer Menpes in Japan. R. Blathwayt.
Some Old Visiting-Cards.
Side-Shows. Continued. W. G. FitzGerald.
Pictures on the Human Skin. Gambier Bolton.
Floods. Jeremy Broome.
Curious Bibles.
The Total Eclipse of 1896. Sir Robert Ball.

Sunday at Home.—London. May.
Representative Missionaries of the Nineteenth Century.
Richard Lovett.
Environment as Affecting Character. Monro Gibson.
The West London Mission.
A Day on Vesuvius. A. R. Quinton.
Handwriting of Jonathan Edwards. With Portrait. A. B.
Grosart.

Sunday Magazine.—London. May.
A. M. Toplady, the Author of "Rock of Ages."
The Holy Land of India. William C. Preston.

Life Between Sandwich-Boards. Arthur Sherwell.
Canon Liddon and Dean Church. With Portraits. W. Rob-
ertson Nicoll.

Temple Bar.—London. May.
Robert Herrick; a Poet of Spring.
The Falkland Islands; a Land of Derelicts. K. A. Patmore.
Thomas Raikes; an Unappreciated Diarist. William Toynbee.
The Carthusians of La Grande Chartreuse.
Coleridgeana.

The United Service.—Philadelphia. April.
Washington as a Soldier. Lieut. John P. Finley.
The Indian Mutiny in Fiction.
Conversational Arithmetic.—XIV.

United Service Magazine.—London. May.
The Retreat from Moscow, and the Passage of the Beresina.
The Personal Hygiene of the Soldier. Lieut.-Col. Wm. Hill.
Climo.
Wars on the Frontier of Canada. Col. W. W. Knollys.
Employment of Army Reserve and Discharged Soldiers.
The Battle of Gettysburg. Continued. With Plans. W. S.
Reyall.
Organization and Training of Our Land Forces. Major N. D.
Hamilton.
Cordite Manufacture in India.
The Volunteer Force; a Reply. Major R. C. Winder.
Artillery Organization; Final Reply. "A Field Officer."
Naval Reform; the Engineering Department. Charles M.
Johnson.

Westminster Review.—London. May.
The Contagious Diseases Act; a Warning. Ellis Ethelmer.
History as Told in the Cave Deposits of the Ardennes.
"Naval Defense." "Torpedo."
W. Fraser Rae's "Sheridan." James Grahame.
The Sovereignty of the People and the Modicum of Liberty.
Horace Seal.
What Ireland Wants. Robert Ewen.
Is the Increase of Insanity Real or Only "Apparent"? W.
J. Corbet.
Practicing the Goose-Step in Education. Joseph J. Davies.
Theories of Life and Their Value. Edith G. Wheelwright.
Anglo-Saxon Music. William H. Sheran.

Wilson's Photographic Magazine.—New York. May.
Water in Photography. William F. Miller.
The Bichromate Gum Process. George Ewing.
Photographing for Half-Tones. Charles Stadler.
On Photographing Flowers. John Bartlett.
Photographing the Invisible. John Carbutt.
The Single Slant Light. G. G. Rockwood.

Yale Review.—New Haven. (Quarterly.) May.
Limits of Constitutional Law. Thomas Thacher.
Street Railways and Their Relation to the Public. C. E.
Curtis.
The Rationale of Congressional Extravagance. Rollo Ogden.
Public Baths, or the Gospel of Cleanliness. W. H. Tolman.
The Massachusetts Farmer and Taxation. C. S. Walker.

THE GERMAN MAGAZINES.

Daheim.—Leipzig.

April 3.

The Young Men's Christian Association of Berlin. R. Koenig.
The Greek and the Turkish Armies on the Eve of War.

April 10.

Poultry-Farming. C. Schwarzkopf.

April 17.

The Imperial Bank, Berlin. A. O. Klaussmann.
The Crucifix. V. Schultze.

April 24.

Development of the Telephone in Germany. F. Bendt.

Deutsche Revue.—Stuttgart. April.

The Emperor William I. and King Louis II. Louise von
Kobell.
Franz von Lenbach's Reminiscences. Continued. W. Wyl.
Before the War of 1871.
Justus von Liebig. Otto Freiherr von Völderndorff.
The Relation of Space to Art on the Stage. J. Lewinsky.

Polar Research. C. Koldewey.
The Human Brain. J. Sadger.
France and the Globe.

Deutsche Rundschau.—Berlin. April.

Jacobo Zobel de Zangroniz and the Philippine Islands.
Reminiscences. Concluded. Julius Rodenberg.
Polar Research. G. Gerland.
Goethe's Iphigenie. H. Grimm.
The William I. Centenary Celebration. P. Güssfeldt.
The Berlin Theatres. K. Frenzel.

Vom Fels zum Meer.—Stuttgart.

Heft 16.

Lombroso and Criminal Anthropology. R. Virchow.
The Cameroons. F. Woltmann.
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Abbreviations of Magazine Titles used in the Index.

AP.	American Amateur Photog- rapher.	Ed.	Education.	Mus.	Musie.
AHReg.	American Historical Register.	EdRL.	Educational Review. (London)	NatM.	National Magazine.
AHR.	American Historical Review.	EdENY.	Educational Review. (New York.)	NatR.	National Review.
AMC.	American Magazine of Civics.	EngM.	Engineering Magazine.	NEM.	New England Magazine.
AAPS.	Annals of the Am. Academy of Political Science.	EL.	English Illustrated Magazine.	NewR.	New Review.
AJS.	American Journal of Sociology.	Exp.	Expositor.	NW.	New World.
AMon.	American Monthly.	FR.	Fortnightly Review.	NC.	Nineteenth Century.
APS.	Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.	F.	Forum.	NAR.	North American Review.
ARec.	Architectural Record.	FreeR.	Free Review.	OD.	Our Day.
A.	Arch.	FrL.	Frank Leslie's Monthly.	O.	Outing.
A.A.	Art Amateur.	GM.	Gentleman's Magazine.	Out.	Outlook.
AI.	Art Interchange.	Godey's.	Godey's.	OM.	Overland Monthly.
Ata.	Atlanta.	GBag.	Green Bag.	PMM.	Pall Mall Magazine.
AM.	Atlantic Monthly.	GMag.	Guntton's Magazine.	PRev.	Philosophical Review.
BA.	Bachelor of Arts.	Harp.	Harper's Magazine.	PSQ.	Political Science Quarterly.
Bad.	Badminton Magazine.	HomR.	Homiletic Review.	PA.	Photo-American.
BankL.	Bankers' Magazine. (London.)	IJE.	Internat'l Journal of Ethics.	PB.	Photo-Beacon.
BankNY.	Bankers' Magazine. (New York.)	IA.	Irrigation Age.	PT.	Photographic Times.
		JAES.	Journal of the Ass'n of En- gineering Societies.	PL.	Post-Lore.
		JMSI.	Journal of the Military Serv- ice Institution.	PRR.	Presbyterian and Reformed Review.
BW.	Biblical World.	JPEcon.	Journal of Political Economy.	PQ.	Presbyterian Quarterly.
BSac.	Bibliotheca Sacra.	K.	Knowledge.	QJEcon.	Quarterly Journal of Econom- ics.
Black.	Blackwood's Magazine.	LHJ.	Ladies' Home Journal.	QR.	Quarterly Review.
BTJ.	Board of Trade Journal.	LAH.	Lend a Hand.	RR.	Review of Reviews.
BRec.	Bond Record.	LH.	Leisure Hour.	R.	Rosary.
Bkman.	Bookman. (New York.)	Lipp.	Lippincott's Magazine.	San.	Sanitarian.
CanM.	Canadian Magazine.	Long.	Longman's Magazine.	SRev.	School Review.
CFM.	Cassell's Family Magazine.	LQ.	London Quarterly Review.	Scots.	Scots Magazine.
CasM.	Cassier's Magazine.	LuthQ.	Lutheran Quarterly.	Scrib.	Scribner's Magazine.
CW.	Catholic World.	McCl.	McClure's Magazine.	Sten.	Stenographer.
CM.	Century Magazine.	Mac.	Macmillan's Magazine.	Str.	Strand Magazine.
CJ.	Chambers's Journal.	Men.	Menorah Monthly.	SJ.	Students' Journal.
CRev.	Charities Review.	MetM.	Metaphysical Magazine.	SunH.	Sunday at Home.
Chaut.	Chautauquan.	MR.	Methodist Review.	SunM.	Sunday Magazine.
CR.	Contemporary Review.	MidM.	Midland Monthly.	TB.	Temple Bar.
C.	Cornhill.	MisH.	Missionary Herald.	US.	United Service.
Cosmop.	Cosmopolis.	MisE.	Missionary Review of World.	USM.	United Service Magazine.
Cos.	Cosmopolitan.	Mon.	Monist.	WR.	Westminster Review.
Dem.	Demorest's Family Magazine.	M.	Month.	WFM.	Wilson's Photographic Maga- zine.
D.	Dial.	ML.	Monthly Illustrator.	YR.	Yale Review.
DR.	Dublin Review.	MM.	Munsey's Magazine.		
ER.	Edinburgh Review.				

[It has been found necessary to restrict this Index to periodicals published in the English language. All the articles in the leading reviews are indexed, but only the more important articles in the other magazines.]



Buena Vista Spring Hotel



W. M. REAMER,

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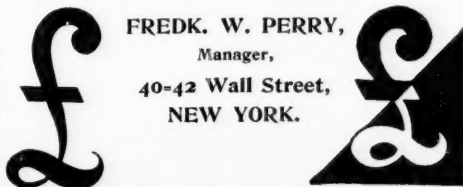
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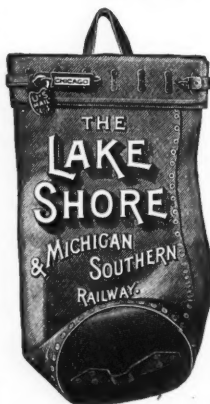
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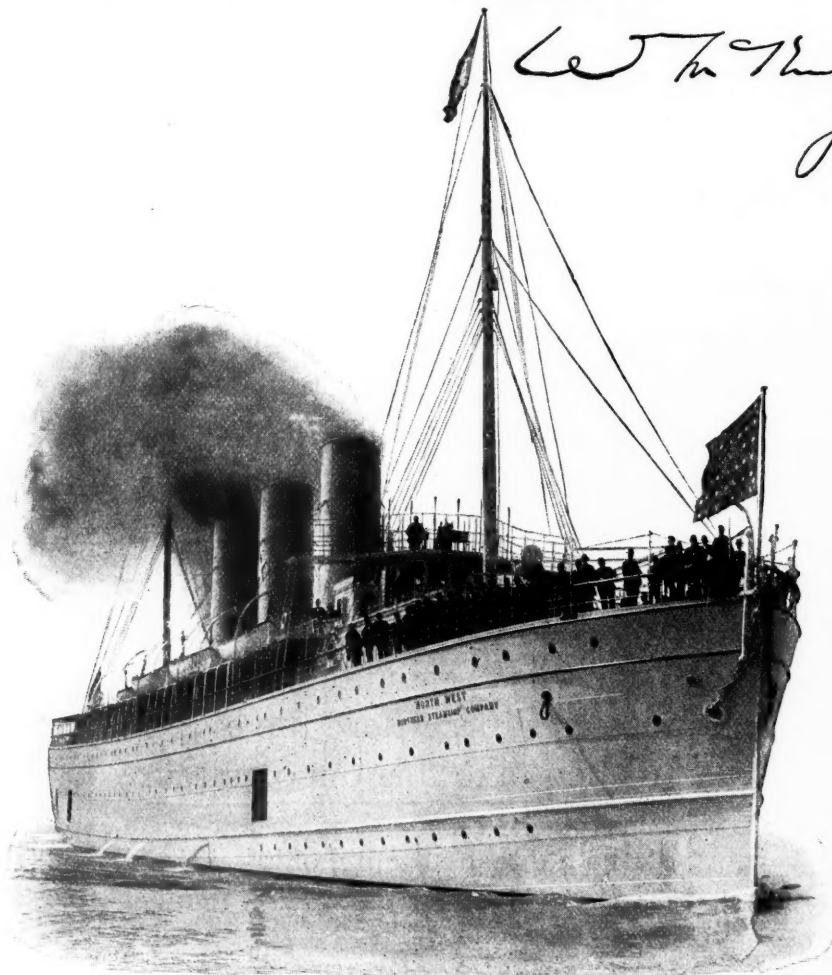
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President McKinley WROTE A FRIEND

" . . . Last summer I took a trip from Cleveland to Duluth on the 'Northwest,' and never did I have a more enjoyable vacation. The scenery is superb and the vessel a veritable floating palace. . . ."

Wm McKinley



The above was written by President McKinley after a trip on the Northern Steamship Company's Line. For particulars of this line see page opposite



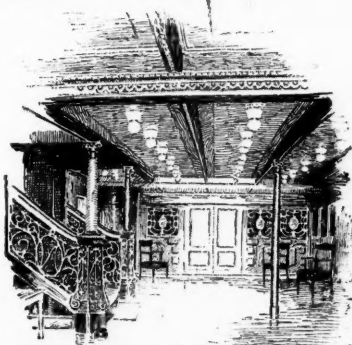
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PLACES VISITED—Buffalo, the Electric city of the Empire State—Cleveland, Queen city of the lakes—Detroit, metropolis of Michigan—historic Mackinac—Sault Ste. Marie, "the Soo," with its enormous locks, the largest in the world—Duluth, the Zenith city immortalized by Proctor Knott, and its lake-side twin, Superior.

STOP-OVER PRIVILEGES—While at most of these places time is given for a brief but satisfying carriage drive, stop-over checks are issued, good for the entire season.

SALMON AND TROUT FISHING unsurpassed anywhere is to be enjoyed at the head of Lake Superior. Steam and naphtha launches for pleasure parties can be had at moderate rates.

NATURAL WONDERS, great triumphs of engineering skill, innumerable islands with their summer hotels and cottages, sleepy old Canadian towns with quaint peculiarities, Indian reservations, ancient trading posts and hunting grounds, modern mines and fisheries, the Painted Rocks and other relics of a bygone race—and always round about the varied shipping of the lakes, and over all the panorama of the Northern sky.

IT IS NOT SURPRISING that President McKinley (see opposite page) found such a trip so entirely enjoyable.



FURTHER WEST—At Duluth direct connection is made with the Great Northern Railway and the Northern Pacific Railway, to St. Paul, Minneapolis, Kootenai Mining Districts, Yellowstone Park and the Pacific Coast.

TO REVIEW READERS:

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

Last month we called the attention of our readers to the new and wonderful "Self-Interpreting Bible," which has just come from the publisher's presses in a magnificent Edition de Luxe of four sumptuous volumes and limited to 250 numbered copies.

We announced at the time that we had succeeded in reserving 50 sets of the novel and remarkable work exclusively for our own subscribers; and as the demand for these has been keen, in order to secure this choice edition prompt application will be necessary.

THE BIBLE OF THE CENTURY.

We have no hesitation in unreservedly commending the Self-Interpreting Bible to our readers. It is, we believe, without exception the most important religious publication of this century. It is the result of an effective combination of two brilliant and original ideas: the one to profusely illustrate the Sacred Word by photographic reproductions of the actual scenes and actual places made memorable in the scriptural narrative, and by placing these illustrations directly opposite to those passages or portions of the text, to vividly illuminate and make real the incidents to which they refer; the other was to gather up in a single comprehensive work the best that has been written by biblical scholars in all ages, in criticism, comment upon and elucidation of the Scriptures.

It seems almost incredible that the best known book in the world could by any process be transformed into a practically new work. And yet this is just what has here been actually accomplished by the introduction of the superb illustrations of biblical lands, and the Self-Interpreting feature of the commentaries which accompany both the illustrations and the text.

"BEARS THE IMPRINT OF GENIUS."

The idea of a Bible illustrated from actual photographs taken on the spot was truly a stroke of genius. It came from the fruitful brain of Bishop John H. Vincent, of Chautauqua fame; and it has been most admirably and successfully carried out through the co-operation of Prof. R. E. M. Bain and the Rev. Dr. James W. Lee. A special photographic expedition was organized two years ago which covered every spot in the old world from Palestine and Egypt to Rome, from the Promised Land of Canaan whither God led the Children of Israel, to those Greek cities whither St. Paul carried the new Gospel.

Thanks to the genius of Professor Bain, who is one of the most accomplished photographers in this country, and late President of the American Outdoor Photographers' Association, this expedition resulted in unquestionably the finest series of actual views of the Holy Land and surrounding country that exist.

This collection in itself constitutes a possession of extreme interest and value; but it has been the happy work of Dr. Lee to make use of these with remarkable effect by attaching to each photograph a terse description, and the citation of the special passage with reference to which the photograph was taken, and then in the published work itself, placing the photograph in its proper position, immediately opposite that portion of the text containing the passage referred to.

"LIKE UNTO A NEW REVELATION."

The result is truly astonishing. We take up this new Bible, and Bethlehem and Gethsemane, Jerusalem and Damascus, Galilee and the Jordan, which before have been to us little more than names upon the map, become for us real places. They stand before us, we conceive, but little changed

from the time when Jesus and his apostles preached and taught.

This is not pictorial fiction, but photographic reality. We have had what purported to be illustrated editions of the Bible before. But the pictures they present have been, almost without exception, imaginary, meaningless and often misleading. In the present work we have, it seems to us, the one truthfully illustrated edition of the Bible which has ever been published. These photographs have been obtained at heavy expense, they are fresh and new, and they must, we believe, be strongly stimulative to the popular study of this sublime "book of books."

When we add to the really wonderful help of the illustrations, the encyclopædic character of the commentaries and explanations, we believe that no other edition of the Bible exists so well calculated to make biblical reading interesting and profitable, and perfectly clear to the understanding of all.

WELCOMED BY FAMOUS RELIGIOUS TEACHERS.

It is without doubt from this fact that the new Bible has received such high commendation from many famous religious teachers. Archdeacon Farrar, Dr. Parkhurst, of New York, Dr. Barrows, Chicago's celebrated pulpit orator, Bishop Vincent, Dr. Lyman Abbott, Dr. William Hayes Ward, editor of the "Independent," Bishop Galloway, Prof. Borden P. Browne, of Boston University, and many others equally celebrated speak of the work in terms of unstinted praise.

The new Bible is issued in a superb Edition de Luxe form, in an edition limited to 250 numbered copies; and as was announced last month the publishers of *McClure's Magazine* obtained the entire edition with the intention of distributing it exclusively to the subscribers of their magazine. Anticipating the desire of our own readers, however, to secure this magnificent work we made reservation of fifty of the choicest sets, numbered from 51 to 100 inclusively, expressly for subscribers of the REVIEW. Only a few of these now remain, so that those who wish to secure this magnificent Bible should send in their orders immediately.

Although the subscription price originally fixed upon for this beautiful edition was \$100 per set, the subscribers to *McClure's* and to the REVIEW (and these alone) will be able to secure this greatest of all editions of the greatest of all books at a little more than half the regular subscription price, and further, upon very easy payments if desired.

A REMARKABLE OFFER.

Upon the payment of \$5 and stating that you are a subscriber to the REVIEW, our readers may secure the complete Bible (four sumptuous volumes) at once, and their names entered for a year's subscription or renewal to *McClure's Magazine*, the balance being payable at \$5 monthly for twelve months. Applications should be made promptly to *McClure's Magazine* Bible Club, 141 East Twenty-fifth street, New York.

We have implicit faith that the volumes will more than meet expectations, and we therefore assure any purchaser that if the set which he receives is not perfectly satisfactory, he may return it at any time within a week from its receipt and his remittance will be refunded.

In their outward appearance, and, indeed, in their whole make-up, these volumes will be in keeping with the fine character of the illustrations. They will be printed upon hand-made paper, rounded corners, red under gold edges, extra wide margins and bound in full crushed Levant. Merely as art works they will be as exquisite an addition to the library and the home as has been obtainable in many a day.

DISTILLING THE WORLD'S WISDOM

We have received such a quantity of letters from the readers of this magazine, regarding Charles Dudley Warner's new Library of the World's Best Literature, of which we have spoken so highly in other issues, that judging from the interest aroused it will be well to answer these inquiries here.

The chief burden of our readers' questions is as to whether this great Library really achieves its professed object, and does in fact present a valuable, entertaining and instructive survey of all the literature of all the countries of the world; or whether it is not like so many other "libraries" that have been put forth from time to time, a mere smattering of what is good and great. In a word, our readers ask us: Shall we buy this Library in preference to books?

We take it that there are very few who contemplate the purchase of this Library who do not possess a considerable collection of books already, and we may therefore unhesitatingly answer, yes. We do not mean that the vast work upon which Mr. Warner and his distinguished associates are engaged is an entire substitute for books. Nevertheless, such is their high quality, we conceive that these rich and fruitful volumes may replace whole libraries of scattered volumes with infinite profit to the reader. With the Library in hand, we do not have to spend our time in the mere search for what is good and great; that search has been made for us by men of the widest scholarship and the broadest learning, and at the same time of large popular sympathies; and we find, therefore, that their work is infused with deep human interest, while it has been done with consummate taste and skill.

The result is that we have here, as it were, the distilled essence of the thought, the wisdom and the genius of the world. Surely the vital value of such a Library must be immeasurably superior to any collection of books which any man, save the most deeply read, may buy for himself, even if he has the money to purchase freely all the books he would require.

But perhaps we shall better make clear our view

by recalling a memorable address on books delivered nearly twenty years ago by that fine critic whose work is less known to us than it should be, Frederic Harrison. The address seems to us, as we have read it, a prophecy and a proclamation of just such a "world-library" as Mr. Warner is now making.

"To stuff our minds with what is simply trivial, or that which at best has but a low nutritive power," said Harrison, "this is to close our minds to what is solid and enlarging and spiritually sustaining. Whether our neglect of the great books comes from our not reading at all, or from an incorrigible habit of reading the little books, it ends in just the same thing. And that thing is ignorance of all the greater literature of the world.

"But there is much more than this. Even to those who resolutely avoid the idleness of reading what is trivial, a difficulty is presented, every day increasing, by virtue even of our abundance of books.

"The vast proportion of books we shall never be able to read. A serious percentage of books are not worth reading. There never was a time, at least during the last two hundred years, when the difficulties of making an efficient use of books were greater than they are to-day.

"So the question which weighs upon me with such really crushing urgency is this:—what are the books that in our little remnant of reading time it is most vital for us to know? Every book that we take up without a purpose is an opportunity lost of taking up a book with a purpose.

"And so, I say it most confidently, *the first intellectual task of our age* is to rightly order and make serviceable the vast realm of printed material which four centuries have swept across our path. To organize our knowledge, to systematize our reading, to save out of the relentless cataract of ink the immortal thoughts of the greatest—this is a necessity, unless the productive ingenuity of man is to lead us at last to a measureless and pathless chaos."

Mr. Harrison goes on to indicate what would be the high value of some collection, or "healthy and rational syllabus of essential books," that would present "a working epitome of what is best and most



FREDERIC HARRISON.

enduring in the literature of the world." And the great critic adds :

"Some such firm foothold in the vast and increasing torrent of literature we certainly must find, unless all that is great in literature is to be borne away in the floods of books."

These forceful, pregnant sentences describe in far better words than could our own the very essence of the service which Mr. Warner, in his Library, is doing the people of this age. We have already given our readers a pretty thorough view of the plan of the work, its scope and our high estimate of the value of the performance. But it may be worth while to take up some of its characteristic features in a little more detail.

Next to the pleasure of reading interesting books is the pleasure of reading about books. "Next to the originator of a good sentence," says Emerson, "is the first quoter of it. Many will read the book before one thinks of quoting a passage. As soon as he has done this that line will be quoted east and west."

Now the literary critic,—the critic of the right sort,—does just this thing. He takes a book of which we wish to know, and gives us the very best it contains ; he picks out its fine passages, and by so doing sets them out in a bold relief which they did not possess in the book itself ; he takes the volume and sets it in its proper proportion,—gives us its historical relations and from his store of knowledge and varied reading delivers to us a compact and vital parcel that probably carries with it far more of permanent value than we could have in any way gained ourselves from actual perusal of the book. And this is just what the four or five hundred eminent specialists engaged by Mr. Warner have done in this superb work.

It would be of interest, too, did space permit, to skim through the long list of forgotten worthies, and neglected men of genius, whose resurrection in this Library—it really is such for the most of us—we count one of the most valuable achievements of Mr. Warner's epochal work.

As we hastily run over the list we have the wish to stop at almost every name and learn anew what we may have once known but have now quite forgotten, regarding these choice spirits of whom we would never confess ourselves entirely ignorant, but of whom in reality we find we know so little. A dip here and there shows us the permanency of that char-

acteristic which impressed us so strongly from our first cursory view of the first volume of Mr. Warner's Library—namely, the exceeding interest of almost every line. It seems to us that here the gentle art of "boiling," as it is technically known in the newspaper shop, has been carried to such a pitch of perfection that in all the three or four thousand pages before us there is hardly a dry or uninteresting or superfluous paragraph.

Distillations of literature are, as a rule, crude and raw enough. But here we have the process converted into an art so rare that the right measure of the performance almost escapes us in the felicity of the result.

So to answer formally the question we set out to answer, we may confidently say to our readers that in this Library of the World's Best Literature they will find a real library, and not thirty volumes of dry chips hacked out of the masterpieces of literature

with a journalistic axe. We know, in fact, of no other work which meets just the demand voiced in Frederic Harrison's scholarly address, from which we have quoted, for "a working epitome of what is best and most enduring in the literature of the world."

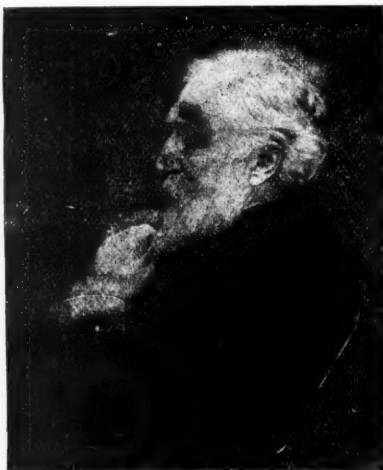
Regarding this great work, we have had so many letters from our subscribers asking us if it is still possible to obtain sets from the choice first edition that we have again made arrangements with the publishers to reserve, exclusively for our subscribers, fifty sets of those that now remain.

It is needless to urge the desirability of the first edition. Printed from the new, fresh and unworn plates, both the text and the engravings stand out with the utmost beauty and clearness of outline. Despite the fact that it is the custom of publishers

to charge a much higher price for their first editions, in order to place the Library in a number of the best homes of the nations, the publishers of Mr. Warner's Library have actually reduced the price ; so that just now it is obtainable for about one-half the regular subscription price, with the additional privilege of easy monthly payments.

The publishers inform us that our reservation, together with those which have been made by other leading magazines, entirely exhausts the first edition, and that no more can possibly be obtained, so that those who wish to take advantage of this fine opportunity should write at once, requesting full particulars. Care should be taken in sending to Harper's Weekly Club, of 91 Fifth Avenue, New York, through which the Library is at present being distributed, to mention that you are a subscriber to the REVIEW OF REVIEWS, so that there will be no misunderstanding.

Our readers should understand that this is positively the last reservation we shall be able to make for the first and perfect edition of this superb work.



CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.
From His Latest Photograph.

The World of Thrift and Money Matters.

The Mean of the Gold Shipments.—

Although the renewal of gold shipments to Europe in the last month was undoubtedly a general surprise, the shipments have not proven a disturbing influence on the markets; nor does there seem to be any ground for apprehension. It is true that the foreign banking firms doing business in New York had agreed, informally, not to ship gold to Europe until exchange sold on a level of 4.88¼ for demand sterling, and that the shipments have generally been under this figure. But the demand for gold on the other side of the water has been sufficient to justify the payment of a commission to the shipping house, and once broken, the agreement noted could not, of course, hold. At this writing about eleven millions have gone this month. The shipments, however, have not materially affected the present gold reserve of the Treasury, which is now and has been for some time at above 150 millions. The truth regarding the shipments seems to be that the withdrawals are not only natural, but necessary in the general adjustment of international trade balances. The fact that throughout the present fiscal year the balance of trade has been heavily in our favor has, perhaps, misled many into the belief that the gold flow should be all our way. As a matter of fact, interest payments, freight charges, travelers' credits and countless other items of the like nature foot up to an enormous sum annually; and when we add to these the very heavy recent importations occasioned by the prospect of the new tariff, and the further fact that there has been no general reabsorption of American securities by European investors, it is not difficult to see why a special demand for gold in Europe, notably in the case of the sale of the Austrian bonds, might easily occasion the present withdrawals. As to the future, there is no doubt that confidence in American investments is returning slowly; the crop outlook of the world is extremely favorable for this country, and the general absence of unsettling influences all seem to point toward the most favorable financial conditions, so far as the United States are concerned. But it may not be amiss to note that so long as the United States

Treasury is the easiest place in the wide world to obtain large quantities of gold, it must continue to be a target, as it were, for the operation of every gold speculator, not merely in this country, but in Europe as well.

High Building Investments in Great Cities.—

Despite the fact that sky-scraper office buildings have now become so numerous that it is impossible to obtain sufficient rents to insure a liberal return upon the investment, the craze for erecting these high buildings seems to continue, and plans are now under way for a thirty-story structure which is to go up in New York City. The most noteworthy fact in regard to this latest monstrosity is that the money for its construction is to be furnished by the insurance companies. Exactly what this means is this: There is no natural demand, occasioned by increase of business, for new offices in the section where this new building is to be erected, and its construction will therefore mean merely the transfer of tenants from old buildings to pleasanter quarters—a fall in rents is therefore inevitable. Meanwhile an enormous sum of money is being distributed to contractors and workingmen in New York City, all of which must accentuate the tendency, already so strong, of the people to flock to large cities. But the money that is being used for this purpose, and with this effect, is supplied by insurance companies who gather their revenues from the whole country. The insurance company is a vast collection agency, and under a right policy it should be a great distributing agent as well. But instead, in this present instance, it becomes a concentrating agent and a powerful stimulant toward just that congestion of population in great centres which is now so deplorably evident. Meanwhile the half-developed or untouched natural resources of the South, the middle country and the great West are largely neglected, and the trend of population instead of being toward an even flow outward over the country, continues to be cityward. Surely this is an evil that should be checked. The South and West must have inducements to capital superior to the two or three per cent. that can be realized from

thirty-story office structures in office-drugged New York. How to check it is another matter, and one which no man seems to have solved to the satisfaction of the people, be he free silverite, bank reformer or single taxer.

The Success of the Third Rail.—During the past month the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad, one of the most prosperous and best managed lines of the country, has made successful tests of the use of a third rail (for the carriage of the electric current) in connection with their regular lines, and the running of electrically and steam-hauled trains interchangeably over the same track. The New Haven Road was led to these experiments from the fact that the suburban trolley has cut so heavily into its local traffic that it was necessary to find some means of competing with the latter. With long trains, hauled by a steam locomotive, this was impossible. The railroad, therefore, undertakes to meet the trolley on its own ground of small train units and electric traction. The experiment was such an unequivocal success that it is probable the third rail system will be generally introduced on the New Haven lines, and undoubtedly other roads which have similar conditions to meet will pursue a like course. The meaning of this is a very general improvement of suburban train service, with possibly also a reduction of rates. Whether the successful trial of the third rail is prophetic of the doom of the steam locomotive is another matter. Upon that point railway and electrical men are at the widest variance. The thirty-six thousand steam locomotives now in use in the United States easily represent an investment of \$400,000,000, and it is not likely that this amount of property will be converted into junk at any short notice. It may even be that the system proposed on the New Haven Road, of trolley trains for local service and freight and long distance steam trains, run over the same track, will come into general use over the whole country. The railroad magnates themselves say that at present they have no immediate or remote idea of doing away with the steam engine for long hauls, but only of adding the electrical engine for short hauls.

Our Manufactures Abroad.—The export of American manufactured goods continues to show the most gratifying progress. In 1860 the total value of our exported manufactures was only 40 millions, out of total exports of 316 millions. Ten years later this had increased to 68 millions, and in 1880 to 102 millions. In 1890 our exports had risen to 151 millions, out of total exports of 872 millions. The most rapid increase, however, has come within the last five years. In 1894 the total had reached 183 millions; last year it rose to 228 millions, and this year it will probably reach \$267,000,000. All these figures are for the fiscal year ending July 1. For the present calendar year the gains for the first

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—: AND :—

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The Company offers its own six per cent. Debenture Bonds, collaterally secured by carefully selected first mortgages deposited with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company as Trustee. The Bonds are issued in denominations of \$200 and upward.

WE PAY POST-AGE All you have guessed about life insurance may be wrong. If you wish to know the truth, send for "How and Why," issued by the PENN MUTUAL LIFE, 921-3-5 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. Agents wanted.

three months would indicate total exports of manufactured goods to the value of more than \$300,000,000. This would be a full third of the total exports of the nation. It is curious to reflect that this expansion of American business in foreign markets is undoubtedly the direct outcome of the panic times of '93 and '94, when prices fell to the lowest rates and our manufacturers were in fact virtually forced to seek new fields in order to continue business. Then it was they awoke to the fact that our infant and long-coddled industries, so far from being in danger of foreign competition, are likely to prove the strongest competitors in the foreign market.

Expansion of the Cotton Industry.—Some statistics have recently been prepared, regarding the development of the cotton industry North and South, which are exceedingly instructive. In the ten years just gone, the number of cotton spindles in the United States increased from 13 millions

THE ORIGIN

of Life Insurance cannot be clearly established. It is certain, however, that some species of insurance prevailed amongst the Oriental races back to the ancient Hindoos.

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JOHN F. DRYDEN, President.

Home Office, Newark, N. J.

in 1887 to nearly 19 millions in 1896, an increase of about 40 per cent. The North Atlantic states, including New England, New York and Pennsylvania, showed an increase of 26 per cent., while the states of the South Atlantic division showed an increase of 152 per cent. Georgia and Virginia nearly doubled, and North and South Carolina more than tripled their spindles, while Texas increased its number by eightfold. But while this looks like a very flattering gain for the South, the fact remains that the single state of Massachusetts gained more in actual number than the three or four leading cotton manufacturing states of the South. Indeed, while Massachusetts gained 2,460,000 spindles, the states of the whole South Atlantic division gained only 2,980,000. The North Atlantic states gained over 3 million spindles, while the South Atlantic states gained only a little over a million and a half. In the face of figures like this it seems idle to talk of "the transfer of cotton manufactures" to the South. The transfer has not been and is not being made.

The Telephone Decision.—The Supreme Court's decision as to Berliner telephone patent was a surprising outcome of an exceedingly peculiar case. Graham Bell obtained his first patent on the Bell telephone in 1876. In the following year Emil Berliner applied for letters patent on a transmitter, which has ever since been in general use by the Bell

Telephone Company, the latter having purchased Berliner's device. The application of Berliner lay in the Patent Office for fourteen years, the patent being finally granted in 1881. It has, therefore, eleven years yet to run; whereas had it been acted upon and granted within the period usually consumed in securing a patent, say six months or a year, it would have expired, along with the Bell patent, two or three years ago. The validity of the patent was attacked on the ground that the delay in issuing was caused by collusion and fraud, for the express purpose of extending the life of the patent. The Supreme Court, reversing the decision of the lower court, finds no evidence to prove this, and sustains the patent all along the line. The case has attracted wide interest, since had the Berliner patent been bowled over there would have been a practical end to the Bell's telephone monopoly as a patent monopoly. This, however, would have been very far from putting an end to the natural monopoly which the Bell telephone enjoys. A telephone is valuable only when it is in connection with an exchange having a large number of subscribers, and competition in this field is therefore exceedingly difficult to create. The independent telephone interests, however, announce that they will not be materially affected by the Berliner decision, and that they will continue their warfare upon the Bell "octopus."

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INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

Original Accident Company of America—Largest in the World.

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Best in the Market, World-wide and Non-forfeitable.

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Covering Accidents of Travel, Sport or Business, at home and Abroad.

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25 cents per day, \$4.50 for 30 days. Just the thing for travelers, but not limited to accidents of travel.

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\$20,896,684.63

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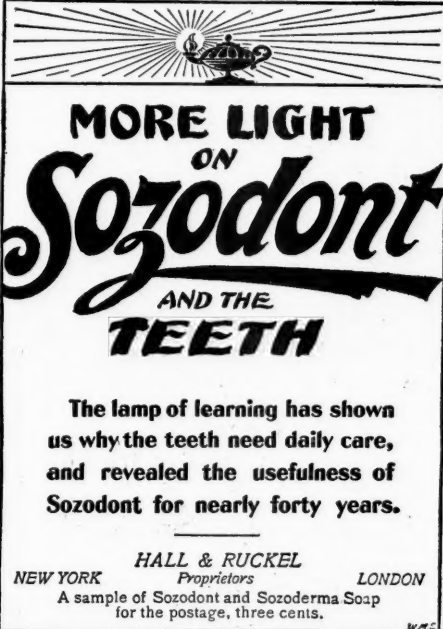
PAID POLICY HOLDERS.

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AND THE
TEETH**

The lamp of learning has shown us why the teeth need daily care, and revealed the usefulness of Sozodont for nearly forty years.

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Proprietors
NEW YORK LONDON

A sample of Sozodont and Sozoderma Soap for the postage, three cents.

Best Things

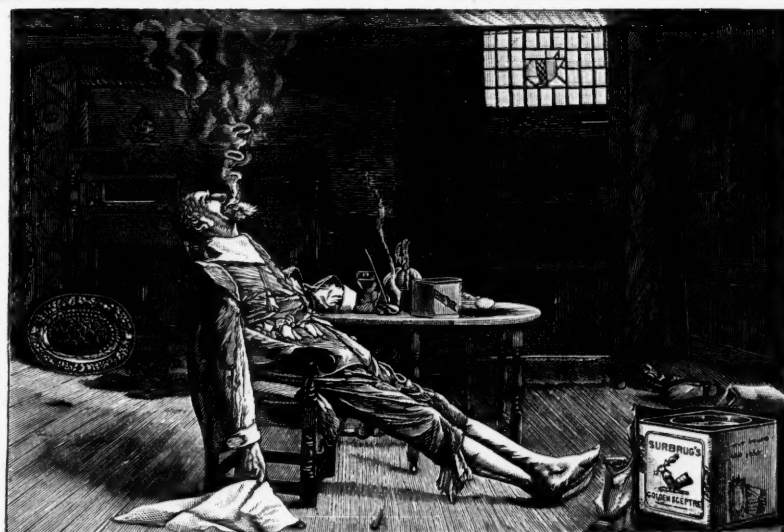
You don't need a fountain pen.
You need *the* fountain pen.
We mean *fountain* pen—
Not a cross between a stick and a squirt gun—
Not an old thing fixed up—
Just *the* fountain pen.
You buy it and be happy.
You won't wonder we call it "Ideal:"
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Your money back if you do.
Ask your dealer or

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Largest Fountain Pen Manufacturers in the World.

Mention REVIEW OF REVIEWS.

6,'97.



Will
Not
Bite
or
Dry
the
Tongue
or
Throat.

SURBRUG'S GOLDEN SCEPTRE.

If you are a Pipe-Smoker, we want YOU to try GOLDEN SCEPTRE—all the talk in the world will not convince as quickly as a trial that it is almost perfection. We will send on receipt of 10c. a sample to any address. **SURBRUG, 159 Fulton St., New York City.** Prices GOLDEN SCEPTRE: 1 lb., \$1.30; ¼ lb., 40c. Postage paid. Send for pamphlet of our goods giving list of dealers who handle them.

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As the workman is known by his tools, so the housewife is known by her methods. Nearly a million brilliant housewives know the best method of cleaning Silverware. They use

SILVER
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another million would if they knew its merits. We're looking for those who do not, are you one? If so, simply send us your address and you'll soon join the army of wise ones. **It's unlike any other silver polish.**

Trial quantity for the asking. Box post-paid 15 cts. in stamps. Grocers sell it.

THE ELECTRO SILICON COMPANY, 30 CLIFF ST., NEW YORK, N. Y.



DEAR SIR.—About three months ago I secured an Electropoise for my wife, she being a martyr to neuralgia, having to stay in bed, the suffering being so great that it caused nausea. I am happy to say that she is able now to go out in all kinds of weather, which, before the Electropoise came to our lot, would have been the beginning of a sick spell.

Trusting that all those who know what neuralgia really is may at once get one of your little instruments and forget their pain. Yours truly,

WILLIAM WATT.

April 12, 1897. Advertising Editor Review of Reviews.
13 Astor Place, New York.



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PRONOUNCED "INCURABLE."**

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Great English Remedy for
GOUT and RHEUMATISM.

SAFE, SURE, EFFECTIVE.
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CLEVELAND
AWAKENS LOVE FOR CYCLING

Catalogue FROM HAYES
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CLEVELAND, O.
NEW YORK, TORONTO, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURGH, SAN FRANCISCO, KANSAS CITY.

BICYCLES OF CLEVELAND—\$100.
HIGHEST VALUE WESTFIELD—\$75.

Send 4c. postage for our Booklet, "SHAKESPEARE AND THE BICYCLE." 12 Special Designs In Colors by F. Oppen, of "Puck."

Mention this Paper.

FOREIGNERS APPRECIATE

ARNICA TOOTH SOAP. It is sold in Paris, London, Berlin, Hamburg, Ghent, St. Petersburg, City of Mexico, Honolulu, Valparaiso, Rome, Vienna, Sidney, etc. They like it because it is superior. Do you use it? If not, try this peerless antiseptic dentifrice, 25 cents, all druggists, or by mail.

C. H. STRONG & CO., CHICAGO



PLUS DE MAUX DE DENTS (no more tooth-ache)

Dentifrices des RR.PP. Benedictins de Soulac

This incomparable Dentifrice of the **Benedictine Monks** whitens the teeth, prevents decay, removes inflammation, hardens the gums, purifies the breath and leaves a delicious freshness in the mouth. Its constant use keeps the mouth in a perfect state of **Hygiene**.

If not at your dealer's, we will forward by mail on receipt of price. Address Dept. A.

ELIXIR—60 cents. PASTE—40 cents. POWDER—40 cents.
Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp, **BENEDICTINS, 464 Broome St., New York.**

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The busy, active brain requires some nerve-sustaining element as food.

VITALIZED PHOSPHITES



Contains the essential elements to feed, nourish, and sustain in activity all bodily functions. Used 30 years with best results by thousands of diligent brain workers for the *prevention* as well as *cure* of mental or nervous exhaustion.

It is a complete *restorative* of the vital forces. Vitalized Phosphites is a concentrated white powder from the phosphoid principle of the ox-brain and wheat germ, formulated by Prof. Percy.

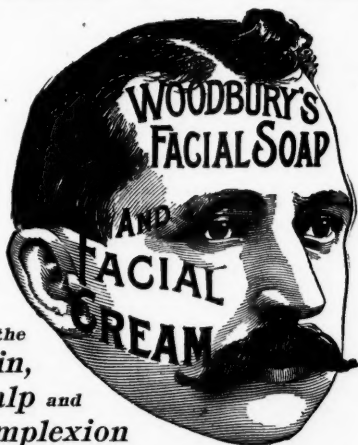
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Descriptive Pamphlet free.

If not found at Druggists, sent by mail, \$1.00.

CROSBY'S COLD AND CATARRH CURE.

This is the best known remedy and preventive for cold in the head and sore throat. Easy to apply and quick to cure. By mail, 50 cents.



For the
Skin,
Scalp and
Complexion

Made by a Dermatologist with 26 years' experience in Dermatology. Sold everywhere.

Superfluous Hair, Pimples, Freckles, Moles, Skin Diseases, and all Facial Blemishes permanently removed, at the

John H. Woodbury Dermatological Institute,

New York, 127 W. 42d St.; Boston, 11 Winter St.;

Philadelphia, 1306 Walnut St.; Chicago, 155 State St.

A sample of either Woodbury's Facial Soap or Facial Cream, with illustrated Book on Beauty and treatment of the skin, mailed on receipt of 10 cents.

Address all letters to 127 W. 42d St., N. Y.

PIMPLY FACES

Pimples, blotches, blackheads, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, itching, scaly scalp, dry, thin, and falling hair, and baby blemishes prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Cuticura

Is sold throughout the world. POTTER DRUG AND CHEM. CORP., Sole Props., Boston. *32* "How to Beautify the Skin," free.

BLOOD HUMORS Permanently Cured by CUTICURA REMEDIES.

ARE YOU TOO FAT



Mrs. STELLA LEWIS, of Dunkirk, O., says: "It reduced me 68 pounds, and I feel better now than I have for years."

If so, why not reduce your weight and be comfortable. Obesity is a disease and predisposes to Heart trouble, Paralysis, Liver diseases, Rheumatism, Apoplexy, etc., and is not only dangerous but extremely annoying to people of refined taste. It's a mistake not to do anything to reduce your weight, if it is greater than is ought to be. We do not care how many reduction remedies you may have taken without success, we have a treatment that will reduce weight, as thousands can testify. It is simple, safe and pleasant to take and not expensive either. The following are a few of the thousands who have been reduced in weight and greatly improved in health by its use.

REDUCED

Mrs. C. E. Perdue, Springfield, Ill.	135	Lbs.
Mrs. M. M. Cummins, Ottawa, Ill.	78	"
Miss M. Hoisington, Lake View, Mich.	50	"
Mrs. I. Spalding, Morrisville, Vt.	61	"
Miss M. Nobles, Racine, Wis.	54	"
Mrs. M. Cheek, Valley Mills, Tex.	74	"
Mrs. J. B. Hyde, Mowequa, Ill.	52	"
H. Rassette, Ono, Calif.	85	"
Ellen Ridgeway, Vandalia, Iowa.	60	"
Miss K. Sheely, 600 N. Main St., Marion, O.	70	"

We will give **\$100.00 in Gold** to anyone who can prove that any of our testimonials are not genuine.

DON'T do anything or take anything until you hear from us; we have something important to tell you about how to **MAKE REMEDY AT HOME** at a trifling cost and other valuable information. To any reader of *The Review of Reviews* who will write to us at once, we will send full particulars and a few days'

TREATMENT FREE

in a plain sealed package upon receipt of 4 cents to cover postage, etc. Correspondence strictly confidential. Address,

HALL & CO., L.D., Box 404, St. Louis, Mo.

For mutual advantage when you write to an advertiser please mention the Review of Reviews.

BICYCLES

SOME BICYCLE TOURS ABROAD

At Forty Dollars a Week.

IT has been just fourteen years since Mr. Thomas Stevens successfully carried through a globe-circling expedition a-wheel—a feat so unique at the time that it was deemed (by a famous publisher as well as by the author) worthy of chronicling to the extent of two large octavo volumes. Now such a trip would hardly be considered at all extraordinary, for wheeling on the Continent, and even in Asia, is becoming an annual diversion with many Americans. To be sure, it would still require a good deal of pluck and audacity to emulate those two adventurous St. Louis youths who “wheeled” through Tartar and Cossack lands straight across Central Asia; and the fate of poor Lenz, the tourist, who was murdered by Kurds in Armenia a couple of years ago, would balance a large amount of enthusiasm when it came to wheeling through the unsettled portions of the Sublime Porte's dominions. But the British Isles, France, Switzerland, Germany, Austria, Spain, Portugal, Norway and Sweden, Italy, Greece and Egypt—all these countries and many more have surrendered at discretion to the cycling tourist, and with certain reservations and regulations—which mark and learn and inwardly digest or woe betide you!—they have thrown open all their highways and by ways to the invader.

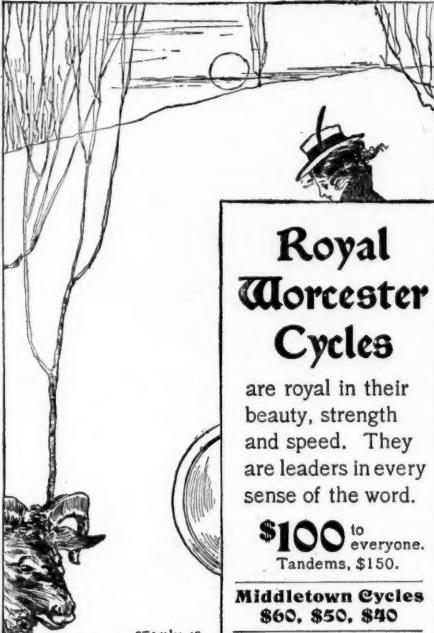
SOME ADVANTAGES OF THE FOREIGN TOURS.

Of course, one of the most obvious points in favor of a riding trip abroad is—that it is abroad. A desire to see the wonders and commonplaces of our elder brothers across the water it quite consistent with even the most rampant jingoism, and to many of us the dream of dreams is to go abroad. It was many years ago that the poet sang :

“Mrs. Dill is very ill
And nothing can improve her
Until she sees the Tuileries
And waddles on the Louvre.”

The cycling passion, though more recently acquired, is equally deeply implanted in our breasts—and legs, and it is most natural that the combination of two such powerful “drawing cards” should have proved effective. One great beauty about the scheme is that while eminently satisfactory it is cheap, a conjunction of virtues rarely permitted upon this planet. You can put in a two or three months' vacation in the summer cycling over the finest roads in the world, and your expenses need not exceed five or six dollars a day from the time you leave New York until your return. This is not one of those theoretical ten-acres-enough, how-to-live-on-twenty-nine-cents-a-day assertions. There are half a dozen originators of foreign tours, any one of whom will engage to take absolute charge of you, undertake all expenditures necessary to make

(Continued on page 50.)



Royal Worcester Cycles

are royal in their beauty, strength and speed. They are leaders in every sense of the word.

\$100 to everyone.
Tandems, \$150.

Middletown Cycles
\$60, \$50, \$40

WORCESTER CYCLE MFG. CO.
17 MURRAY ST., N. Y.

CATALOGUES FREE.
Factories { Middletown, Conn.
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ALL WHEELMEN KNOW

THE **STANDARD** SIZE
20th Century
BICYCLE HEADLIGHT.
IMPROVED '97 MODEL.

On Wheels Everywhere.
On Sale Everywhere.

This Introduces
THE **TANDEM** SIZE
FOR BICYCLES
And as a
Driving Lamp.
Nearly
“**All Reflector**”
GIVES IMMENSE LIGHT
without increasing materially the size or weight of body.

THE
Tandem Size
Height, 3 1/4 in. Diameter Reflector, 3 in. Weight, Nickel and Japan, 10 1/2 oz. Aluminum, 10 oz.
Prices include one attachment. Either Bicycle or Carriage. Either exchanged for the other. Either sold separately, 75c. each.

Nickel, . . . \$4.00
Japan, . . . 4.00
Aluminum, . . . 5.00

Gossamer Hood with each lamp. From dealers, or express paid on receipt of price.

20th CENTURY MFG. CO., 17 Warren St., N. Y.




BICYCLES

Swift and Sure



"Get there and get back."

LEAGUEKIT

THE PUNCTURE DOCTOR,
REPAIRS TIRES. "SURE THING."
A "Tip on Tires" sent free.

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DENVER, DETROIT, INDIANAPOLIS, ST. LOUIS,
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25 Park Place, **NEW YORK BELTING & PACKING CO. LTD.** New York.

Rambler
BICYCLES

\$80⁰⁰ POPULAR LIST PRICE \$80⁰⁰

We know

that the best bicycle built can be
sold at a popular price, because we
are selling great numbers of

Ramblers

"the 18 year old wheels"

for **\$80.**

"QUALITY ENHANCED"
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UNIQUE RAMBLER BOOKLET AT ANY RAMBLER AGENCY.

GORMULLY & JEFFERY MFG. CO.

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Brooklyn, Detroit, Cincinnati, Buffalo,
and London and Coventry, Eng.

Peary, the explorer,
selected and used a Howard Watch with
unqualified success, on his three hazardous Polar ex-
peditions. **Howard Cycles** are made with the same accurate
care and detail that has made Howard Clocks and Watches famous.

Poor cycles cost as much at the start and more in the end than good
cycles. Our catalogue tells what constitutes cycle perfection.

The Howard Cycle, \$100. **The Howard Tandem, \$150.**

Men's and Women's Models.

THE E. HOWARD WATCH & CLOCK CO.
383 Washington Street, Boston.
41 Maiden Lane, New York.



**SURPASSES ALL OTHERS IN ITS
REVERSIBLE RESERVOIR.**
CLEANLINESS: No Leak or Sweat.
CONSTRUCTION: Solid Brass Throughout.
CONVENIENCE: Lights on Either Side.
Glass Protectors to Reflecting Surfaces.

EDWARD MILLER & CO.

Factories and General Office, - - Meriden, Conn.
Stores: 28-30 W. B'way, N. Y., 63 Pearl St., Boston.

MILLER'S '97
Bicycle Lamp

AN HONEST LAMP IN EVERY PART.
Absolutely without a rival. Its Interchangeable Grip Hanger,
readily attached to either fork or head of wheel, enables light to
be thrown from any angle; and it is impossible to blow or jar it out.

**SHOULD YOU DESIRE A CHEAPER LAMP
WE RECOMMEND THE
BEACON LIGHT.**

The Best Lamp Made,
Price Considered.

2½ In. Double Convex Lens.

FULL NICKEL FINISH.

Height, 5½ in. Weight, 14 oz.



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BICYCLES

you and a dozen other congenial spirits comfortable for from sixty to a hundred days for a consideration ranging from three hundred to six hundred dollars apiece—the *entrepreneur* not only to reimburse himself but to extract his profits therefrom.

Or if you object to personally conducted expeditions try it alone ; if you plan the course of events with any forethought you can approximate the above cost and obtain therefor such sights of foreign countries as the average tourist dreams not of. For one can on a bicycle get entirely away from the Baedekered, dusty voyagers who are conscientiously "doing" the various localities in their route. Inns of a truly seductive snugness and hospitality lie on many of these unfrequented roads, and one gets more real idea of the country and its people in a two weeks' knocking about of this sort than in two years of railway journeying from city to city.

Let not any rash spirit, however, set forth upon such a quest under the delusion that he has but to cross the water, mount and ride. There will in such case inevitably be weeping and gnashing of teeth ere he even finds himself on the saddle.

In the first place he should join the Touring Club de France, particularly if he intends to ride through that country—and the roads of Normandy and Brittany have no peer for cycling. This organization, which numbers some forty thousand members, bears a close relation to our own League of American Wheelmen, with the important exception that by having nothing whatever to do with the racing fraternity it has at once rid itself of a decidedly objectionable element, and has also greatly increased its influence. Its members pay an initiation fee of about a dollar and a half with a yearly subscription of one dollar, and for this outlay they receive a truly astonishing return from the powerful organization. The mere displaying of its card of membership admits the wheelman to France and other countries of Europe—whereas the unclubbed unfortunate must, in France, deposit a duty of twenty-five cents per pound weight of his machine, obtain a leaden seal and reclaim his deposit upon again crossing the frontier ; in Belgium the duty is 12 per cent. *ad valorem* ; in Italy the officials exact eight dollars ; in Switzerland the rate is six cents a pound—and from all this and the far greater nuisances of red tape and stupid officials the Touring Club de France protects its members. Moreover, one's badge brings courteous treatment everywhere and substantial discounts (generally 10 per cent.) at hotels, repair shops and all stores dealing in bicycling goods. For twenty cents more one obtains the official guides, with the best road maps to be had and full information as to routes and stopping places and regulations. Every tourist will do well to pay careful attention to the local cycling laws, for while some of the more outrageous absurdities have been abolished, largely by the work

(Continued on page 52.)



FITTED WITH
CHAPMAN
DOUBLE
BALL BEARINGS
& 1-INCH HOLLOW BALLS

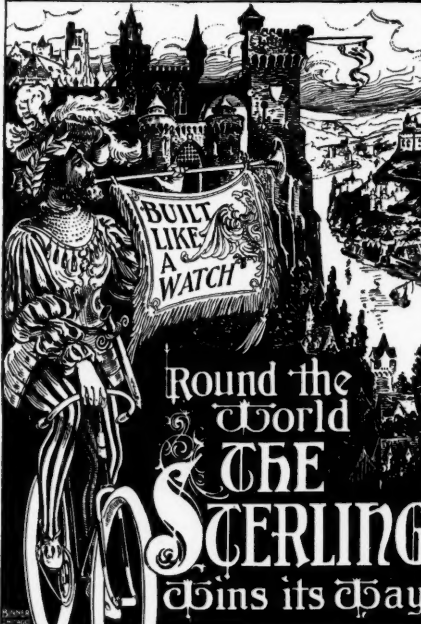
THE FENWAY CYCLE

PRICE \$150.

Making a wheel that stands par excellence. Mechanically perfect. Without friction. To be ridden by connoisseurs.

Our catalogue tells the story. Mailed free.

**Made by EVERETT CYCLE CO.,
EVERETT, MASS.**



BUILT LIKE A WATCH

Round the world
ON
THE
STERLING
coins its way

**STERLING CYCLE WORKS
CHICAGO**

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VAN BIBBER
CIGARETTES
 OR
LITTLE
CIGARS.
ALL IMPORTED
TOBACCO.

HIGHEST IN PRICE,
FINEST IN QUALITY.

25c. a Bundle,
 10 in Bundle.

Trial Package in Pouch by mail
 for 25 Cents.

H. ELLIS & CO., Baltimore, Md

THE AMERICAN TOBACCO CO., Successor.

YALE
MIXTURE

A GENTLMAN'S SMOKE

It cannot be Improved
 It cannot be Equalled
 The choicest of all
SMOKING TOBACCOS
 2 oz. Trial Package
 Post paid for 25 cts.
 Send 10c. in stamps for
PAIR OF CELLULOID
WHIST COUNTERS

MARBURG BROS
 BALTIMORE MD.
 AMERICAN TOBACCO CO
 SUCCESSOR.

"Search-Light." Always Bright.



The
 Leader.

A lantern
 that does not
 jar or
 blow out.

Reflecting
 surfaces
 are always
 bright.

All riders
 say it is
 the best.

Send for Circular No. 79

Bridgeport Brass Co., Bridgeport, Conn.



BICYCLES



of the Touring Club, there are legal peculiarities in each country well calculated to interrupt the jubilation of the unwary. In France, for instance, the following regulations are in vogue, as given in the invaluable annual of one of our cycling magazines :

"Each wheel must be provided with a gong or bell capable of being heard at a distance of fifty yards. A plate bearing the name and address of owner must be attached to cycle. Lanterns must be lighted at sundown.

"Cyclists must take the right on meeting a vehicle, and when passing one must take the left, slowing up and sounding their bell.

"Drivers of vehicles and men on horseback must go to the right on approach of a cycle, so as to leave the cyclist a space of at least five feet in width.

"In crowded thoroughfares the cyclist must dismount and lead his wheel.

"It is forbidden for cyclists to form in groups so as to obstruct the public ways, or pass through funeral corteges or military processions.

"Cyclists are forbidden to cycle on pavements or footpaths reserved for pedestrians, excepting in the country where roads are paved or being mended. In cases where it is permitted to cycle on footpaths, the cyclist must moderate his speed when meeting pedestrians.

"The Minister of Public Works has issued a decree requiring all French railroads to transport cycles as baggage, and making them responsible for any damage. The amount of indemnity depends on which class, I, II, or III, the cyclist is traveling."

SOME HINTS AS TO OUTFIT.

From the various circulars issued by managers of tours it appears that their parties generally make from twenty-five to forty miles a day, this amount representing not much more than half as much on those roads as it would in an American tour. "Bloomers are universally used on the Continent," and one who dislikes to be conspicuous should certainly conform. One lady has recorded that in an extended trip a few years ago her skirts changed to knickerbockers, to bloomers, to divided skirts, to long skirts and back to New York fashion, all in a short six months! Mr. Elley Channing, who has participated in several such expeditions and is thoroughly posted, has given some useful points on the subject of outfit. He advises an old winter suit and underclothes to match for the ocean voyage, with a good warm rug or wrap of some kind. A telescope of moderate size should hold the one extra outside suit, three suits of underwear and extra shirts and stockings, which with toilet articles complete the *impedimenta* really necessary. The underclothing should contain as much wool as is practicable. For riding use exactly what you would in this country in summer, not or itting a waterproof cape that will keep off the water. Wheels must be crated, and

(Continued on page 54.)

MODEL

1897

Comfort

AND Health

BECAUSE rattan is the base, and wood fibre cannot stretch, therefore the Saddle cannot sag. The '97 is broader in the back and has a narrowerommel than the '96 model.

The outside lines

are exactly in ana-

tomical conform-

ity with the lines of the body. The V-shaped opening relieves all in-

jurious pressure, while the felt padding softens the seat and the weaving of the rattan overcomes the vibration.

Our Booklet on the Saddle Question, with articles by doctors, lawyers, teachers, ministers and business men, sent free if you will mention where you saw this notice.

MESINGER RATTAN SADDLE

For sale everywhere, or sent, prepaid, for \$3.50.

HULBERT BROS. & CO.,

33 W. 23d St., NEW YORK.

Men's and Women's Sporting Outfits and Costumes.

BICYCLES



MONARCH

THE LADIES FAVORITE

"RIDE A MONARCH AND KEEP IN FRONT."

MONARCH CYCLE MFG. CO.

CHICAGO • NEW YORK • LONDON



BICYCLES



should be marked legibly with the owner's name, designation and vessel, and all accessories such as lamp, cyclometer, bell and tool bag should be removed and carried in the valise. Mr. Channing favors the double-tube tire since it is more customary on the Continent, and is, therefore, more easily repaired. If you do retain your single tube take a complete repair kit and practice its use beforehand, for the flint rock on the roads, the thorn hedges in England, and the peasants' hobnails throughout Europe all conspire against the integrity of your tires. Lamps and brakes are certainly advisable, as are some extra spokes, and a good coating of vaseline given to the nickel parts of your bicycle before boxing will help it greatly to resist the otherwise disastrous attacks of the salt air in passage.

The very first condition of the success of such a vacation is physical comfort in the wheeling itself, and to attain this it will be well to observe the suggestion of an *Outing* writer :

"The first essential of easy and graceful wheeling is correct position. This is not always possible on a regular stock model, and the wise rider will have his or her individualities met by proper adjustment of saddle and handle-bar, while height of gear, length of crank, and width of pedal should be suited to one's strength, reach, and width of foot. The position sought should be that which produces a minimum of tension and gives the greatest freedom from muscular restraint. Hygienic costuming for wheelmen and wheelwomen alike is, of course, presumed.

"The saddle is the most fruitful source of trouble to the beginner. Placed too far forward, proper ankle motion is impossible, too far backward adds to the effort of pedaling, while a wrong tilt of angle, raising or lowering the front peak, is always uncomfortable and often harmful. For ordinary riding, the peak of the saddle should generally be placed from two to five inches behind the vertical line of the pedals, and perhaps an inch farther forward for touring in hilly districts. While sitting easily on the machine, the rider should be able to keep touch with the pedals throughout their revolution without stretching the limb, the saddle being raised or lowered to meet this requirement. When the adult cyclist obtains a correct and comfortable position, it should never be altered, and all subsequently purchased wheels should be ordered with identical specifications."

THE TIME TO GO.

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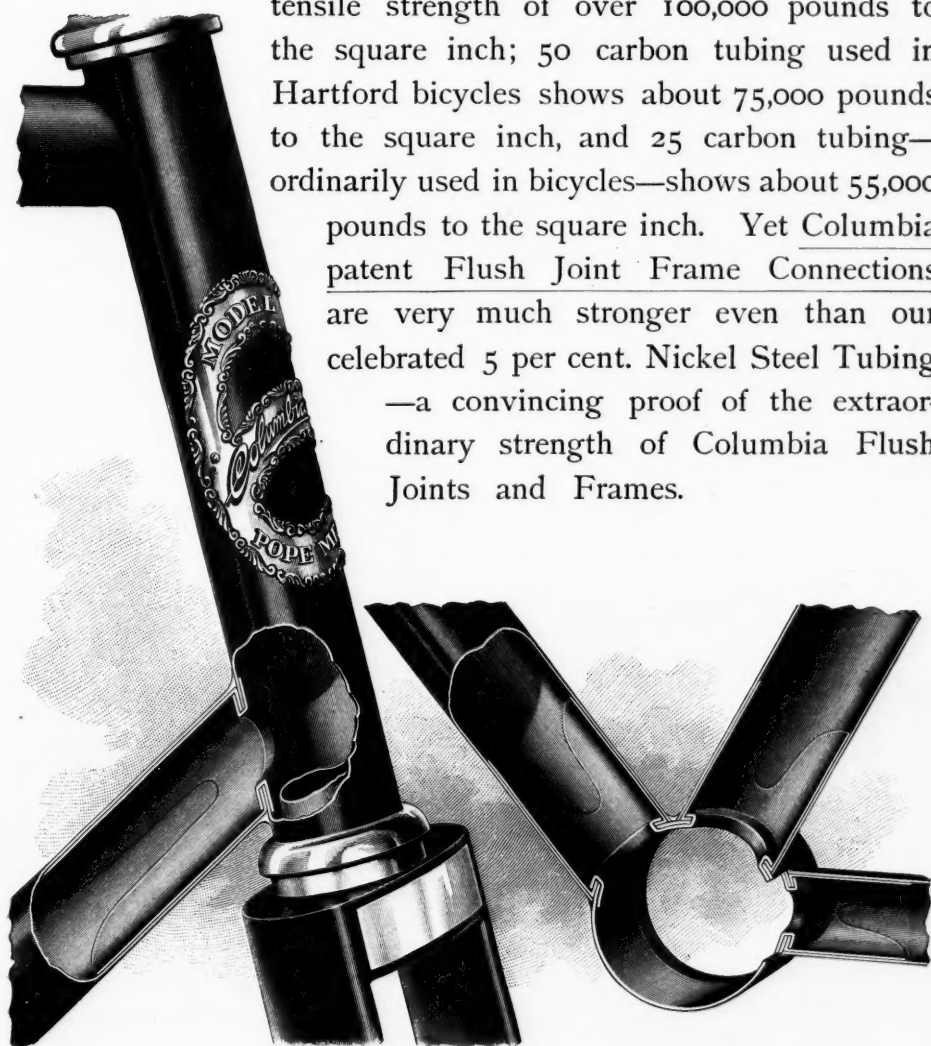
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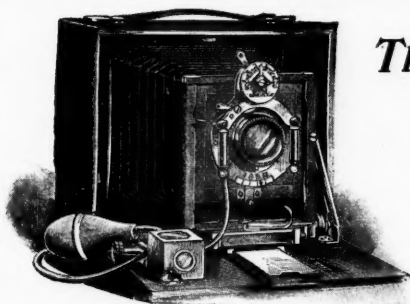
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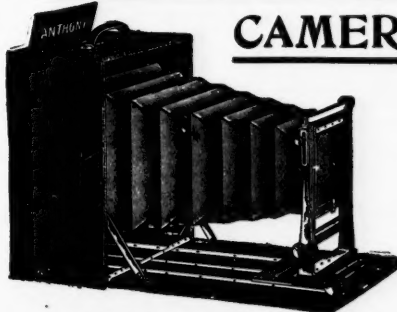
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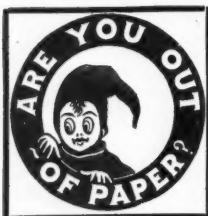
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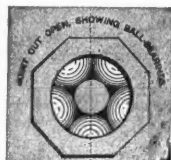
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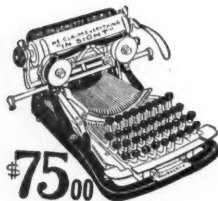
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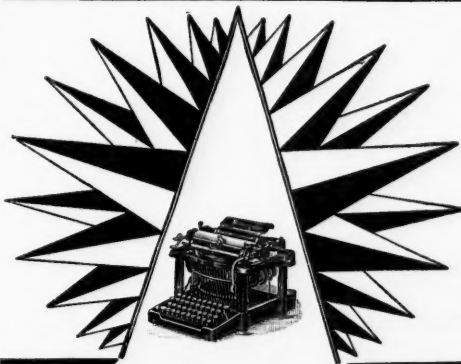
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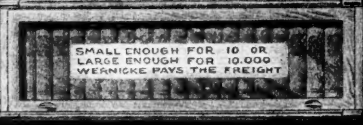
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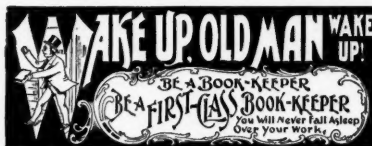
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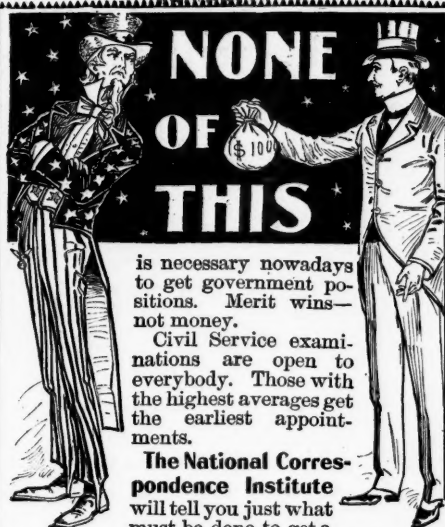
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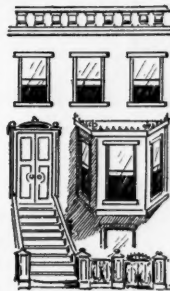
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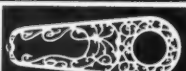
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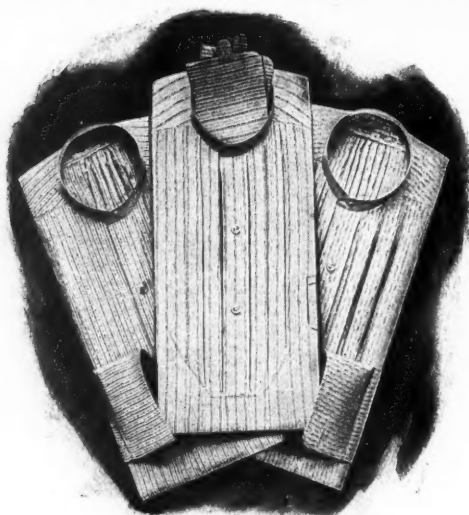
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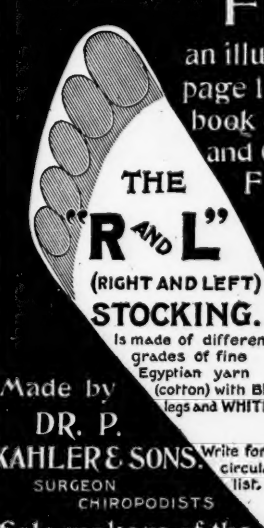
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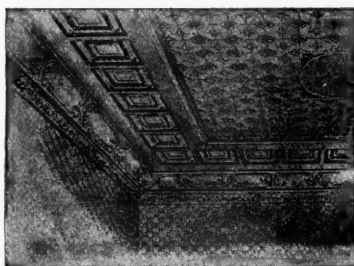


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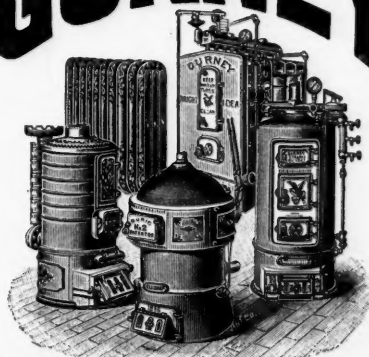
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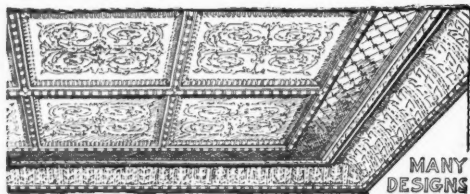
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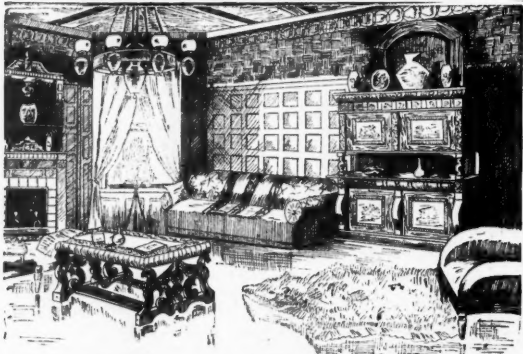
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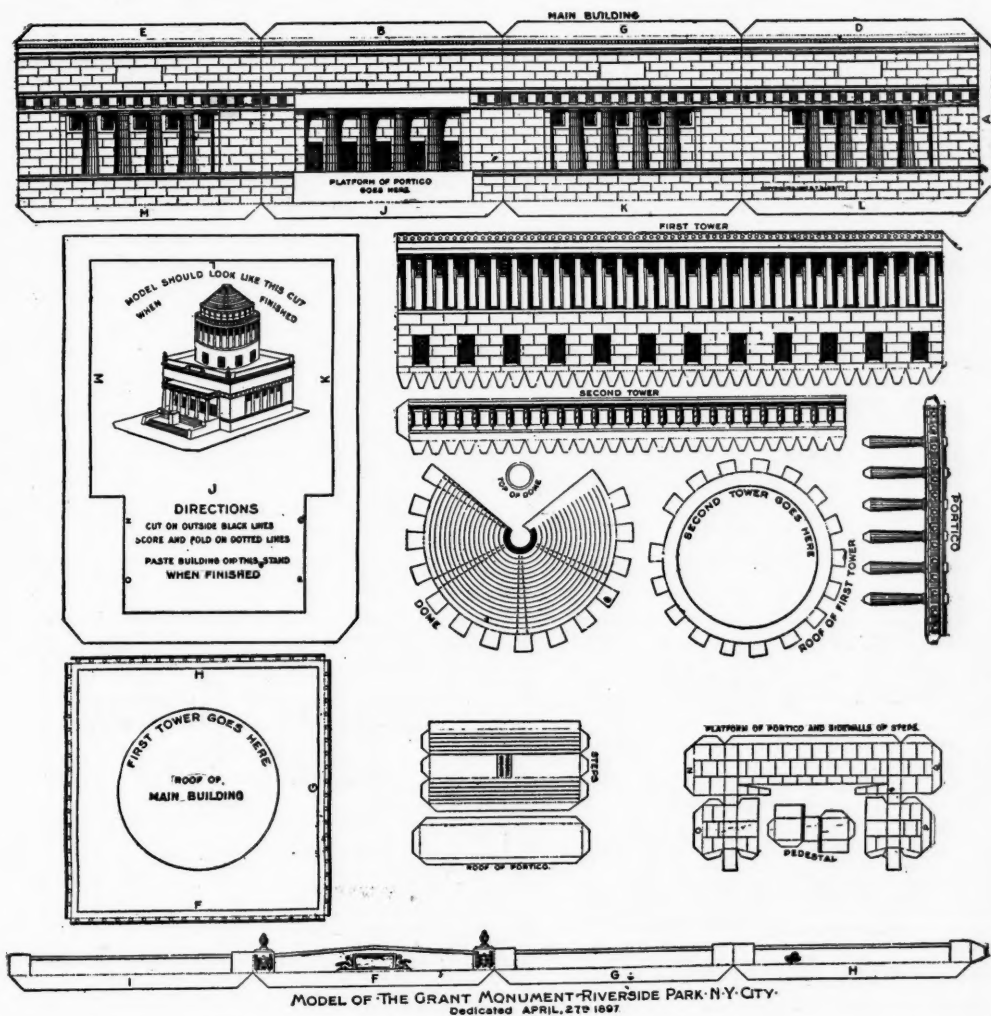
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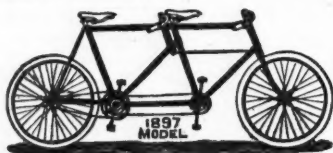
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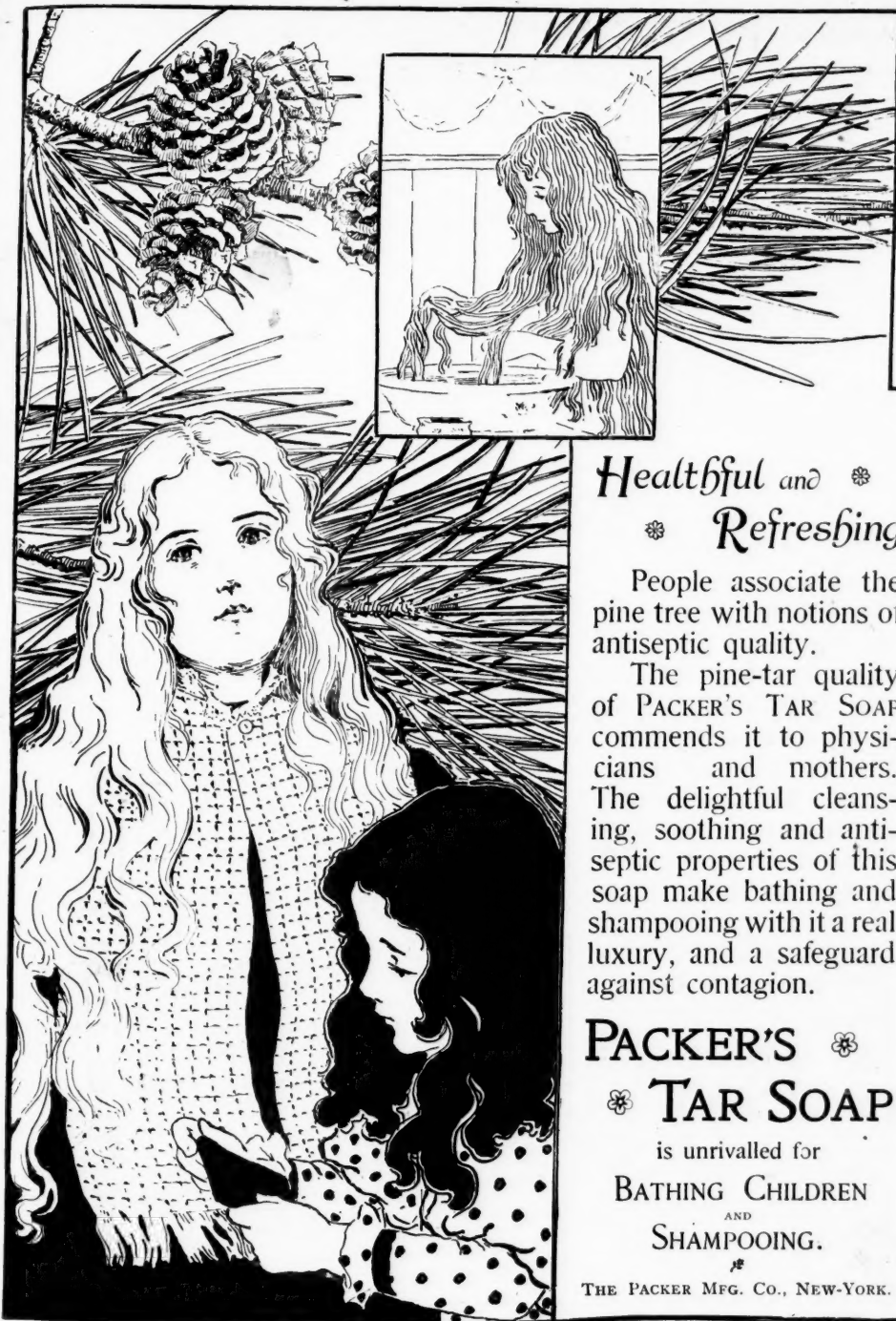
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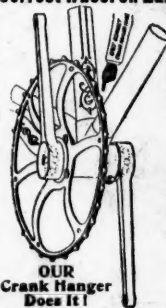
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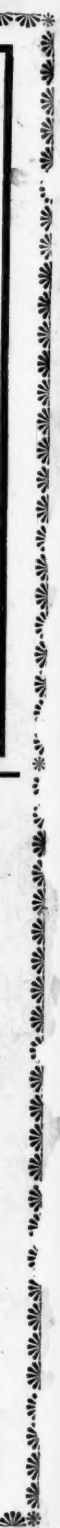
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